THE
TEMPLES
OF

MACADAM

VOLUME I

THE TEMPLES OF

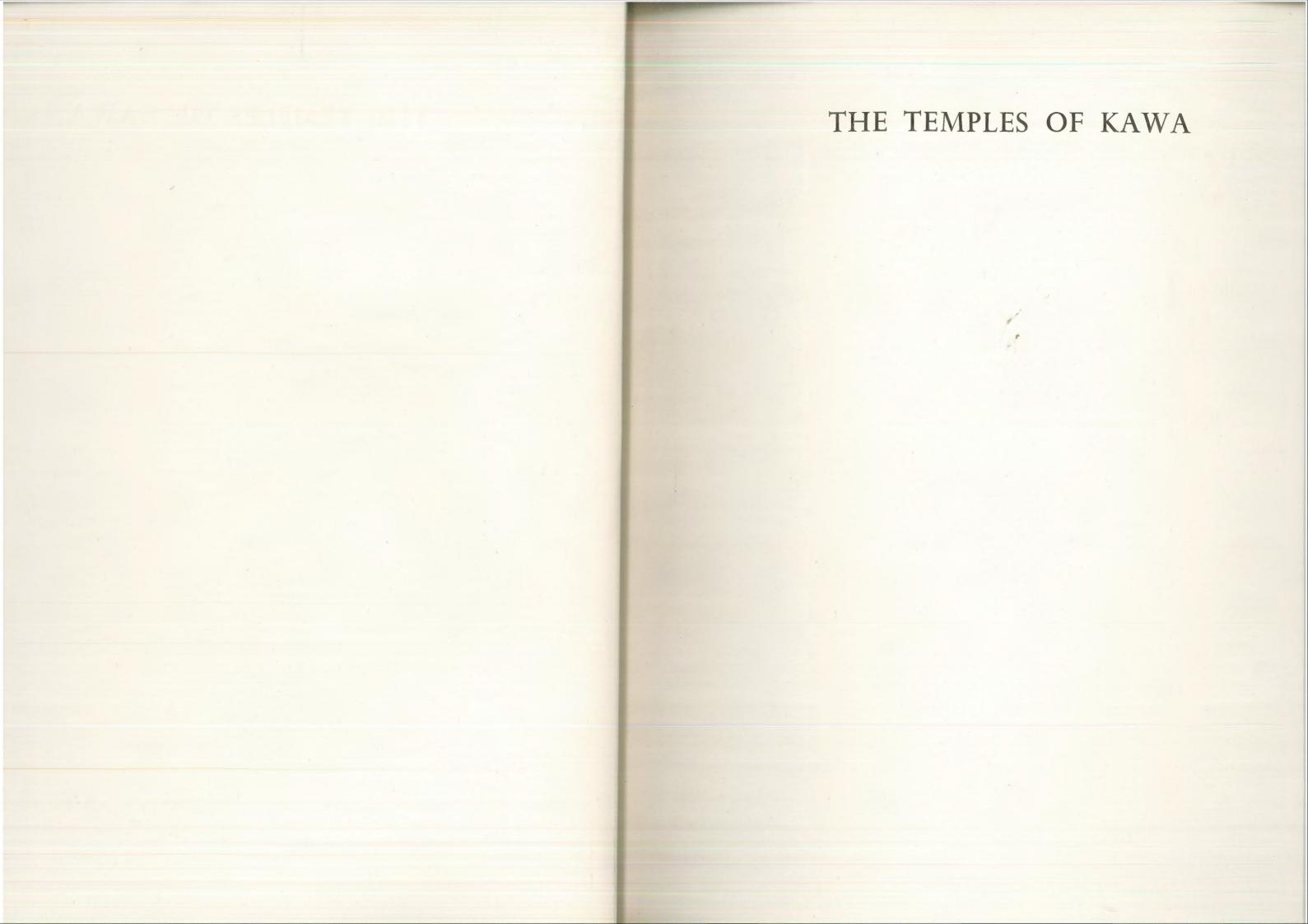
KAWA

II. HISTORY AND
ARCHAEOLOGY OF
THE SITE

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THE TEMPLES OF KAWA

II. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE SITE

BY

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WITH CHAPTERS BY

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TEXT

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PREFACE

THE events which led to the choice of the site of Gematen for the activities of the Oxford Excavations in Nubia in the seasons 1929-30 and 1930-1 are related by Professor Griffith in the opening chapters which follow. My first acquaintance with 'Kawa' was in 1931, in the summer of which year an exhibition of antiquities was held at The Queen's College, Oxford, where I was then studying for the Honour School of Oriental Studies. Here were displayed a large proportion of the objects just found at Kawa, including not only those allotted by division to the Oxford Excavations, but also the Sudan Government's share of the smaller antiquities. The occasion of the opening of the exhibition was marked by a garden party attended by many senior members of the University, and as I, the least of that distinguished company, circulated among the guests and examined the numerous large and small antiquities disposed in the Fellows' Garden and in some of the College rooms, I did not for a moment imagine that it would fall to me to write the official memoir in which all this material would have to be described and evaluated. Yet such has proved to be the case, and if the time spent on it has been long it has been due to a desire not to prove unworthy of the task and to absorb as much as possible of the history, archaeology, and literature of Nubia, before committing myself to print.

Before Professor Griffith's death in 1934 he seems not to have occupied himself much with the final publication of his excavations at Kawa. Perhaps he realized that further work at the site would be necessary before the record of the temples could be completed. Some pamphlets and small articles summarizing his results in scientific periodicals were indeed written, but the three short chapters included at the beginning of this volume were the only writings expressly intended for the final report and deemed by him ready for the printer. At that time Mr. G. S. Mileham's line drawings of the temple scenes (pls. II–XXVII) were in course of preparation. They were taking a fairly long time to complete and would in any case have later to be collated at Kawa with the originals, and no doubt it was felt that in the meantime it was a matter of expediency to hasten towards completion the great *Catalogue of the Demotic Graffiti of the Dodecaschoenus*. This was finished, and reached publication in 1937, but before it had received its final revision Professor Griffith was taken from us.

It was then that Mrs. Griffith, assisting as always at her husband's work, decided that a further expedition must be sent to Kawa as soon as possible to collate the drawings, to check over the hastily prepared description of the site and of its buildings, and to complete the excavation of the area surrounding the temples. Accordingly in October 1935 a third expedition, under the Field-Directorship of Mr. L. P. Kirwan, B.Litt., left this country for the Sudan. The other members of the expedition were Mrs. Kirwan, Mr. Roy Pennison as architect and surveyor, and myself as epigrapher, armed with tracings of

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inscriptions and photographic copies of Mr. Mileham's drawings for collation. Mrs. Griffith intended to write the final report herself. This was plainly appropriate, for it is evident from the overwhelming predominance of her handwriting in the accounts of the excavation that she had played no small part in directing the work and could best interpret the hurried notes that she herself had made. The additional excavations in the temple area were to be dealt with by Mr. Kirwan, and the publication of the textual material found in 1930–1, which Professor Griffith had barely touched, was entrusted to me. The product of this part of my work will be found in volume I.

After the return of the 1935-6 expedition Mrs. Griffith found very little opportunity of doing her part of the publication, for the correction of the proofs of the Dodecaschoenus, an exacting task in which she was hampered by failing eyesight, took up much of her time. Shortly after its completion she too passed away after a sudden operation for appendicitis, leaving to me the task of publishing her part of the final memoir. This could not be done in a moment; much sorting and indexing of papers and notes and the compilation of a systematic object-register were first necessary. The antiquities remaining in Mrs. Griffith's private residence at Boar's Hill, which were constantly needed for comparison, had to be packed in boxes until the newly founded Griffith Institute was ready to receive them. Thus it came about that Mr. Kirwan had completed his archaeological report of the 1935-6 season before I had progressed very far with that of 1929-31. His report is self-contained and is placed here in its proper chronological sequence at the end of this volume (Chapter XIII), since it would normally have appeared later than that of 1929-31 and independently of it. It has its own type-numbers, and should be treated in almost every way as a separate entity. I have thought proper, however, to some extent to avoid making the two reports mutually exclusive, and to endeavour to cement them together. Thus I have occasionally found it necessary to refer forward to objects described in Mr. Kirwan's part, but since all objects belonging to that chapter now have numbers commencing with the figure 2, they should be easily distinguishable when mentioned in the earlier portions of the work. Likewise in attempting to make a chronological summary (Chapter IV) I have sometimes referred to his conclusions as well as to my own. The chart in pl. 21 may help to make clear how the temples and 'sites' compare with one another in time. I take this opportunity of apologizing to Mr. Kirwan for the long delay (increased by the last war) in publishing his report which the preparation of mine has caused.

The line-drawings of the temple reliefs which form a large part of the second half of this volume (pls. II–XXVII) are the work of Mr. G. S. Mileham. The conventions he has used are discussed in greater detail on pp. xiii, xiv. Mr. Roy Pennison's admirable plans, sections, and sketches (vol. I pl. 1 and vol. II pls. 2–13, 17–20, figs. 4, 10, 13, 17, 28–30, 78–9) speak for themselves and need no comment from me except the statement that in my capacity as editor I have found it necessary to add a few numbers and letters which were not decided upon until the last moment. Pls. XXIX and XXXI–XXXIV, together with figs. 80–2, were drawn by Mr. L. P. Kirwan, and figs. 64–7, 71–2 by Mrs. Griffith. Figs. 22–3, 41, 68, and 74 were unfinished drawings by Mrs. Griffith completed by myself.

For the graceful hand-renderings of the hieroglyphic texts in figs. 1–3, 5–9, 11–12, 14–16, 26–7, 32–3 of this volume and for pp. 24–6 of vol. I I have to thank Mrs. Constance Smither. For pls. 1, 14–16, 21, XXVIII, XXX, and all the remaining figures in the text I am responsible. Pl. I was drawn at Mrs. Griffith's request by the late N. de G. Davies. Nearly the all photographs of reliefs and objects from the 1929–31 seasons were made prior to Professor Griffith's death. They were sorted and arranged some time ago by Mrs. Mileham and more recently indexed by my wife: I have merely dealt with the making up of them into plates. Those in pls. CV a, c, e and CVI–CXII, however, were taken in 1935–6 under Mr. Kirwan's supervision by the Qufti photographer Dahi Ahmed Said, kindly lent to us for that season by the Harvard-Boston Expedition.

It is my lot to record the thanks of the Oxford University Excavations to the officials of the Sudan Government at each of our visits: on the former occasions to Mr. G. W. Grabham, Conservator of Antiquities, Mr. F. W. Addison, Archaeological Adviser, whose excavation at Kawa in 1928 certainly identified the site as that of Gematen, Mr. A. B. B. Howell, Governor of the now no longer existent Dongola Province, and the District Commissioner there, Mr. C. R. Wordsworth; on the latter occasion, and thereafter, again to Mr. Grabham and his successor, Mr. A. J. Arkell, M.C., M.B.E., who has kindly answered queries and sent photographs of some of the antiquities at Khartoum, including those found at Kawa before 1929, Mr. D. Purves, Governor of the Northern Province, and his District Commissioners at Dongola (Mr. Cullen) and at Merowe (Major Titherington).

Here too I wish to state my personal debt to Mr. L. P. Kirwan, first for the permission to make use of his notes, photographs, and drawings of points of interest in the temples of Kawa, which were made on his own initiative in the hope that they might prove useful to Mrs. Griffith in writing the memoir, and which I have found of great value; and secondly for the happy and in every way enjoyable season which I spent at Kawa under his tutelage.

Once again I record my thanks to Miss R. Moss, of the *Topographical Bibliography*, and to Mrs. E. W. Burney, her assistant, for answering my perpetual requests for bibliographical material relating to Nubia and the Sudan, and for obviating the necessity of a journey to Brussels by obtaining for me, during their recent visit there, certain information from the Musées Royaux.

The late Professor B. Gunn and Mr. D. B. Harden have studied the manuscript of this volume and to both I am indebted for much helpful advice.

Most of all, my gratitude is due to the Provost and Fellows of Worcester College, for having, by their renewal of my tenure of the Laycock Studentship in Egyptology on my return to Oxford after the war, enabled me to bring to a conclusion a long-lasting but very congenial task.

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1947

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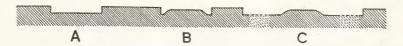
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INTRODUCTION

THE temple reliefs and inscriptions at Kawa are mostly executed in one of three different ways, indicated (in order that we may be quite clear as to definitions) in the accompanying block.



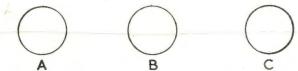
A is the method of plain incision, in which the stone within the area enclosed by the edges of each sign is cut down to a uniform depth. This method is usually reserved for hieroglyphs and in particular (though not exclusively) for those which accompany reliefs of type B. I have seen signs of this type described as en creux, but creux, which seems to have been a term properly applicable to what is generally called intaglio, I now has a connotation too vague to be of use. Work of this kind is here called plain incised. In type B the surface of the stone is again cut away in the space enclosed by the boundaries of each individual sign or figure only, but not to a uniform depth, the interior details being sculptured in relief. This is sometimes called hollow relief, basso relievo, or relief dans le creux: here it is called sunk relief. Type C is the logical outcome of B. In this, apart from the sculpturing of the details of each sign and figure within its own boundaries, the stone between the signs and figures is removed to a uniform depth and to such a distance away from them as will leave them standing free upon a background. Usually this process is carried out completely, so that none of the original surface of the stone is left; occasionally at the edges of a scene containing figures and hieroglyphs the surface of the stone returns to its original height to form a raised border or a frieze. In this case a scene of type C is in reality comparable to one vast hieroglyph or figure of type B, of which the frieze and the borders form the outside edges and the figures and signs the interior detail. Whether there is a border and frieze or not, such a representation is here called a raised relief, though I have seen it elsewhere described paradoxically as bas-relief (since it is not very high) and as alto relievo (since it is the highest form of relief known to the Egyptians). In the accompanying cut (C) the broken lines are meant to suggest the prolongation of the background to a great distance before the border or frieze (if any) is reached. It is not practical to attempt the distinction between perpendicular and oblique cutting (Steilschnitt and Schrägschnitt, cf. Schäfer, Von ägyptischer Kunst 3rd ed. fig. 21) as the edges of incised portions of sandstone are seldom exactly perpendicular, but worn away to an extent which cannot be determined.

In the line-drawings of the temple scenes prepared by Mr. G. S. Mileham (pls. II–XXVII) an attempt has been made to differentiate between the three styles of treatment. In the scenes of the Taharqa period, which imitate Old Kingdom models, and the

¹ See Littré, Dictionnaire, sub '2. creux'.

inscriptions accompanying them, it seems as if figures in sunk relief and hieroglyphs either sunk or plain incised were employed in situations near to but not necessarily in direct sunlight, while the raised reliefs were kept in general for the walls of courts which were entirely or almost entirely roofed. This rule does not apply to columns; numerous examples may be seen in almost any Egyptian temple of plain-incised and sunk-relief work on columns in originally roofed courts. Nor does it apply here to the work of Tutankhamūn, for the roofed Pronaos and Sanctuary of Temple A have representations in sunk relief.

The methods chosen by Mr. Mileham of indicating the three styles are shown below. The plain incision (A) is given a thicker line at the upper and (visual) left-hand edges, the



sunk relief (B) has a line of even thickness depending on the depth of cutting, and the raised relief (C) is given a thicker line at the lower and (visual) right-hand edges.

Such, at least, was the intention. In Temple A, however, the sunk reliefs are so shallow as almost to give the effect of plain incision, and divergence from the convention has occasionally been permitted where it was felt that adherence to it might be detrimental to aesthetic interest. The same applies to the two sunk-relief blocks in pl. I, which were specially drawn by the late N. de G. Davies. In all other temple scenes the convention has been kept.

Since the drawings of the temple reliefs were made upon a photographic basis they suffer from the effects of exaggerated perspective when the scene drawn was not exactly opposite the camera lens. This is particularly noticeable in pls. VIa and XXIId, but it should be remembered that they all unavoidably suffer from this defect to a less extent, since even when there are no obstacles to prevent the setting-up of the camera in a central position the edges of the picture are not directly opposite the lens. Scales, therefore, are added but sparingly, and are not of a high order of accuracy, especially if used to measure long distances. Those who would like to know the over-all length of a scene are advised to consult pl. XXVIII and then to measure on the appropriate scale-plan the wall indicated.

The drawings do not include all the temple reliefs, but only the best preserved. No doubt the ideal method of publication would have been to give both a drawing and a photograph of every temple scene, but financial considerations forbid this. For purposes of comparison, however, photographs as well as drawings of a few of the best and most interesting reliefs have been included, namely the Royal Sphinx (pl. XLIX), the Musicians (pl. LIII), and those on the Wall of Aspelta (pl. LVII).

In some cases, owing to the poor quality of the photographs taken in 1929–31, I have had recourse to those taken in 1935–6. At some period between 1931 and 1935 there was a fall of rain at Kawa, a most unusual occurrence. This resulted in a blurring of outlines and even the occasional obliteration of some of the reliefs, an effect doubtless hastened by the continual sand-blast. Where either this phenomenon or later clearance has made a

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noticeable difference in the aspect of a relief or of a site the dates of the photographs have been printed below them.

The objects which Professor and Mrs. Griffith brought home from the 1929–31 excavations suffered some vicissitudes. No object-register was kept during the excavation, and the objects were not subsequently numbered, their appearance and find-spots being noted in note-books at the time of discovery. It is besides abundantly clear that not every object even found its way into a note-book. The unexpectedly large size of the excavation and the shortage of qualified staff (Professor Griffith was unwell for part of the time) evidently made this impossible, but it was no doubt intended to elaborate the rough notes at the first opportunity after the return home. Alas, this purpose too was largely unaccomplished, for when the objects were unpacked after transport to England, their find-spot dockets, which had been intended to be used as a guide when the field notes were worked up, were separated from them before it was realized that they were of such importance. Consequently they had to be replaced from memory, and inevitable doubts arose.

Professor Griffith seems never to have considered the need for a complete and detailed register of objects. In most of his previous publications of the Oxford Excavations his method was to photograph a selection of the more interesting objects, to have the photographs made up into plates, and then to describe the objects by reference to the plates only. This method he must also have intended to be followed in *The Temples of Kawa*.

When I took over the task of publication I felt that in accordance with modern practice a complete, or as nearly as possible complete, object-register should be made. Indeed to make it seemed to be the only way of acquiring familiarity with a large body of objects, most of which I had never seen except cursorily at the Exhibition (p. v). In the endeavour to make such a register, however, the task was rendered doubly difficult, for not only had I to weigh the archaeological evidence with regard to the site and the material which came from it at second hand, through the medium of often apparently contradictory notes, but I had also to include in the register many objects of which only the merest mention was made and of which one could only suppose no publication had been intended. It was made still more difficult by the fact that everything but the smallest and least important objects had been distributed to widely scattered museums, where, owing to the war and to other causes, they had become inaccessible. It seems, for example, that the objects at the British Museum may not be available for study for some years; that owing to a disastrous fire at the Musées Royaux, Brussels, many of the Kawa objects that are housed there are likewise at the time of writing inaccessible; and that some of those at Khartoum are still packed up until such time as adequate museum accommodation may be obtained to hold them. In such circumstances I had to give up hope of a personal inspection and to content myself with merely getting together all the information that I could from field note-books, photographs (of which, fortunately, there are many), distribution lists, and so forth.

In order that the nature of the results presented should be clearly understood, a description of the papers relating to the expedition which Professor and Mrs. Griffith left is necessary. The expedition records proper consist solely of (a) a number of small pocket-books,

into which had been jotted lists and positions of objects at the time of discovery, in some cases with sketches to show how they lay; (b) an excavation diary, containing a hurried account of the course of the dig and repeating in less detailed form the lists and proveniences given in the field note-books; and (c) a general description of the architectural features, temple scenes, and temple furniture. These three sources were compiled at the site and are therefore more trustworthy than the various secondary compilations made after the return home. After cleaning, selections of the objects were photographed, prints of the photographs being placed in (d) photograph albums. Next, when the objects were in process of being distributed, (e) distribution lists were made. Here there is a great deal of confusion. Lists, it seems, were continually being made, superseded, and re-made. Only two are dated, and those that appear to be the latest and the most official are the least illuminating. A few have the virtue of describing the objects in much greater detail than the note-books made on the site, but they often ascribe the same object not only to different museums but also (since there was no register and the process of looking up the origin of an object was a laborious one) to different find-spots. Moreover, the total number of objects recorded in these secondary compilations far exceeds the number of those recorded in the original note-books written at Kawa. From this circumstance one may infer that Mrs. Griffith, who is shown by her handwriting to have done nearly all the recording, was too busy to note all that came in, hoping to supplement the records later; and secondly that many of the objects recorded in the first instance as shapeless lumps of bronze, or the like, became recognizable after cleaning, and were consequently described quite differently in the later lists. All this confusion Mrs. Griffith was confident that she could sort out, but unfortunately she never lived to do so.

To try to compile at long last an object-register seemed to the writer the best way to get at the truth of all this conflicting evidence. Accordingly a card-index was compiled, a card being taken for each object or group of objects mentioned in (a), (b), and (c), care being taken as far as was possible that the same object should not be numbered twice over. The photographic material (d) was then worked through, and as each photographed object was satisfactorily identified its picture was gummed on the back of its card. In the same way information, often conflicting, from the various distribution lists (e) was added in, a new number being allotted in each case where it could not be satisfactorily established than an object had been listed already. When completed this index contained a summary—a kind of apparatus criticus—of the evidence for the origin of each and every object. If the find-spot given in this report differs from that stated in the official distribution lists supplied to museums it will only be because there is good evidence for thinking that the information was wrongly given.

In making up the Provenience List and the Object-register for publication two classes of reader had to be considered, the first wishing to know exactly which objects came from which places, the second requiring a list of objects classified according to type, material,

and the like. For the first the Provenience List (Chapter XII (b)) has been compiled, and it is believed that it presents in a handy but abbreviated form all the information of this kind that can be got out of the Griffith records. The find-spots are numbered, and under each will be found a list of the objects discovered in that place, divided according to the ten categories of the Object-register. The letter after each object-number refers to the subdivision of the category the number of which appears at the top of the column. A presentation like that usually adopted in tomb- and house-registers was impossible because the records were not sufficiently detailed, and it was besides unnecessary, since the various rooms and courts of the temples were not stratified, having no doubt often been swept out in ancient times to the level of the stone floor, so that little of archaeological importance would be likely to appear from a study of the objects chamber by chamber and level by level. Nevertheless the Provenience List renders it possible, if desired, to study the contents of each chamber separately. In the case of the late Meroitic houses built into the First Court of Temple T, however, lists of the objects found within them have been incorporated into the main description of the temple (pp. 72-3). The Provenience List indicates exactly what the records state as having been found in each place. Where the description is too meagre for the object to be identified, and in certain other cases, it has seemed best in the Object-register to quote the original record. Such quotations are printed in italics.

The Object-register proper, a detailed list of the objects (Chapter XII (e)), compiled for the second class of reader mentioned above, is as detailed as the records and a personal study of the accessible objects permit. The opportunity has been taken to add to each entry a list of the references to the two volumes of this publication, thus providing for a minimum of cross-reference. It will, I hope, be realized that a classification depending on the detailed and scientific examinations which are nowadays considered necessary would have demanded nothing short of the return of all the objects for further study, and this was clearly impossible. Advantage has been taken of the impossibility of further subdivision and rearrangement to use the card-index numbers as reference numbers for the objects.

The object-numbers have been made uniform throughout the work by making them up to four digits and enclosing them in square brackets, so that they can be recognized anywhere for what they are. Only in the Provenience List and the Cross-Reference Index (Chapter XII (c)) have the square brackets been omitted, since these portions are primarily devoted to object-numbers.

Objects whose numbers begin with o or 1 were found during the season 1930-1 and (in a few cases) during the preliminary excavation of 1929. Those whose numbers begin with 2 came from the season 1935-6 during the Field-directorship of Mr. Kirwan; they are in consequence omitted from the present Provenience List and Object-register, being described by him in his separate report on that season's excavations in Chapter XIII. In the few cases where it has been necessary to refer forward to these objects the figure 2 must be sufficient to remind the reader of this fact.

Occasionally cases of mistaken identity have arisen and two objects have received the

xvii

¹ Many of the objects have find-spots marked upon them. This must have been done after the return home, as it is certain that in some instances they have been wrongly marked.

same number, this being usually due to ambiguity or insufficient detail in the records. To remove the difficulty one number has had 'bis' added and no account should be taken of the fact that the numbers are otherwise the same. Sometimes the opposite has happened and two numbers have been found to refer to the same object. On the other hand some of the numbers have been cancelled where identity with existing numbers has been proved. Double-entry in a few cases was unavoidable, for the same object may be described differently in different lists. It is hoped that most of the double-entries have been detected. Much time and thought have been expended in order to reduce their occurrence, but where an object has obstinately remained unidentified double-entry may be suspected. Such cases, however, are rare and for the most part unimportant. It would be a waste of time to track down every faience lotus-flower, every bronze Osiris, and every bead individually to its source; in any case it is probably impossible. Where double-entry has been detected, resulting in the coalescence of two numbers, one of them, usually the higher, has been cancelled, so that not every number between [0001] and the highest number now exists. Such blanks are denoted by 'x' in the Cross-Reference Index.

The Object-register has been divided into ten main categories numbered with arabic figures and subdivided into sections denoted by small letters. When it is desired to look up an object in order to find its description, together with references to photographs and drawings, its object-number should first be sought in the Cross-Reference Index (Chapter XII (c)). This will indicate the section of the Object-register in which it is placed, the numbers being there in numerical order. Object numbers with 'bis' are listed separately at the end of the Cross-Reference Index.

If the object-number be unknown the object should be sought in the appropriate section after study of the detailed Index to the Register (Chapter XII (d)). It should be noted that the grouping of the objects in the register is neither entirely by material nor entirely by subject but by a combination of both. A tabular list of objects made of the less commonly used materials will be found in Chapter XII (f).

The museums to which the majority of the Kawa objects were distributed are as follows:

Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire Brussels

Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek Copenhagen

The Museum of Antiquities, Gordon College Khartoum

The British Museum London

Manchester The Manchester Museum, The University

Merowe¹ (Sudan) The Museum

The Ashmolean Museum Oxford The Pitt Rivers Museum

Wherever known the museum reference numbers have been included, but only a personal inspection of all the objects at all the museums could have made an exhaustive list

It should perhaps be pointed out that Merowe, below I understood that to be the official English spelling. 'Merawi', the country in Meroitic times. I adopted the spelling 'Merowe' because I found English residents there using it and because

Gebel Barkal, is not the same as Meroe, the ancient capital of as used by some writers, is unofficial but less liable to confuse persons unacquainted with the Sudan

possible. Apologies are due in advance to museums which may have been credited with objects from Kawa which in fact they do not possess. The distribution lists preserved here do not always tally with the official museum lists, but it has been considered prudent to err on the side of completeness and always to indicate the name of the museum where the object is said to be, even if its presence there is not substantiated, rather than to omit all reference to it. Accordingly when the museum number is given it is to be understood that the presence of the object has been verified; where the name of the museum appears alone, confirmation has not actually been obtained. In the rare cases where the number is queried the identity has been narrowed down to one of two or more objects answering to the description given. The Pitt Rivers Museum numbers, I am asked to state, are not accession numbers but refer to the volume and page of the purchase-books. The objects in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek are cited by their Æ.I.N. numbers. Where all mention of the present whereabouts of an object is omitted from the description, either it is unknown to me, or the object has not yet found a permanent home, or was completely dissolved in the reducing bath, or discarded as worthless.

In describing colours I have sometimes had recourse to the colour-chart published in Cemeteries of Armant I pl. vii. Names of colours placed in quotation marks are to be understood as referring to that chart.

Much of the photographic material from the earlier seasons upon which I have had to draw for the make-up of the plates leaves something to be desired. In the field the Expedition either could not obtain the services of a trained photographer or could not afford them; and the discovery of so large a quantity of texts, temple reliefs, and objects, all of which had eventually to be photographically recorded, had probably not been dreamed of when the season's work was planned. The burden had to be shared, I believe, between Mr. Little and the hard-working Mrs. Griffith. The difficulties attending the satisfactory drying of the photographic emulsion in the hot climate, such as reticulation, the ubiquity of sand, and the spots made by thirsty flies, had to be met and overcome. There were not a few failures, but the results were good enough (aided by collation) to serve as a basis for the line-drawings in pls. I-XXVII. Many of the photographs of loose blocks and other objects are characterized by a happy-go-lucky inconsistency in the matter of scale—a relic of less scientific days—which I, in using them for purposes of identification and for the make-up of plates, found perfectly bewildering. Complete harmony of scale could have been attained by individual enlargement or reduction of the Griffith photographs before the plates were made up, but this would have been too costly an undertaking. By grouping together pictures of approximately the same scale the aim can in some measure be attained, but the harmony of scale then results in dissimilarity of contents. The plates I have made up² are a compromise between these evils, but it must be pointed out that

are destined for the museum at Newbury, Berks.

Since I wrote the above the high estimate of the cost of J. Eames), to whom my thanks are due. publication has rendered necessary a reduction in the number

A few small objects are retained at the Ashmolean Museum of plates and consequently a further rearrangement of the for exchange with other museums. Of these I understand some objects depicted. This task, together with that of indexing, has been successfully carried out by Miss P. Fox (now Mrs.

dissimilarity of scale, where it occurs, is offset by the inclusion of dimensions in the detailed descriptions in Chapter XII (e) or on the plates themselves. As to the moral, the inclusion of a scale in every photograph is a principle accepted nowadays by most workers in the field and diligently followed by ourselves in 1935–6. The objection of unsightliness can be met by the consideration that a scale may be removed from a picture once its purpose is served. Whatever the method chosen, the necessity for strict consistency in the matter of scales is a lesson which I have had cause never to forget. The wooden scale and survey pole which appear in the 1935–6 pictures are respectively 0.50 m. long (divided at intervals of 10 cm.) and 2.0 m. long (divided at intervals of 50 cm.).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

THE following accounts of excavations at Kawa and/or objects from there have appeared up to 1949.					
1929	Addison	The Temple of Taharqa at Kawa, in SNR 12 85 ff.			
1930	Griffith	Oxford Excavations in Nubia 1930-1 (a two-page pamphlet dated			
-		14.5.30).			
1931	Griffith	Excavations in Nubia, in Antiquity 5 366-8.			
1931	Griffith	Die Ausgrabungen der Universität Oxford in Nubien 1930/31, in			
		Forsch. u. Fortschr. 7 Jahrg. Nr. 17, p. 234.			
1931	Griffith	A short account of the excavations in JEA 17 257.			
1931	Griffith	Excavations at Kawa, in SNR 14 87 ff.			
(Undated)	Griffith	The Oxford Excavations in Nubia 1930-1 (a six-page pamphlet with			
		additional slip, summarizing results).			
1931	Blackman	Oxford Excavations in Nubia, in The Oxford Magazine 18.6.31			
		рр. 860-1.			
1931		National Art Collections Fund Report 1931.			
1932-3	Glanville	A Statue of Tirhaqah (Taharqa) and other Nubian Antiquities, in			
		BMQ 7 45 ff.			
1933		New Acquisitions at the Ashmolean Museum, in Illustrated London			
		News 12.8.33.			
1933-4	Glanville	Granite Ram from Sudan, in BMQ 8 (1933).			
1934	Griffith	Oxford Excavations in Nubia (a two-page pamphlet with statement			
		of accounts dated Feb. 1934).			
1935		Chron. d'Eg. 10 324.			
1936	Kirwan	Preliminary Report of the Oxford University Excavations at Kawa			
	TY11 4 1	1935-6, in JEA 22 220 ff.			
1936	Hilzheimer	Sheep in Antiquity, in Antiquity 10 pl. I (photograph of [0336]).			
1937	Monneret de Villard	001			
1941-2	Leeds	The New Egyptian Sculpture Gallery (&c.), in Museums Journal			
		41 228 ff. (Description of the re-erection of the Shrine of Taharqa			
		and Wall of Aspelta at Oxford, with pls.)			
1949	Macadam	Vol. I of this work.			

Chapter I

THE SITE OF KAWA

By F. LL. GRIFFITH

Note. In Chapters I-III all in square brackets is added by M. F. L. M.

THE earliest reference to the site of Kawa^I is probably contained in a section on The Antiquities of the Sudan contributed by Mr. J. W. Crowfoot and his editor to Count Gleichen's The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan vol. I p. 313, where it is stated that 'six or seven miles south of Dongola, on the right bank at a place named Kawa, is a delicate little Egyptian temple, date unknown, in good preservation. (Discovered and partially excavated by Colonel Hon. J. Colborne, 1885.)' Kawa is on the east bank of the Nile, actually about 23 miles south of (New) Dongola, and is a collection of three or four mud-brick dwellings, partly deserted and in ruins, with a few palm-trees. The Nile bank here is steep, but with the usual narrow terrace of cultivation. Sant-trees grow at intervals, but the sandy desert stretches [from it some three miles eastward to the annually inundated depression known as the Kerma Basin, to the Nile again at the northern part of the great bend between the Fifth and Fourth Cataracts, and thence to the distant Red Sea Hills. From behind Kawa for about a mile southward potsherds and other remnants of habitation cover the surface, and at or near the south end [about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Kawa village] rise some considerable koms formed by crude brick walls and two stone pylons,² and along the river and near to it are much coarse grass and desert vegetation. Of more importance is the fact that below the coating of sand black alluvial mud is quickly reached and the deposit of it is deep. At the present time the opposite bank has broad fields of cultivation and populous villages

الكوة) or Al-Kawah (الكوة), but since the natives are Nubian-speakers and very few can write I was unable to ascertain whether this spelling has any claim to be correct. The final letter i -h must be regarded with suspicion since the name Dongola, anciently applied only to Old Dongola, about 70 miles S. of Kawa, and in modern times given also to New Dongola, a few miles N. of Kawa and on the opposite bank, is spelt منقلا in old manuscripts, but nowadays مناصل Likewise the spelling of Muqurra, the medieval name of this part of the country, seems to fluctuate between مقرار مقر

Extensive fires took place at Kawa, as the excavations have revealed, and it has more than once been suggested to me that the name comes from the Arabic . I can, however, find no suitable derivative, and the verb means 'to brand or cauterize' rather than 'to burn with fire'. One of three further possible derivations would appear to me more likely. The first would come by way of Nubian kau, kauwe, kow, 'to be uncovered', hence 'to appear', Old Nubian καγ 'naked', suggesting an old-time appearance of the ruins above the sand. A second possibility is that it is kaur (K), kau (M) 'bay in the river where driftwood collects', such a place being of some importance in

In spite of the local Arabic spelling, therefore, 'Kawa' seems a better rendering than 'Kawah'. The place appears on Hoskins's map as 'Cowah', and on no other old map that I have seen. On the 1:250,000 Government Survey Map the site of Gematen is marked at lat. 19° 06′ 52″ N., long. 30° 29′ 32″ E. The village of Kawa should not be confused with the much more considerable town of Kawa in White Nile Province.]

² [The pylons of Temples B and T. The most noteworthy of the mounds before excavation will have been that of Site I and the great mound of the S. Town site, the latter still unexcavated.]

THE SITE OF KAWA

whence we drew most of our workmen. But it is evident that Kawa is the last remnant of a considerable city on the east bank, which in antiquity was surrounded and supported on three sides by rich cultivation. In the principal mounds are considerable remains of stone buildings which before our excavations were marked chiefly by the discoidal columnsections left level with the desert surface by the wear of the drifting sand. Which of these buildings was the 'delicate little Egyptian temple in good preservation' found by Colonel Colborne in 1885 it is not easy to decide. Probably the sebākh-diggers working near the river were the first to reveal it, and it would [in that case] have been some part of Temple A or B. Possibly Colonel Colborne hit upon the solid and nearly complete shrine of Tut'ankhamūn, the interior of which was covered with sculpture. Its roof reached the surface, but we found no sign of the chamber[s] having been entered in recent years. Of Colonel Colborne we know that he accompanied the unfortunate Egyptian expedition of General Hicks against the Mahdi in 1883 but was invalided out at Khartoum before the disaster of El 'Obeid. He was out again with Wolseley's expedition in 1884, but was permitted to accompany it only as War Correspondent of the Daily News. The next year, presumably, he was quartered in Dongola and thence must have visited the site of Kawa, but no particulars of his discovery have been published. That he was an observant man, an ornithologist in some degree, and with a penchant for antiquities, is evident from his book With Hicks Pasha in the Sudan, London, 1884.

The subsequent history of Kawa and its temples is rather sad. The sabbākhīn continued their depredations among the ruins, and occasionally officers with spare time and an idle regiment of soldiers dug for what they could find. Temple A seems especially to have attracted attention; indeed our good friend Colonel Huth Jackson, formerly stationed at Dongola and now living at Mansur Kotti, when visiting our work, recognized Temple A as the scene of his activities and was only surprised that the mud-brick walls were not still covered with paintings as when he laid them bare. Alas! the plaster had fallen off before the summer windstorms filled the courts level with the desert; would that the kindly sand had remained undisturbed from the first to protect the paintings for us after 3,250 years. A few antiquities large and small from the site reached the collection of General Jackson at Merowe;2 the smaller ones were handed over to Lord Kitchener in 1913;3 the larger have been placed in the Government Museum at Merowe.4 An official order was issued that the walls of the temples were to be strictly preserved, but each year more of the squared stones of walls and architraves disappeared to be used as corner stones for houses or boundary stones of fields by the roadsides. For the rounded stones of the columns there is no demand, so that they are safe and generally well preserved. In December 1928 Mr. F. Addison, Conservator of Antiquities, spent a few hours in excavating the temple

THE SITE OF KAWA

of Taharqa with extraordinary success. He traced part of its plan and identified the name of the builder, the name of the god (Amūn), and the name of the city (Gematen). The following winter [, as will be related,] we excavated for about nine days and decided that the site was well worth intensive work.

¹ [SNR 12 85 ff.]

¹ [The Pronaos and Sanctuary of Temple A are meant.]

² Among these was a headless statue of Ptah with an inscription on the back dedicating it to 'Ptah of Gematen', which he told us came from Kawa. [This is now in the Merowe Museum, No. 28, with the original head, found at Kawa, No. [0492], restored to it.]

³ These were reported to be stored in boxes at Broome Park,

the residence of the late Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, but Professor Griffith was not able to obtain access to them. [This note was appended by Mrs. Griffith.]

⁴ [Of these I noted in 1936 a fragment of a ram's head in sandstone, No. 27; two fragments of statues of cats (?), sandstone, No. 29; and a sandstone sphinx, No. 31.]

Chapter II

THE HISTORY OF THE EXCAVATIONS

1929-31

By F. LL. GRIFFITH

AFTER Mrs. Griffith and I had finished our collation of the demotic graffiti at Philae in November 1929, we took advantage of the most kind and cordial invitation of Mr. A. B. B. Howell, the Governor of Dongola Province, to visit him at Merowe and explore with him the Nile banks in the province upon his steamer, and especially to visit Kawa for archaeological remains. The original plan was entirely upset by an unfortunate accident which occurred to my wife in the last ten days at Philae. During our consequently prolonged stay at Merowe I indexed the demotic graffiti and had ample opportunity to examine the Museum with its wondrous store of sculpture from Reisner's work at Barkal, to re-examine our old excavating sites at Sanam, and to strike southwards along the Wadi Abu Dōm looking for palaeolithic flakes in the desert. When my wife had sufficiently recovered, the Governor, who was retiring from the Service, arranged that the steamer attached to the inspectorate of Dongola should carry us and our baggage right downstream in succession to Old Merowe, the curious fortification of Kajabi, to Mansur Kotti, the charming house of Colonel Jackson, Korti, Old Dongola, the capital of many Nubian kings, Khandaq with its medieval fortress, and eventually to New Dongola and the island of Argo.

At Dongola Mr. C. R. Wordsworth, the District Commissioner, arranged that we should have the use of the Government steamer and when this was required for inspection purposes we lived on board a steel gayassa while we carried out a preliminary excavation to test further the site of Kawa for a season's work of the Oxford Excavations. We employed from fifty to a hundred men and boys for eight days, first clearing a column in what we later called Temple A on which the cartouches of Ramesses II and VI appeared, and then, after searching unsuccessfully for the walls of the same temple, the greater part of the time was spent on the E. end of the temple of Taharqa (Temple T), revealing its ruinous condition, and digging out the chambers in the NE. corner to their foundations. Here we came upon lotus-flowers,2 a lion,3 &c., moulded in faience, and exposed some new scenes and inscriptions; we cleared the sand from the Sanctuary and from the SE. colonnade4 before closing the work, and in consultation with Mr. Wordsworth arranged for straw fences to be built to keep the sand from overwhelming the part we had excavated

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and, in preparation for a season's work in the following winter (1930-1), for the building and finishing of a mud house at a convenient spot and the improvement and enlargement of the guard's house to serve as a shelter for the contingent of skilled workmen whom we intended to bring from Egypt. The furniture and woodwork were to be made for the most part in the Government workshops at Merowe. We had by the kindness of Mr. Howell and Mr. Morrison and by the expenditure of a small amount of baqshīsh collected several valuable antiquities from Kawa and representative potsherds, &c., from many of the sites we had visited. When we made these arrangements and decided to continue the Oxford Excavations at Kawa we little thought we were to find three temples as well as subsidiary buildings—two kiosques, a sacrificial platform, a Meroitic 'palace', and brick houses lying close to the south side of the temple of Taharqa—and that, apart from an exceptionally rich harvest of smaller objects, many stelae and inscriptions were to reward our labours with historical data and the names of several previously unknown Napatan kings.

At the end of October 1930 we travelled by sea to Port Sudan and thence by rail and steamer to Kawa, after picking up at Merowe some equipment for the house. We already had the permission of the authorities in the Sudan to excavate at Kawa for two years from January 1930. The Egyptian workmen, eleven in number, with their excellent ra'is Sulmān Sālim el Farnīsī, all from El 'Awadāt near Quft, joined our train at Abu Hamed, and the tramway and trucks, used by us at Sanam and taken over by Dr. Reisner for his work at Napata, having been kindly put by him at our disposal, were reconditioned to some extent and put on board the Post Boat at Kareima. The whole party, including Mr. C. Little, our assistant from the Lebanon, who had joined us at Port Said, was landed on the steep bank at Kawa on 22nd November 1930, where, owing to the non-arrival of a letter to the District Commissioner telling him that we were coming some ten days earlier than had been arranged, and owing further to a misunderstanding on the part of the very excellent carpenter at Merowe, we found our house unfinished, and such meagre furniture as had come, scattered about the desert; but after a difficult settling in we were ready to begin exploring on the 28th.

Sulmān Sālim and his Egyptians dug out three Meroitic graves that they had found on the east side of the mound2 with no great results,3 and soon they were set to work with a few locals on a comprehensive clearance of Temple A, starting inwards from the river bank. We had been assured we should have plenty of local labourers, but at first only two appeared and progress was naturally slow. However, after the first payday (Friday) with the promise of a small increase on the standard Government wage, the numbers increased rapidly until we had to call a halt with three hundred adult labourers and a few boys. The Egyptians acted as foremen and as organizers of the tramway system, which shot tons of sand westward into the river and eventually also eastward on to the low-lying desert, all the workmen being under the efficient command of Sulman Salim. Almost all of the men came from villages on the opposite bank, and we had two boats, a northern and a southern,

I [This must have been one of the four columns in the Ramesses II are usurpations of those of Tut'ankhamun. See [1024].] p. 32. Those of Ramesses VI were added by the Superintendent of Southern Countries, Nebmatetretnakht. See vol. I, Inscrs. XXIV-XXVII.]

² [Since identified and numbered [1021], [1022], [1025]. Second Court of Temple A, upon which the cartouches of There was also a daisy [1023] and a small bronze Osiris figure

^{3 [}Not identified.] 4 [Room D.]

¹ [The Altar, sqq. G 13, 14.]

² [More accurately they are to the NE. See pl. 2.]

^{3 [}See Chapter XI.]

THE HISTORY OF THE EXCAVATIONS 1929-31

plying regularly morning and evening for their transport. For men coming from farther afield (we had at least one from as far away as Port Sudan) arrangements were more difficult; eventually they constructed for themselves straw hut shelters in the sandbanks on the east side, where they could spend the night comfortably. There was difficulty also about their tools, their fases or mattocks being generally light and worn down, while the locally-made baskets were very unsatisfactory receptacles for the sand, which poured out of them in streams as they were carried. Sulman, however, insisted on new and large mattocks, and had the baskets enlarged and strengthened with palm-fibre. We employed a group of five skilled basket-makers solely to mend and strengthen baskets. The result was that progress was rapid enough to call forth the astonishment and admiration of the employers of labour in the Sudan who visited our work in the later stages. For several days we laboured cutting a trench, about 15 m. wide, from the Nile towards Temple A, hoping to find a riverside quay; but discovered nothing. About 30 m. from the temple wall we found at last on 5th December a stray sculptured block with the remains of two defaced cartouches of Tut'ankhamun and a figure of the King apparently offering to Amun nb nswt tswy. Near this were some remnants of unbaked brick walls2 and a rough handmade bowl of red ware.3 When the crude brick temple wall was reached it was found to have been deeply hollowed out by the sabbākhīn. On the other side we quickly cleared the courtyard and columns and settled definitely that the axis of Temple A lay N.-S., as we had suspected the year before.

Having removed most of the sand from the interior we then discovered another temple, which we named Temple B, lying parallel to A and of much later date, and cleared that. Next we cut a deep trench exposing the façades of the two temples, and when this was finished, excavated carefully the Pronaos and Sanctuary of Temple A and its surrounding chambers, where many valuable antiquities were preserved. We next, on 16th December, attacked the buildings of stone and brick which lie eastward of the Taharqa temple,⁴ and found them to be of Meroitic and Roman age. We called them provisionally the 'Eastern Palace'.

On 24th December, having completed the clearance of A and B, we were able to start work on the axial way leading past their entrances to the temple of Taharqa. This was a large undertaking, and successively we cleared the Entrance Kiosque⁵ and the Platform (in part),⁶ and on 27th December the heads of two rams⁷ appeared before the ruins of the Pylon.

On 4th January we had got behind the Pylon, and the top of a stela⁸ was exposed against the north tower. On 6th January the laborious yet interesting work on the surroundings of the sanctuary of Temple A was at an end, and by 14th January the outer court of the temple of Taharqa had been half cleared and some further stelae⁹ and a second pair of

rams¹ discovered. On 2nd and 3rd February the remains of the great fire, with many bronzes, &c.,² was discovered, and the long inscription of Amenhinearok³ was found about the same time. On 7th and 8th February came the last important finds, namely the granite statuary at the W. end of the SE. colonnade.⁴ On 14th February Mr. F. Addison settled with us the division of the finds between ourselves and the Sudan Government, while on 15th February we began the task of searching for foundation deposits of Taharqa, but the results were extremely meagre. On 10th March the large monuments were left to be packed and sent, some to Merowe for the Government Museum, the rest to Oxford, Mr. Little remaining behind on our behalf, while we and our baggage and the small antiquities were shipped on board the S.W.S. *Victoria* en route for Port Sudan and the S.S. *Mongolia*.

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Throughout the time exploring tramps and small clearances were taking place, photographs, squeezes, and copies taken and the buildings planned, but always with the knowledge that probably at least two more seasons would be needed to complete these, to collate inscriptions, and to excavate the cemeteries and town site.

¹ [[0781]. Its present whereabouts is not stated. It was probably left at Kawa along with a great quantity of other loose blocks.]

² [Details from field-notes: size of bricks about 0·34 × 0·16 × 0·11 m. One row of stretchers and one row of headers alternately. Much dug into by sabbākhīn. Grid-sq. K 14.]

³ [0009].

⁴ [Grid-sqq. A 14, 15. In fact all one building, outside the temenos wall of the temple of Taharqa.]

⁵ [Grid-sqq. G 13, H 13: the Western Kiosk.]

⁶ [Grid-sqq. G 13, 14: the Altar.] ⁷ [0337], [0336]. ⁸ [0367]. ⁹ [0461], [0462], [0498], [0499], [0790].

¹ [0463], [0497].

² [The 'Bronze Find'; see p. 92.]

³ [Inscr. IX (vol. I), but I have preferred to transcribe the name differently as Aman-Nēte-yerike.]

⁴ [Room E of Temple T, grid-sqq. C 14, 15, D 14, 15. See Provenience List under No. 36 for the object-numbers.]

Provenience List under No. 36 for the object-numbers.]

Chapter III

NUBIA AND KAWA IN EARLY TIMES

By F. LL. GRIFFITH

It would be interesting to determine the farthest point south or up the Nile reached by Egyptian warriors and explorers at different periods.

At present it is generally held that the difficult and perilous navigation of the Fourth Cataract set a boundary to their ambition; but any doubt we may feel of this can be supported by the fact that not many years ago there came as a surprise to Egyptologists Dr. Reisner's discovery of a long-held fortress of the Sixth Dynasty at Kerma beyond the Third Cataract. Perhaps another surprise of the same kind may await us beyond the Fourth Cataract. In olden days the ordinary way of exploration up the Nile was to travel on the river by boat. But before the construction of railways in the Sudan it had been usual for many centuries (probably ever since the general employment of camels for desert journeys) to leave the Nile at Korosko and travel through the desert until the Nile was again reached at Abu Hamed. In this way a great western bend, filled with difficult cataracts, dangerous rocks, sandy shallows, and adverse currents and winds was avoided. But the desert was dry and waterless, and to take the Korosko route involved continuous marching for a fortnight; it, however, outflanked the dreaded Third Cataract. If this route could be traversed in comparatively late times it may well have been adopted by the ancient Egyptians. It is even possible that they would have found it less hopelessly arid than at present.

There seem to be only two pieces of evidence of the Korosko route having been used by them, and those very uncertain. Mr. F. Addison told me of the existence of a hieroglyphic cartouche faintly engraved on the rocks by the railway line not very far south of Abu Ḥamed. I shall endeavour to visit this spot next time I go to the Sudan; and then, even if it is legible, the cartouche may prove to be not Egyptian but either Ethiopian or Meroitic, of both of which abundant examples have been found beyond Abu Ḥamed.¹ The other evidence comes from the northern end of the route. In 1875 a friend of the great Egyptologist Heinrich Brugsch copied an inscription on a rock where the route enters the desert at Korosko, giving a date of the 29th year of Ammenemes I, the founder of the 12th Dynasty, when he was on his way to the conquest of Cush. Unfortunately, although it is sixty years since it was found, all subsequent travellers have failed to rediscover and verify the graffito, and one begins even to doubt its existence. But one would gather from it and from subsequent history that Ammenemes, choosing the desert route, failed to conquer Cush; possibly even he met his death in that dry uninhabited desert, 1 whereas his son Sesostris I had magnificent success with an expedition up the river.

¹ [The reference is to Brugsch, Thes. 1213 (upper). It cannot In fact he seems to have been assassinated at home the folbe inferred from the wording that Ammenemes went in person. lowing year. Cf. Sinuhe R 5-6, 18 and Gunn in JEA 27 2 ff.]

NUBIA AND KAWA IN EARLY TIMES

At present, as I have already stated, one is accustomed to consider the Fourth Cataract the limit of expansion of the Egyptian Empire in the south. Just short of the cataract lay the fortress, temple, and city of Napata. The existence of this settlement can be carried back by unequivocal evidence to Tuthmosis III, of whom an important inscription was found on the spot by Dr. Reisner. But there is also nothing except negative evidence to prevent its being attributed to an earlier epoch than the 18th Dynasty. In fact in the Napata region there exists amongst the ancient sculptured stones built into the north wall of the palace enclosure of [Old] Merowe (where the Turkish governors resided during the Egyptian rule before the Mahdi) one which mentions a 'Residence of Amenemhēt'.2 It is not at all certain that this 'Residence of Amenemhēt' belongs to the vicinity, but it is at least suggestive, and may encourage future explorers to hunt the neighbourhood for traces of the time. Apart from this and some scarabs3 the enterprising 12th Dynasty is not met with beyond Kerma and Argo, where Sesostris I left an altar which is now in the Museum at Merowe.

When we turn to Kawa, some twenty miles south of Argo, the question arises whether it was occupied by Egyptians before the brilliant period of the New Kingdom. We found in the desert at Ṣanam and [Wadi] Abu Dom rude stone implements, some of which are datable to late Palaeolithic times. We also brought home specimens found by others in the desert in the Wadi Letti and Lagia Amran⁴ which are datable to a similar age.⁵ These are the earliest works of man yet recognized in the Dongola district. Around Kawa we found nothing of the kind;6 but in the temple of Taharqa among the objects dedicated there was a variety of remarkable stone implements of prehistoric or protohistoric age resembling those found in graves in Egypt. These may of course have belonged to a primitive settlement of Egyptian colonists at Kawa, and if so we ought to find more when we excavate the cemeteries.7

The earliest inscribed relic which we discovered was a statuette in slate [found] among the varied objects left by plunderers in the brick chambers on the east side of Tut'ankhamūn's shrine in Temple A.8 The person represented, named Sennu, is entitled wertw n tt hks, 'Surveyor of the King's Table', a sure sign of the late Middle Kingdom. I venture to think that this piece definitely takes back the history of Kawa as an Egyptian settlement to before the New Kingdom.9 The next datable inscription is a fragment of a granite base,10 probably of a ram, found in front of the north tower of the pylon of T, bearing the cartouche Amenhotpe. Such monuments in nine cases out of ten are of Amenhotpe III,

³ [For example, ibid. 10 111.]

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¹ [ZÄS 69 24 ff. The statement in 1. 33 of the text that Valley p. 30.] Gebel Barkal was already known as 'Thrones of the Two before the time of Tuthmosis III.]

² [Cf. Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 76. I have also seen the stone, which bears the words hwt Imn-m-hst. These might, of course, refer to the Kerma settlement, known as Inbw Imn-m-hst.]

⁴ [The text, of which I have found only a typed copy, says 'in the desert north-west of Dongola in the Wadi Letti (Lagia Amran)'. The direction is really NE. The same mistake occurs in Mer. Inscr. II p. 6.]

⁵ [See Sandford and Arkell, Palaeolithic Man and the Nile

^{6 [}Two scrapers and a point [1012-14] were nevertheless Lands' may indicate that Amon-Ret had been established there brought back from Kawa, but it is doubtful whether they are genuine artifacts.]

⁷ [See further on p. 26. They seem not to be of such great antiquity as Griffith supposed.]

^{9 [}The statuettes [0715] and [0756] (Inscr. XVI in vol. I) are also pre-N.K. In this connexion note also the small fragment of black-topped red-polished ware [0919], which may be dated to the 2nd Intermediate Period, found near the S. end of Kawa site. It seems to be true Kerma ware (Reisner's type Bkt I, cf. Kerma, HAS 4-5 329-32) and not the Meroitic 10 [0018]. imitation.]

NUBIA AND KAWA IN EARLY TIMES

and this attribution is to some extent confirmed by the discovery of the cartouche of Amenhotpe III on the supposed foundation-scarab¹ below Temple B. I imagine the course of history to have been somewhat thus: after Tuthmosis III had pushed forward the boundary of the Empire to the ancient limit at the Fourth Cataract,² Amenhotpe III, coming two generations later, found an old Egyptian colony destroyed and deserted, and began to refound it, building a little temple to Amūn of Gematen and to the Sun-God Atūm of Heliopolis, who is named on the foundation-scarab. Nothing attributable to his successor Akhenaten has been found, but probably it was by his command that the temple of Amenhotpe III was destroyed. Tut¹ankhamūn found it ruined and neglected, and restored part of it as a little shrine with four columns in the court, and completely inscribed and sculptured the restored part,³ rededicating it to Amon-Rē¹ of Gematen with Atūm [and Ḥarakhte].

Huy, the great viceroy under Tut'ankhamūn, whose splendid tomb, now sadly ruined, is in the necropolis of Thebes and is a principal document as to the honours and obligations of a viceroy, is not named at Kawa,4 but a few of the lesser lights of the administration are revealed by the inscriptions. In the front of the Pronaos of Tut'ankhamūn's temple was the sculptured slab on which the 'Child of the Royal Nursery, Superintendent of the Southern Lands, Fanbearer on the King's Right Hand, comforter of the Aten (?), Kha'y', offers a fat bull, and against the jamb of the doorway [into the 2nd Court of A] rested a stele6 dedicated by the 'temple-scribe in Per-Rēc, Panakht'. Moreover in the temple of Taharqa there was preserved a double statue-group⁷ in granite of the 'Fanbearer on the King's Right Hand . . . the Master of the Mercenaries, Khamois', dedicated by a lady whose statue is associated with his on the same monument, 'the Matron of the Harīm of Nebkheprurē', Tamwadjsi'. She is an old acquaintance of ours whom we greeted again with much pleasure, for we had met her in 1911 in conjunction with the viceroy Huy and other officials at Faras in Lower Nubia. By her title and monuments we may surmise that she was the most important woman of the time in the social and official life of the Egyptian Nubia.8

In the 19th Dynasty Ramesses II designed to usurp the cartouches of Tut'ankhamūn on the columns [of A],9 and in the 20th an officer named Nebma'tre'nakht ringed the same columns with cartouches of Ramesses VI.10 Of the 20th Dynasty we also found half a cartouche on a broken ushabti¹¹ in a very unexpected place, the [Meroitic] Eastern Palace. The imperfect cartouche agrees with the rarely found Ramesses VII, of whom nothing has hitherto been known from Nubia. The presence of a single ushabti at Kawa is hard to explain, but one may perhaps conjecture that at the burial of a king spare ushabtis might be presented to high officers or others connected with the court.

¹ [0767].

² [But see Post Scriptum.

³ [See further in Chapter IV.]

⁴ [Unless the Amenhotpe on a column in Temple A be he.

Cf. p. 32 n. 2 and Inscr. XX.]

⁵ [Perhaps the name is Saḥtepatenkha'y. See p. 35 n. 8.

The slab is [0779], pl. I a.]

⁶ [0010].

⁷ [0956].

⁸ [Cf. vol. I p. 4.]

⁹ [Figs. 5–8.]

¹⁰ [Inscrs. XXIV–XXVII.]

¹¹ [0302].

EDITOR'S NOTE

The foregoing chapter was one of a series which were originally intended to discuss the history of Nubia down to the Christian period with special reference to Kawa. Since, however, exceedingly little is known of Nubia in the Ramesside period and since with the Ethiopian conquest the account of the invasion of Piankhy and the rule of his immediate successors is as much Egyptian as Nubian history, the chapters which Prof. Griffith wrote are in fact only a summary of Egyptian history at this time, and unfortunately were never completed beyond Amasis II. While this account of known history, which contains, for example, a discourse on the travels of Wenamūn, would be useful to students, their subject-matter did not justify inclusion here, for there is not a single reference to Kawa among them. Prof. Griffith also wrote a chapter on the later Napatan kings in which he pointed out that the inscriptions from Kawa have yielded new names which must somehow be fitted into the scheme published by Dr. Reisner, but as this matter is only dealt with in cursory fashion, and as it has necessarily been discussed in vol. I, it was considered best to omit this also.

Instead the following chapter, written by myself, discusses the history of Kawa in chronological order as manifested in its temple buildings, with evidence drawn from the inscriptions where necessary. It deals with all building and constructional activity to which some sort of date may be given. This will need to be reconsidered in the descriptions of the buildings themselves, but since it will necessarily be discussed there in topographical order, a chronological account of some kind seems to be called for. It touches only in passing, however, on matters connected with Sites I, II, and III, since Mr. Kirwan gives his own account of these in Chapter XIII with a separate chronological summary. A chart to co-ordinate chronologically the results of both seasons' excavations will be found in pl. 21.

Chapter IV

THE TEMPLES OF KAWA

A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE TEMPLES AND BUILDINGS EXCAVATED 1929-31

As may be seen from the plans (pls. 3, 4), the earlier portion of the A-B complex, Temple A (J 14/15), lay nearest to the river with its axis parallel thereto, while the later portion, Temple B (H 14/15 and part of J 15), lay alongside it, the W. wall of B and the E. wall of A being almost in contact though built separately. Each of these temples had two courts of brick, with stone-faced doorways, leading to a stone sanctuary.

The earliest history of the A-B complex (pl. XXXVI) cannot be determined without further excavations below the present floor-level, for which no time could be spared in 1930-1. It was, however, ascertained at that time that there had been no foundation deposits except in the NE. corner of A, and there only a few fragments of bones were discovered. The search for possible foundation deposits did, on the other hand, bring to light a large scarab [0767] of Amenophis III, found a metre below the pavement level at the outer NW. corner of the stone sanctuary of Temple B, of Early Meroitic date. Here there also appeared to have been two layers of pavement with rubbish between. It was evident therefore that there had been an earlier foundation beneath Temple B, though it is questionable whether the scarab had originally formed part of a deposit.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that the Egyptian name of Kawa, 'The Aten is perceived', must surely have been first applied to the city during the short period of heretical Aten-worship already begun (it has been suggested) in the time of Amenophis III, vigorously encouraged by Akhenaten, and repudiated by his successor Tut'ankhamūn when the pressure from the affronted priesthood of the state god Amūn became too great for the young king to withstand. The worship of Amūn having been reinstated, all traces of Aten-worship in Egypt were hastily destroyed, and it was only to be expected that here too the same procedure would have been carried out. Not a single block or brick which could be attributed to Akhenaten has been found at Kawa, yet strangely the name survived.

That there was a town in existence at Kawa before the days of Amenophis III is not

The appearance of Gm-p3-Itn already in the reliefs of placed honorifically first, so that the words followed graphically in the order pr, Gm, Itn, a sequence which was almost certain to have been read as Pr-Gm-Itn in late Ethiopian times. Already in 1902 it had been suggested that "The Aten is found" was the meaning of this name in the tomb of Ra mose, albeit somewhat doubtfully (Breasted, loc. cit. n. 3). That it meant rather 'The Aten is perceived' and was still perhaps so understood in the time of Taharqa is shown by the curious writing in Kawa VII 2. Dr. Reisner entirely mis-stated the case when he proposed (SNR 12 87) that Gm-p3-Itn was 'corrupted' out of an earlier form.

THE TEMPLES OF KAWA: CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

improbable, but this matter has already been discussed by Professor Griffith in the preceding chapter. Since the latter's death some very early red-brick walls were discovered during the season of 1935-6 running southward under the temple of Taharqa. At a somewhat higher level the foundation of a stone pylon was found below the temple gardens, some distance below the spot where the granite fragment [0018] with the name of Amenophis had been found by Griffith. To judge by their great depth these buildings were not impossibly of the Middle and New Kingdoms.

The earliest portion of the A-B complex still standing is the sandstone inner portion of Temple A, consisting of two small chambers (pronaos and sanctuary), together with four fluted columns in the Second Court of the same temple, the work of Tutankhamun. Though the stone building indeed bears evidences of alteration, it all appears to be the work of this king alone. Cartouches of the form 'Tut'ankhaten' are nowhere to be seen, nor is there any example of the later substitution of the name 'Amūn' for 'Aten'. The N. wall of the Pronaos was originally a side-wall, the doorway in it having been made later, as the directions of the figures represented in the reliefs show (pls. II c, III a). In the W. wall there was to have been a door, but this was filled up and the whole wall smoothly sculptured by Tutankhamūn. It would seem that such alterations as were made in the arrangements of this temple could have been due to a change of plan during construction, and need not necessarily be attributed to a reconstruction by Tut'ankhamūn of the work of a predecessor. The four columns of Tut'ankhamūn have each a vertical band of inscription on the side nearest to the central axis of the temple as it now stands, but the lowest drum of column 2, which should face W. like the other drums of the same column and of column 1, is turned to face S., suggesting that the column began to be erected as part of an E.-W. temple. More likely, however, this was an oversight when the column was re-erected by a later king, probably Taharqa, after it had fallen. Notwithstanding what has been said above about the lack of architectural proof that Tut'ankhamūn restored an earlier temple, we nevertheless cannot lightly set aside his claim, inscribed upon column 4, that he 'set up what had been in ruins with lasting work of good sandstone'.1

Griffith's conclusions were that Amenophis III founded or refounded a temple which Akhenaten afterwards destroyed, and that Tut ankhamun restored part of it in building Temple A. But how are we to account for the apparent change of plan in the building of Temple A? Did Tut'ankhamūn begin to build an Aten-temple and convert it into a temple of Amun before it had proceeded very far? If so, perhaps Akhenaten never had any association with Kawa, and a temple built by Amenophis III had been destroyed by some other agency. The issue is complicated, but might have been clarified if further investigations could have been carried out below Temple B. Unfortunately each succeeding year sees these interesting levels farther out of reach beneath the increasing sand. To sum up, all that can at the moment be safely said is that Amenophis III probably built at Kawa,

Tut'ankhamun in Temple A (e.g. in pl. II c) shows that this was the New Kingdom, and therefore original, form of the name, as indeed was already known from the tomb of Ra mose (cf. Breasted, ZÄS 40 107 n. 1; Davies, Ramose 1 pls. xxxiii and liii). The forms with pr (Pr-Gm-Itn) Pr-Gm-Itn) are much later versions derived not from the long form Gm-p3-Itn m pr Itn, as written in the tomb of Ramose, but from the Egyptian name for Temple T, Pr Imn Gm-p3-Itn var. Pr Imn Gm-Itn, 'The House of Amun of Gem(p)aten' (pl. xxvii d ll. 2, 5, 6), this being sometimes written with the god's name 'Amūn'

There is one re-used block, with traces of inscription and fifth course from the bottom, which might be adduced as suprelief, in the E. outer jamb of the door to the Pronaos, on the porting evidence.

but whether his temple foundations lie below Temple B or below Temple T is unknown. Tut'ankhamūn, who perhaps restored an earlier structure, altered his plans during construction. There is no evidence of Aten-worship or of any building activity by Akhenaten. Only the name 'Gematen' suggests his influence, and that might first have been applied by Amenophis III or by Tut'ankhamūn himself. Its survival may merely indicate that in distant Cush, where except at Napata only a small handful of Egyptian officials were interested in the vicissitudes of the Court, no measures were needed to suppress Atenworship because the idea had never obtained any hold there. We may therefore be disappointed if we expect to find evidence of Akhenaten at Kawa.

Tut'ankhamūn's cartouches on the four columns mentioned were usurped by Ramesses II. Cartouches of Ramesses VI were placed upon them by a member of his viceregal staff, the Superintendent of Southern Countries and Fan-bearer on the King's Right, Nebma'tre'nakht. A Commander of the Garrison Ra'mesesenakht added cartouches which might also be those of Ramesses VI. Part of the name of Ramesses VII was found on the lower half of a shabti [0302] in the Meroitic East Palace. Thereafter there are not even such scanty scraps as these, and there is complete silence for some four centuries until the arrival of the so-called Ethiopian Dynasty. It seems probable that in this interval Temple A was almost buried under the invading sand.

The next datable evidence for building activity is on the E. side of the A-B site, where Temple B (as found when excavated) had not yet been built. Here there seems to have been a temple or shrine of some sort erected by King Shabako in honour of the goddess Anukis. One of the columns set up much later in Temple B was composed of drums from this building, the drums coming from two columns only. It is not certain but only probable that the temple of Anukis stood on this site. A rather similar drum [2083] was found at some distance away (grid-sq. B 4), during the excavation of Site I in 1935–6. The name of Shabako occurred also on a barrel bead (perhaps a seal) [0088], that of Shebitku only on an amulet [0427].

It was with the arrival of Taharqa, who seems to have had a special liking for Kawa, and a youthful and earnest ambition to make an ostentatious display of building, that things began to happen there. Taharqa states that when he left Nubia at the age of twenty to join Shebitku in Egypt he had stopped at Gematen and had been grieved at the condition of the temple he had found there. This, he says, was 'built of brick', was buried in sand up to its roof, and had in addition been covered over with earth, apparently in an attempt to keep out rain or flood-water.

Inscriptions commemorating building activities generally employ some such term as 'built of good, hard stone, of enduring work' when it is wished to stress the excellence of the performance. By contrast the phrase 'built of brick' may be thought to imply a relative mediocrity. We have seen that all that is preserved of the Temple A of those former times is of stone, but it seems probable that any additions that might have accrued to it in the dark and for the most part less prosperous ages since its foundation would have been built of brick and in consequence have been of comparatively poor quality. Besides, it may be

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that only these brick additions to Temple A were still visible when Taharqa visited Gematen, so that it did not have the semblance of a stone structure. Alternatively Taharqa may not have been referring to Temple A at all but to another early temple which stood at a much lower level than the site chosen for Temple T and somewhat farther west (see pl. 7).

At all events Taharqa went to join his brother Shebitku at Thebes, and was perhaps associated with him on the throne immediately after his arrival. When after five years Shebitku died Taharqa became sole ruler and was proclaimed king in Memphis, where he happened to be at the time. Work must have begun on the restoration of Temple A shortly after Taharqa's proclamation, for endowments began in year 2 (Inscr. III). As soon as he became sole king, which seems to have been in year 6, an entirely new temple (Temple T) was started. Squads of builders and stonemasons were dispatched from Memphis to erect it and to decorate it with reliefs which imitate in the closest detail the models of the Old Kingdom monuments at Abūṣīr and Sakkārah. The columns of the new temple were overlaid with gold, and the doors were of cedar with bronze bolts. Gardens were laid out in the surrounding territory, planted with trees, and irrigated by lakes or ponds. Vines also were planted, to be tended by special husbandmen drawn from the foreign tribe known as the 'Mentiu of Asia'; the wine from these vines was said to be better than that of the Oasis of Baḥrīyah, a locality famous for its viticulture. The temple gardens, including part of the processional avenue leading to an approach flanked by granite rams, were surrounded with a strong brick temenos wall, in the NE. corner of which was a brick workshop with separate granary and storehouses (Site I). Stelae were set up in the outer court of Temple T to record most of these events, the latest of which dates the completion of the work and the installation of the god Amūn in his new house to the beginning of Taharqa's tenth regnal year, about 680 B.C.

In plan Temple T corresponds very closely to that of Ṣanam, nearly opposite Napata, excavated by the Oxford Excavations in 1913. The Ṣanam temple, known in ancient times as the temple of 'Amon-Rē', Bull of Bow-Land (Nubia)', is 68·5 metres long and is ruined down to the level of the surrounding desert, seeming in consequence to be quite a small affair, as indeed, by contrast to some of the temples in Egypt, it is. The temple of Amūn of Gematen is of exactly the same length, and is oriented to within a few degrees of that of Ṣanam. Since, however, the walls are standing in some parts to a height of about 4 m. the Kawa temple gives the impression of being still relatively large and imposing.

In the Hypostyle Hall of Temple T Taharqa added a pleasant little sandstone shrine, fitted in between the four north-easterly columns of the hall in almost exactly the same way as at Ṣanam. At Kawa, however, the shrine is not entirely enclosed by the columns, but projects on one side beyond them. It seems that the shrine was not part of the temple as originally planned, but an afterthought. Nevertheless it was not built later than the completion of the rest of the temple, for the column which is partially enclosed by its N. wall was never inscribed, like the other columns in the hall, with the names and epithets of Taharqa. Had it been, the upper part of the writing would have become visible on

the column when the shrine was dismantled in 1935-6 for removal to Oxford. The architecturally less clumsy shrine at Sanam was completely enclosed by the four columns, and was therefore part of the original design of that temple. This suggests that the temple of Sanam was built immediately after the completion of that at Kawa, i.e. soon after year 10: indeed one would like to think that the same architect superintended the work of both and that he profited at Sanam by his experience at Kawa.

Much of Taharqa's activities can be still discerned at Gematen. Apart from Temple T itself, two of the granite rams were found to be still in position outside the entrance and two more marked the entrance to the Hypostyle Hall. In the avenue stands a large dais or altar, which had been reconstructed in later times, but which seems to have been originally due to Taharqa, since it is built of the same sandstone as Temple T and since the bronze lower shoe (pivot-fitting) [0353] of a door, bearing the names of Taharqa, was found in its vicinity. The stone doorways of Temple A likewise bear his names and suggest that the brick walls of the courts on which they abut were his work. Of the gardens a series of tree-pits was found, originally lined with stone, but later progressively heightened with brick, and a well which had once had a stone lining, shored up by wooden beams. The discovery on Site II of a wine-press datable to the second century A.D. showed that the wine-production initiated by Taharqa was still a going concern eight hundred years later. Were it possible to remove the vast accumulations of sand and fallen blocks from the whole of the temenos area there is little doubt that some evidence of the irrigation lakes would come to light.

The history of Gematen was that of a long and losing battle against the invading sand. After the departure of Taharqa a progressive decay set in, and the level of its splendour in his reign was never again reached. A later king, Aman-Nēte-yerike, may have been fired with something of Taharqa's enthusiasm, for he set his army to work to clear the sand from the temple roadway and afterwards appropriated to himself Taharqa's epithet 'beautiful-of-monuments of Gematen'. The decline may have been hastened by the collapse of the roof over the Hypostyle Hall of Temple T, the columns of which are too small to have supported for long the comparatively large roof ashlars necessary for so great a span. No doubt the distance was in fact spanned, but it is clear that the ashlars used were of insufficient thickness, and must have fallen within a few hundred years.

Anlamani visited Kawa and left a fine stela [0499] there to add to the series left by Taharqa. Aspelta, as at Ṣanam, built a timidly constructed shrine by utilizing an existing wall and column and fitting into them a doorway and wall of thin slabs. At Kawa this was of red sandstone and was found nearly complete. Thanks to the Sudan Government we were fortunately permitted to remove this wall, together with the outer shell, bearing the reliefs, of the Shrine of Taharqa, and they have now been set up, almost in their original positions relative to one another, in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. Both are of great interest, since inscribed monuments of either period are infrequent, while the reliefs on the Shrine of Taharqa represent two forms of the goddess Anukis which are unknown elsewhere. Considering the wholesale destruction and the intense heat of the conflagration

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which raged in this hall during the last days of Kawa, we are lucky to have found these monuments so well preserved.

Another building which seems to have been erected at Gematen at about this time is the Eastern Kiosk, lying far out beyond the E. side of the town mound, almost at the level of the desert. Its axis is roughly N.-S., and it may consequently have stood on the processional road which is thought to have circumscribed the town or part of it. It bears traces of reliefs and well-executed Egyptian hieroglyphs and is certainly not later than the early Napatan period. It could only have been placed in this exposed position outside the temple enclosure at a prosperous time, when attacks from the Eastern Desert, common enough in later days, were considered unlikely.

During the middle Napatan period there was little activity. Repairs and additions to Taharqa's magazine in the NE. corner of the temenos area are believed to have taken place about now. Buildings also began to occur along the side to the S. of Temple T, where further granaries and store-chambers were erected, being separated from the temple walls by a narrow lane. Of the middle Napatan kings the name of Malēnaqeñ was found on a number of blue glazed faience plaques in the chamber to the W. of the Sanctuary of Temple A. Similar plaques of Aspelta and others of a different type with the names of Taharqa were found in the same place. If these were originally wall decorations it is probable that the brick chambers in this area formed part of Taharqa's reconstruction of Temple A.

After Aman-Nēte-yerike, mentioned above, Ḥarsiotef of the late Napatan¹ period is the next king whose name is to be seen at Kawa. This occurs on two of the columns in the Second Court of Temple B, and accompanies a well-cut graffito figure of this king in the Dais Room (E) of Temple T (fig. 31). On the columns the names are very faint and cut in the barbarous style of Inscriptions X-XV, associated with the late Napatan period and somewhat later. A third column may have been inscribed, but if so all trace has vanished. The fourth column in this court is that built up of fallen drums of Shabako, already noted. It is possible therefore that it was Harsiotef who erected the columns, together with the brick walls of the outer courts of the temple.

The undecorated stone gateways of the outer courts of Temple B are not easy to date. That to the Second Court bears an archaic cursive Meroitic graffito (Kawa 62), much earlier than anything of the kind hitherto recorded, and an unintelligible hieroglyphic one, not later in date than the early Meroitic period. The sandstone of which these gateways are constructed differs from that of the stone sanctuary of the temple, ascribed for reasons of style to be discussed below to a hitherto unknown king whose name may be read as Ary, Ary-Miamūn, Aryamani, or Amanary, and for whom, along with other newly discovered kings, there is no room in Reisner's chronological scheme until his 'First Meroitic Kingdom of Napata', contemporary with the earliest kings of the early Meroitic period.

This term is convenient but misleading. It is evident of the royal family as early as the time of Pi'ankhy. Napata from the inscriptions of Aman-Nēte-yerike, Ḥarsiotef, and continued in use as the religious capital of the country, how-Nastasen that in their times the capital city was Meroe. ever, for the late kings of the 'Napatan' period went there from

B 1261

Reisner found evidence there that it had been a southern resort Meroe for the coronation ceremony.

Assuming that the difference in stone indicates difference in date, one must suppose the entrance gateway to the Second Court to have been erected either in the late Napatan period or at the end of the early Meroitic period. Bearing in mind that the graffito seems to be accompanied by a transcription into Egyptian, not Meroitic, hieroglyphs, and that by the middle Meroitic period Meroitic cursive and hieroglyphic were already fully developed (e.g. in Barkal VI), and taking into account also the good quality of the brickwork and the consistency in the widths and spacing of the walls of the First and Second Courts, we are probably safe in ascribing the outer parts of Temple B (except for the chamber to the E. of the Second Court, which has been rebuilt) to a period not later than the late Napatan, and the stone gateway of the Second Court to one not later than the early Meroitic. The stone gateway to the First Court is built of blocks smaller than those used for the gateway to the Second, hence it is likely to be of another date. Its jambs were mended even later with still smaller blocks of stone. That it is not an original part of the temple is shown by the circumstance that it contains re-used blocks exhibiting small portions of earlier reliefs.

Harsiotef's well-known inscription from Gebel Barkal (*Urk* III 113 ff.) shows him to have been a keen restorer and decorator of temples. It may be injudicious to ascribe to him much activity at Kawa, however, since his Napatan inscription, which is to a large extent a list of such matters, mentions nothing of the kind.

During the last reigns of the Napatan period Gematen must have become increasingly liable to attack from without. Even so far south as in the country between Napata and Meroe invasions of nomad peoples from the desert were continually occurring. Aman-Nēte-yerike needed to send an army to clear his way before he could leave Meroe on his journey to Napata and the northern portion of his kingdom, and came into conflict with the Medja in the district south of Kawa. Harsiotef and Nastaseñ had several collisions with these desert folk. Although the name of Nastaseñ was not found at Gematen, his stela from Gebel Barkal relates that in his time the Medja went so far as to raid Kawa, ransacking the temple and throwing into confusion the properties of the god Amūn, and that the loot was replaced by him. It may be that the smashed fragments of a granite status [2140] of mid-Napatan style found in 1935-6 in a house on Site II (S. of Temple T) were the product of this incursion1, while the constant liability to attack is likely to have been one of the reasons for the abandonment of the late Napatan houses on Site I, the inhabitants tending to move westwards into the more easily defended houses on Site II, which were besides to some extent sheltered from the sand by the walls of the temple.

With the beginning of the third century B.C. we reach a period when, according to Dr. Reisner, the Sudan may have been divided into two kingdoms, a Northern with capital at Napata and a Southern governed from Meroe, apparently not without times of rivalry and resistance. The pyramids of the rulers of the Napatan kingdom are uninscribed, but their style is said to conform to that of their contemporaries at Meroe farther up the Nile.

The period is accordingly termed by Dr. Reisner the 'First Meroitic Kingdom of Napata'.

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We have learned from Kawa several new names of kings, at least four of whom have somehow to be fitted into this scheme. Reisner successfully brought to light the names of all the 'Napatan' kings from Taharqa to Nastaseñ buried in the royal cemetery of Nuri. All the Nuri pyramids were identified, but one pyramid at the historically earlier cemetery at Kurru—a pyramid which seems to be contemporary with the latter part of the Nuri series—was left unidentified. To it the name 'Pi'ankhalara' was assigned, this being the name of a king mentioned by Nastaseñ in close proximity to that of Ḥarsiotef, whose successor Pi'ankhalara was assumed to be. The inscriptions of Kawa, however, have introduced to us a king named Alara, an ancestor of Taharqa, and in the first volume of this publication it appeared from the evidence adduced that he could well have been a brother of Kashta, an early ancestor of the Napatan line, revered and perhaps deified by the later kinglets. It was further suggested that Alara is none other than the 'Pi'ankhalara' of the Nastaseñ inscription, the prefix *Picankh*, taken perhaps from the name of the conqueror Pi'ankhy, being used somewhat like *Caesar*. If this contention be correct the name cannot be that of the builder of Kurru I, which remains anonymous.

The other names, in some cases doubtfully read and fragmentary, are (1) Piankh-yerike-qa, (2) Aman . . . sabrak¹ . . (?), (3) Kasht . . yer . . . (very doubtfully Kashta-yerike), (4) Arnekh-Miamūn or Arnekhamani, and (5) Ary-Miamūn, Amanary, or Aryamani. The first two of these, found in Inscr. XIII, reigned in succession, and it is diffidently suggested that they may have been the owners of the pyramids Barkal XVIII and VII.² The thronename of the second was Khaemnape, 'Shining forth in Napata', and the inscription which mentions them follows the pattern and set phraseology of the late 'Napatan' inscriptions and leaves little doubt that they follow soon after Nastaseñ.

It should be remembered that the later kings of the 'Napatan' series, though they came north to be buried near Napata, the old religious capital, certainly governed from Meroe. They also came down to Napata to be crowned, so that the name Kha'emnape need not imply a king who ruled exclusively in Napata. One king of this period, whose name is written Yesru-Miamūn or Yesruwamani, and whom I propose to call Amanislo (Beg. S. V; see Reisner's scheme in $\mathcal{J}EA$ 9 75), was buried at Meroe but left his name at Napata, and that at a time when, according to Reisner, a rival dynasty was ruling there. A fragmentary cartouche in the inscription Kawa XIII looks very like that of Kalkai, another king of this period buried at Meroe (Beg. S. X), and the possibility arises that he too exerted influence in the north. Towards the end of the 'Napatan' period communications between Meroe and Napata were becoming difficult. Before Aman-Nēte-yerike could leave Meroe for his coronation at Napata he had to contend against hostile marauders on the way (Kawa IX 3-35). Similar conditions prevailed in the reigns of Ḥarsiotef and Nastaseñ. With the building of the latter's tomb the last available space in the royal Napatan cemetery at

Possibly Sabraka-Miamūn, if a proposed restoration of the sign = should be correct. See vol. I p. 73. It is probable, however, that such writings of = were not properly under-

Nuri, begun when the kings reigned at Napata but continued long after they had removed to Meroe, was used up. If the bodies of kings were to continue to make the hazardous journey northwards to be buried a new site would have to be chosen. The site selected was in Napata itself. There is enough evidence to suggest that the kings who ruled at Meroe at this time, namely those buried in the South Cemetery, were related by family ties with those whom Reisner considered to have ruled only at Napata. I conceive it as possible that the Barkal (Napata) pyramids of this time are really those of kings and queens who resided as before at Meroe, but who contrived to continue the old tradition of constructing their pyramids at Napata, for the idea that rulers should be buried at Meroe was a new one and the process was probably gradual. This may raise difficulties of chronology, for a somewhat larger number of reigns would need to be fitted into the allotted time if this proposal were accepted, but on the other hand there are no positive chronological 'fixes' (to borrow a term from navigation) between Tanwetamani (c. 663 B.C.) and Ergamenes (c. 225 B.C.).2 It seems at least legitimate to cast doubt upon the existence of a separate Meroitic Kingdom of Napata.

The third name appears on a small strip of gold foil [0211] torn by plunderers from a gilt chest in the brick chamber to the east of the Sanctuary of Temple A. Being impressed on soft material the lower signs are damaged and not above the suspicion of being fortuitous marks, so that the reading of the end of the name is conjectural. If 'Pi'ankh-yerike-qa' is a derivative of 'Pi'ankhy' meaning 'begotten of (the deified) Pi'ankhy' (cf. vol. I pp. 53, 73), this may be a similar derivative of 'Kashta'. Only the epithet 'Miamūn' and the quality of the name give any clue to the date of this king; it is probable that 'Miamūn' is a characteristic of kings' names at the period under discussion, as we shall notice in a moment.

The fourth name is engraved on a fine bronze head [0020/1] found in the Pronaos of Temple A, perhaps from a ceremonial boat. The reading of the name is doubtful, though the signs are clear enough, the problem being to decide what letters they stand for in the predominantly alphabetic spellings of Napatan names (cf. Inscr. XLIV). The prenomen is Kheperkarë, a favourite choice (see $\mathcal{T}EA$ 9.72). The appearance of the epithet 'Miamūn' in this, the preceding and the following names, is interesting. It is pointed out elsewhere (pp. 38-9) that it is common in the Ramesside period and the Libyan dynasties, reappears with Piankhy, is markedly absent from the names of all the earlier Napatan-period kings, but appears once more in the name of Amanislo, who comes during the 'First Meroitic Kingdom of Napata', a period at which there are a number of unnamed pyramids. This and the fact that the style of the head is Ptolemaic are the only pieces of evidence which can be brought to bear on the date of the king.

The fifth name, that of Ary or Aryamani, occurs on a very curious stela (Kawa XV), found in the floor of the outer court of Temple A, and resembling so closely the reliefs on

dates are incorrect by more than that amount (and without in ² The possible dates for the accession of Aman-Nēte-yerike any way wishing to belittle his immense contribution I would calculated in vol. I p. 57 are dependent on the correctness of gently remind the reader that we have no more than his word Reisner's dating to within ten years either way. If Reisner's for them), the dates suggested there are incorrect too.

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the walls of the stone pylon and shrine of Temple B that it is difficult not to conclude that he was the builder. Both the pylon, with batter and roll-mouldings at the corners, and the chamber into which it gives access are comparable in size and style to the pylons and forecourts of the early Meroitic pyramids at Napata and Meroe. The scenes in relief, once overlaid with gold foil, are bounded at one end of each of the E. and W. walls of the Sanctuary by goddesses with outstretched wings, human-headed in one instance and lionheaded in the other. The human-headed form is especially common in Meroitic tombreliefs, while the insistence on detail in the vestments (a Ptolemaic characteristic) and the meaningless hieroglyphs are also typically Meroitic. Of the winged goddesses in Meroitic reliefs only those in Beg. S. IV, V, and VI, that is, in the three earliest royal pyramids at Meroe, hold feathers in both hands. This is conjectured to have been the case here, although the upper hand is lost in both examples, since apart from cases where situlae are held, or where another figure is embraced, there is a strong tendency for the upper hand to hold a feather even if the lower hand be empty.

The obesity and steatopygia of the middle and late Meroitic reliefs are noticeably absent here. The figures are somewhat thin for their height, like those in the Ptolemaic reliefs of Egypt, and with the same narrow, pointed buttocks. Although the upper part of the king's dress is singular in appearance and quite unparalleled, its lower end, very full in front with 'fall' and sash, is strongly reminiscent of the royal dresses of the New Kingdom, and in particular is closely similar to one worn by Ramesses III in a relief at Medinet Habu. The outline of this same New Kingdom dress is again seen on the stela of Aryamani (vol. I pl. 33), who is to some extent already associated with the Ramesside period in that he uses the name Wsr mset Re, stp:n Re and the epithet mry Imn. On this stell too there are the same thin figures with pointed buttocks; the same meaningless introduction of the names of the deities by some corrupt form of dd mdw in, 'Words spoken by . . .'; similar, teapot-like nmst-vessels on similar stands with lotus-flowers above; the same tendency to join up parts of the reliefs which should be separate; and the same substitution of A for T in the corrupt Rückenschutzformel (to borrow the convenient German term). There seems to be a good case, therefore, for attributing the stone sanctuary and pylon of Temple B to King Aryamani, and King Aryamani in consequence to the early Meroitic period to which stylistically his building belongs; and we may note, in passing, the slight Ptolemaic and at the same time Ramesside savour of this transitional period between the Napatan and the Meroitic cultures.3

The outside of the Sanctuary of Temple B shows traces of an outer stone shell, perhaps the remnants of an earlier sanctuary into which it was fitted. The sanctuary itself has been dismantled and removed for eventual reassembly at Khartoum. Its removal will have cleared that ground for further excavation below it. If this could be carried out it would be likely to throw more light not only on the complex later history of the temple but

¹ See Dows Dunham in AJA 50 386.

¹ Medinet Habu, pl. 208.

² In the stela the vulture and circle are joined to the king's head, and the king's hand is joined to the censer. In the temple relief the lotus flowers are joined to the stands.

³ Another king who is doubtless to be placed in this 'Neo-

Ramesside' period is known from two objects in the Merowe Museum. His name looks like (), the prenomen being a corrupt form of Mn msrt Rr, stp.n Rr. See JEA 33 pp.

perhaps also on the history of Kawa in the New Kingdom. It is feared, however, that the depth of sand, which is rapidly accumulating, will have made a return to this level a long and costly business.

The irregular shape of the brick wall dividing the Second Court of Temple B from the chamber to the E. of it suggests that it is a late rebuilding. There is some further evidence of alterations at the N. end of the same chamber. It would seem that the E. and W. walls of the First Court originally continued southwards in the same line along the Second Court, but that at this point it was pulled down or ruined, the E. wall of the E. chamber being then moved to its present position. The doorway into this chamber from the Second Court had a semicircular brick arch. Before the arch fell the door was filled up with stone blocks below and bricks above. The lowest part of the filling contains a large fragment from a plain stone cornice, showing part of a disk flanked by uraei in flat unmodelled relief, which may well be Meroitic. The cornice is likely to have fallen from the adjacent doorway from the First Court to the Second. The graffito on this doorway already referred to is not later than the early Meroitic period, so that unless the cornice comes from a later addition to the doorway, it seems to confirm the date as early Meroitic.

Until late in the first century B.C. no rulers at Meroe, not even Amanislo or Ergamenes, who is known to have had associations with the northern part of the country, left any record at Kawa. No doubt the temples were still in occupation. As to the course of events in the temenos area, we have seen that the houses on Site I had already been abandoned and were given over to the sand. Most of the temenos wall had probably disappeared. On Site II the houses were still inhabited.

We now come to the difficult period, towards the end of the first century B.C., which was marked by the invasion of Upper Egypt by the Ethiopians and the subsequent punitive expedition of the Roman prefect Gaius Petronius in 23 B.C. The longest account of these events is given by Strabo (Geography XVII i 54), and a translation of it will be found in Griffith's Meroitic Studies IV (JEA 4 160), where he supports the view put forward by Sayce (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 7 15-24) that the Kandake of the time of the Roman expedition was the Queen Amanirenas of the stela, now in the British Museum, found in 1913-14 in a small temple a little to the S. of Meroe. On the other hand, Reisner believed (7EA) 9 73) that at this time the country was again divided into two kingdoms, and that since it was Napata which Petronius reached and sacked, the Meroitic queen must have been a ruler of the time of his 'Second Meroitic Kingdom of Napata' and could not have been Amanirenas, whose inscriptions are found from Meroe to Dakkah, and who may in consequence be presumed to have ruled the whole country from Meroe. Reisner decided that the one-eyed queen who opposed the Romans must have been the last ruler of this Napatan dynasty, the builder of the small pyramid Barkal X, and did not even mention Amanirenas, who is left, as it were, high and dry. One important point, however, Reisner does make, namely that the comparison of 'type-forms' shows that the Meroite Queen Amanishakhte and the Napatan Queen of Barkal X must have been contemporary for at least some part

of their reigns.¹ A piece of evidence from Kawa can be fitted on to this which may help to make matters clearer.

Names of Meroitic rulers are often found together in groups at about this time. Thus in the Lion-Temple at Naga we find King Natakamani and Queen Amanitere associated with Prince Arikankharer. In the temple of Amūn at Naga we find the same two royalties with Prince Arikakhatani, while at Amara the latter's place is taken by Shērakarēr. Similarly we find Queen Amanirenas at Dakkah (Mer. Inscr. 92) and on a small stela from Meroe (Mer. 12 c) associated with King Teriteqas and Prince Akinidad (or Akidad, Akided, for the spelling varies). Akinidad's name likewise appears with that of Amanirenas on the so-called 'Stela of Akinizaz', mentioned above, and on the bronze carrying-shrine [0681] from Kawa. Lying near to the S. door of the First Court of Temple T were found fragments of sandstone blocks [0710], [0710 bis], [0711], [0716], bearing large incised and painted cartouches of Akinidad and Amanishakte. The style of these is identical; we can only suppose that they formed part of a Meroitic addition to the temple, and that Akinidad, who was for a time a contemporary of Amanirenas, was also in part a contemporary of Amanishakhte. We have already noted that on Reisner's showing Amanishakhte was herself a contemporary of the queen of Barkal X. Attention must also be called to the circumstance that a bronze flagpole-cap [2169] from a house on Site III at Kawa bears the name of Amanikhabale, another ruler buried at Meroe (Beg. N. II), placed by Reisner shortly before Amanishakhte and hence considered by him not to have ruled over Napata. There seems only one conclusion to be drawn from these facts, namely that Kawa and the country to the north of it at least as far as Dakkah did not lie within the confines of a Napatan kingdom but in the domain of Meroe.

On consideration this does not seem improbable. In the first place, as Reisner states, the relative sizes of the pyramids of this time at Barkal and at Meroe show the Napatan rulers (if separate Napatan rulers existed) to have been a weak and inconsiderable line, while the Meroite kings and queens were great and powerful, Amanishakhte herself being in possession of greater resources than any ruler at Meroe during the postulated 'Second Meroitic Kingdom' at Napata. Secondly, Napata could have very easily been isolated, for it is situated on a bend in the river which could be cut off by troops from Meroe intent on gaining control of the country downstream from Napata by the use of the Bayuda and Wadi Muqaddam routes.

This idea could even be reconciled with Strabo's account. He describes the Kandake as a 'masculine woman', which suits Amanirenas' description of herself as 'king' (445w113 Akin. St. 1; w113 Kawa 28). It was at Pselchis, the modern Dakkah, that the generals of Kandake made their stand against Petronius, and it is at Dakkah that some of the inscriptions mentioning Amanirenas and Akinidad occur (Mer. Inscr. 92, 93). After her defeat at Pselchis Kandake advanced upon the fortress at Premnis (Ibrīm) 'with a force of many tens of thousands',² a host which, unless its size was exaggerated, was far too large to have been raised by the insignificant queen of Barkal. The Kandake herself was not in Napata,

but her son, presumably Akinidad, fled there. At a time of national stress the two kingdoms, if there were two, would have sunk their differences in a united effort.

The theory outlined above, that the 'Kingdom of Napata' was a small area little bigger than Napata itself, is not, I think, contradicted by the facts. It provides a temporary stopgap, but I do not believe it to be the final solution: it is open to the same objection as was cited against the existence of a 'First Meroitic Kingdom of Napata', namely that a king supposed to be a ruler in one capital only has left his name in the other, and force of arms is not the only reason why this should have happened. The ruler referred to is King Tañyidamani. Like Amanirenas and Akinidad he left an inscription at Meroe (Meroe pl. I, Inscr. No. 5) on a plaque of dark red slate found in the Lion-Temple. At Napata he erected a large granite stela inscribed on the front, back, and sides, in the Great Temple of Amun (B 500). The style of the cursive writing of these inscriptions is early, and it is closely similar to that of the stela of Amanirenas and Akinidad from Meroe. Even the same phrases occur on both stelae, and not merely isolated words. Reisner was unable to place Tañyidamani, Amanirenas, and Akinidad in his chronological scheme because he did not identify their tombs, but reasons have been given above for placing Amanirenas and Akinidad immediately before Amanishakhte. The cursive writing of Tañyidamani might perhaps be thought a little earlier in style than that of the Stela of Akinidad, but this cannot be insisted upon. Although we have not positive proof, therefore, Tañyidamani seems to have lived when, according to Reisner, Cush was for a second time divided into two kingdoms. Since he was able to erect so large an inscribed stela at Napata, he is unlikely to have been buried in one of the small uninscribed pyramids at Barkal and his tomb is probably at Meroe.² His appearance in both capitals and his proximity in time to Amanirenas, Akinidad, and Amanishakhte raise the suspicion that the reconstructed chronology of this period should be reconsidered.

The question of what happened at Kawa when Petronius advanced towards Napata is a perplexing one. Griffith believed in 1930-1 that he had unmistakable evidence of the sacking of Kawa by Petronius and its consequent abandonment. In the centre of the Hypostyle Hall of Temple T was a layer of ashes in which were embedded the majority of the medium-sized objects found during that season. Here were lying bronzes galore, of all sizes, objects of stone, faience, and terra-cotta, even the charred remains of tasselled fabrics from temple vestments, together with a pottery lamp that might have been used to kindle the conflagration, all heavily blackened, the bronzes being frequently twisted out of shape and partially fused with one another in the great heat. Similar lumps of fused bronze and other evidences of fire were found in all parts of the temples, pointing to no mere looting by desert marauders but to a deliberate and malicious sacking. The great majority of objects found in this great fire are not of late date: most of the bronzes date from the early Napatan period; a few are later. There was nothing in this deposit

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which could be positively dated as post-Petronius. And to crown all, the latest datable inscribed object was a bronze carrying-shrine (see p. 178) bearing the names of Amanirenas and Akinidad. It was not surprising, therefore, that Griffith wrote in his preliminary report¹ that the city had been sacked by Petronius.

During the next season, however, evidence came to hand which made this conclusion less certain. Mr. Kirwan found that the marks of fire were apparent, as might have been expected, not only inside the temples but in many of the buildings outside them. The level of the fire on Sites II and III coincided with the end of their respective Third Periods of occupation. In the levels of the Second Period on Site II was found a winepress containing two amphorae inscribed in Greek, one of which could be dated with probability to the second century A.D. and possibly to within the first half of the third.2 This seems to place the fire in the Third Period in the third century A.D., and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the fire which overtook the buildings and that which occurred in the temples are one and the same.

A study of the objects from the 1930-1 season from other parts of the site reveals a few which are later in date than the Petronius expedition. We may instance two fragments of Roman toilet-bottles, one [0530] from a brick chamber in the First Court of Temple T and the other [0692] from the Hypostyle Hall of the same temple, which might be as early as this time, but are much more likely to be of the second or third century; the base of a steatite ring-bottomed saucer [0780] with a sculptured bust of Isis in relief, not earlier than the third century, from the S. Town site; and a sandstone floral column capital [0784] found in the Meroitic Eastern Palace, which is probably late Meroitic and might even belong to the Christian period. Even if the deposit in the Hypostyle Hall of T, therefore, was the result of a sacking by Petronius, Kawa was not abandoned.

One other point may be cited in support of the later date for the fire. The marks inside the temple frequently leave the ground level and run for some distance up the walls, indicating that the floor at these places was buried in sand. This condition would be unlikely to have obtained at the time of the Petronius invasion since, as we have seen, building operations were carried out by Akinidad and Amanishakhte in the First Court of Temple T.

The Meroitic Eastern Palace was probably built at this time, though its exposed position to the E. of the ruined eastern part of the temenos wall is rather surprising. Evidently the Meroites of these days were not afraid of attacks from the desert as their forefathers of the Napatan period had been. The reverse was rather the case, since during the absence of the Roman troops of Aelius Gallus they had themselves attacked the Thebaid and had seized Syene, Elephantine, and Philae.

To about the same period should also be attributed the foundation of the Western Kiosk on the processional route not far from the river. The N. wall of this building was left undressed and the building may never have been completed. Since it contains a few early Meroitic graffiti it is likely to have been erected a short time before Petronius.

the upper half of a statuette of Apedemak, the Lion-God. This at the base of Gebel Barkal conceals the entrance to a quarried might have come from the Lion-Temple at Meroe, but in tomb. Meroitic times there were Lion-Temples all over the country.

¹ A further inscription of this king is Mer. Inscr. 127, on ² There remains the possibility that the mass of stone fallen

Unlike all the other buildings except the Eastern Kiosk, it has no marks of fire. The dressing of its S. side provided stone chips which were beaten down to form a pavement, portions of which were discernible in various parts of the area W. of Temple T. Mr. Kirwan has suggested (p. 229) that these activities took place somewhat later, about the second century A.D. At the time when his report was written, however, a careful analysis had not been made of the styles of the Kawa Meroitic graffiti. Since then it has become clear that the presence of a few graffiti in the early style on the Western Kiosk prove its existence a little before the time of Petronius. I am inclined to think, therefore, that it was built about the time of Amanikhabale, that he commenced a short period of reconstruction and rebuilding in the western portion of the temple area, and that this was continued until the reign of Amanishakhte. To about the same time one may attribute the reconstruction and alteration of the Altar or Dais of Taharqa standing about half-way between the Western Kiosk and the Pylon of Temple T. The original cornice was removed and used with other rubble to build up the interior of the platform, on the top of which were placed corner-pieces of triangular section, converting it into a horned altar of the Roman type.

Towards the end of the second century A.D. the second period of occupation on Sites II and III came to an end, and was marked by an accumulation of sand. The placing of a votive foot outside the W. door of the Western Kiosk indicated, from the fact that similar votive feet were placed on the floor of the First Court of Temple T, that the accumulated sand in this area was also quite considerable.

The brick chambers built between the columns of the First Court of T, as in the temple of Sanam, are thought to be contemporary with the third and last period of occupation on Sites II and III, and to fall into the late Meroitic period. They are in some cases founded on stones and blocks from the temple itself, and sherds of Meroitic ware and a late model altar [2189] were found embedded in the bricks. Associated with this last occupation were found stone implements of 'prehistoric' type. A stone celt [0460] was found on the floor of this court, and numerous other celts and axe-heads occurred at various places on the site and on the floors of the temples. Perforated pick-heads, a palette, and many rounded granite and quartzite hammer-stones were likewise to be seen. Griffith's explanation of these was that they had been taken from prehistoric graves or found in the desert and preserved as curios and relics dedicated to the god. Certainly the presence in Room D of Temple T of a smooth lump of natural stone resembling a human leg suggested that this might sometimes have been done with objects which excited curiosity, but he had not observed the fact that celts of this type can be picked up on the surface of the mound of Kawa, that is to say, at the last level of occupation. One such [1015] is amongst the objects which Griffith himself brought home from Kawa, and Kirwan's excavations revealed two more [2016, 2114] in buildings of Napatan and Meroitic date. The hammer-stones found in great quantity on the floor of Temple T are likewise of common occurrence on the town mound.

Other evidence of the late occupation of the temples is given by the presence of oval

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and round stone basins and the use of various objects, such as granite stands, for grinding bowls. In the Pronaos of Temple T the top drum of a ruined column which happened to stand at a convenient height had been worn down into basins by grinding. Such things point to a domestic life which could only have been carried on when the temples were too ruinous to be any longer places of worship.

As we have had reason to state before, there are extensive marks of fire all over the areas excavated up till now. At many points the same burning was noted as occurring on both the brick chambers in T and adjacent walls and columns. It seems quite clear that the great fire came last of all.

To whom we should attribute this final sacking is a matter for conjecture. The Blemmyes and the Axumites suggest themselves, though there is no direct evidence that the Axumites ever came so far north. Kirwan (pp. 235-6) comes to the conclusion that the dark-skinned Noba, displaced from the south by the onset of the Axumites, may have been the savage invaders who put an end to the fortunes of Kawa.

Chapter V

TEMPLE A

Temple A (plan and sections pl. 4, general views pl. XXXVII), axis about 15°, is 38 m. long and 17 m. wide. It is approached from the avenue of Temple T through a narrow door with brick jambs in a square portico of mud brick having walls four bricks thick at the bottom and two bricks thick above. The interior NW. corner of this structure is enclosed by a quadrant of thin brick wall, badly burnt, showing that the enclosure was used as a furnace. The mud-brick doorway shows no signs of burning except here, and is clearly much later in date than the doorway of Taharqa, to which it was added in order to bring it into alinement with the front of Temple B. The furnace enclosure, which is not bonded, is later still.

The mud-brick walls of the First Court were much dug into by sabbākhīn. The outside of the N. wall showed no remaining traces of plaster.

The outer jambs of the sandstone doorway of Taharqa through which the First Court is entered seem to have been lightly and badly sculptured at a late date with a design which is now unrecognizable. The outer thicknesses have graffiti of rough designs and vertical cuts. The inner sides of the other jambs, against which the doors pivoted, are plain, but the rounded wear of the pivoting can be seen just inside on the adjacent E. and W. thicknesses of the doorway. On the W. side the inner face of the outer jamb was covered by a curved bronze plate [0092] affixed to the thickness of the doorway about 0.45 m. above the ground, to protect either the stonework or the wooden door. Nearby were fragments of bronze with nail-holes, probably from the door itself.

The inner and long thicknesses of the doorway were not decorated. A few drawings, mostly lines and circles, can be seen. On the W. side there is a drawing of a ram's head with disk, uraeus, and horns, on the sixth course from the bottom.

The inner jambs of the doorway, facing S., are incised each with two columns of names and epithets of Taharqa, as in fig. 1. The E. jamb fell in 1936.

The dimensions of the blocks used in the stone gateway are approximately $0.80 \times 0.35 \times 0.35$ m., but vary somewhat.

The walls of the court are of mud brick with traces of plaster on the interior. The highest remaining point is against the W. jamb of the door to the Second Court, where a PI. XXXVIIIb.

height of 3.05 m. is reached. The walls have been deeply hollowed out by sabbākhīn; indeed a large part of the W. wall was a mere shell and eventually collapsed. There was no decoration of any kind. There are still traces of intense burning on the walls inside the court to a height of about 1.50 m. from the floor, especially along the W. wall and in the





Fig. 1.

NE. corner. The burning gives the bricks a kiln-baked effect. Near the base of the walls many fragments of burnt wood were found adhering to the surface.

Whether the court was open with lateral colonnades or roofed over there is no clear evidence. At any rate the roof, if there was one, was perhaps of wood, since the size of the columns is small in proportion to the span required. It is possible that the burnt fragments found lying against the bottoms of the walls were the remains of the wooden roof.

The court has six plain columns (pl. XXXVIII c), crudely built of from six to eight drums of sandstone, plastered over. The bottom drums are built out to imitate bases, on the E. side of the court with mud, and on the W. side with sandstone chips and flakes held together with mud and plastered over with mud. They were probably all coated with plaster like the rest of the columns above them. Outside the normal thick layer of plaster column 3 shows another coat of mud, and over this a thinner coat of reddish plaster washed with white upon which colours may have been laid, but only a few inches of this coat remain. No fragments of capitals or architraves were found. The floor of the court was paved with sandstone.

Between columns 1 and 2 is a more or less circular block of ferruginous sandstone [0782], apparently a kind of mortar, measuring 0.75 × 0.63 m., the hollow 0.36 × 0.49 m., Between columns 2 and 3 stands a block of granite [0013], 0.86 × 0.48 × 0.45 m., of which the greater part of one face is hollowed out by grinding into oval basins, one large and two small. Close to the SW. corner of the court is a plain structure, 0.77 m. square in section and o.o. m. high, built up of several blocks of sandstone, once covered with plaster, but without remaining cornice or other ornament.

The most important objects found in this court were:

- (1) Stela [0010] of the Governor of Gematen, Panakht, leaning against the W. jamb of the entrance to the next court.
- (2) Stela [0011] with defaced or decayed surface, perhaps of King Aryamani, to the right of the last, against the S. wall of the First Court.
- (3) Stela [0778] of King Aryamani, which had been used as a paving-stone in Meroitic times, and was found face downwards in the floor near the stand in the SW. corner of the court, between columns 5 and 6 and the W. wall.
- (4) Remains of another late stela [0012], perhaps of the same king, in the SE. corner of the court.

The entrance to the Second Court is through a stone gateway of Taharqa, very similar to the first, but with inscriptions and designs in relief. The outer jambs show Taharqa (pls. II a, b; XXXVIII d) performing the htp-di-nswt with his names and titles above him. On the E. jamb he wears the Double Crown and is called 'beloved of Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, who is in 'Ipt'-swt (Karnak or Napata)', while on the W. he wears the crown of Lower Egypt and is 'beloved of Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, who is in Gm-pc-Itn (Kawa)'. On both jambs his figure is accompanied by the words 'Let each one that entereth the temple be pure'.2 The W. jamb still has many traces of colour. The upright border lines were blue, the flesh of the king the usual Egyptian red, while the hieroglyphs show remains of yellow, red, blue, and black pigments.

The E. and W. faces of the jambs have each a single column of signs in relief (pl. XXXVIII e, f and fig. 2) giving names and epithets of Taharqa. On the W. occurs an example of the abbreviated writing of Gematen 3, which has been noted in vol. I p. 43.

The inner sides of the outer jambs (facing S.) and the inner thicknesses (facing E. and W.) are plain, but on the W. side in the ninth course from the bottom there are two blocks which may have been re-used. The blocks are of the same approximate dimensions as those of the first doorway. The wear of the door can be clearly seen on the E. side.

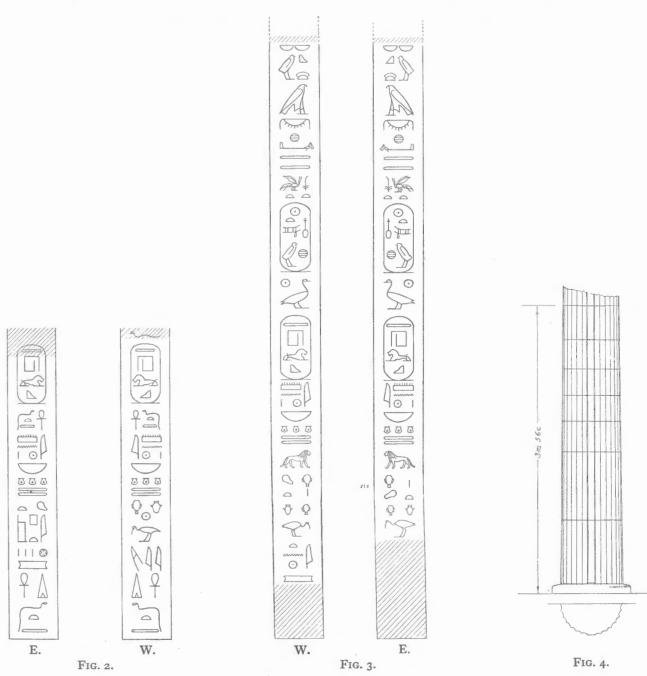
The S. faces of the doorway have each in relief a column of names and titles of Taharqa (fig. 3, pl. XXXVIII a), 'beloved of Amon-Re', 'Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the Lion over the South Country,3 who is in Gematen'.

² Compare the outer jambs of the Hypostyle (pls. XI a, b) web web. and Pronaos (pls. XVI c, d) of Temple T. In the latter the

sented. The ceremony is often introduced by the words

3 For this epithet see vol. I p. 2. The lion-hieroglyph is god for whom the htp-di-nswt ceremony is performed is repre- reproduced in pl. XXIX a, made from a tracing by Mrs.

The mud-brick walls of the court have again been badly dug away by sabbākhīn, but still show traces of white plaster with designs. The floor is stone-paved, raised into a low platform on the E. and W. sides, and the stone edges of the step run between the columns



upon which the roof, if it existed, as seems to be implied by the signs being in relief on the S. end of the second doorway, must have rested. The span between the walls and columns is greater than in the First Court. Perhaps the central axis of the court was hypaethral and the rest roofed with wood.

The Second Court has four fluted sandstone columns (pl. XXXIX a, b and vol. I pl.

and is aesthetically more pleasing than the N.K. examples in Temple T, where it does seem to apply. pls. II c and V a.

Griffith. It is almost certainly that on the S. face of the W. I See p. xiv. This rule would not normally apply to Temple side of this doorway. This lion is thus of the Taharqa period A, but the raised signs were cut by Taharqa's workmen, as

XXXIX), each having from 27 to 32 arrises and a flat vertical band, turned towards the central aisle, bearing a column of raised inscription running from near the top to the round base (fig. 4). This type of column happens to be commoner in Nubia in the New Kingdom than in Egypt. The Temple of Sedeinga has such a column with 30 arrises and 2 vertical bands bearing inscriptions of Amenophis III. A somewhat similar but entirely rock-cut column of Ramesses II at Beit el-Wālī¹ may indicate how the inscribed bands could have been placed in relation to the abacus. Perhaps the nearest approach is the column of Tuthmosis III at Semnah, illustrated in Jéquier, Les Éléments de l'architecture, fig. 105, where the abacus projects above the inscribed band.

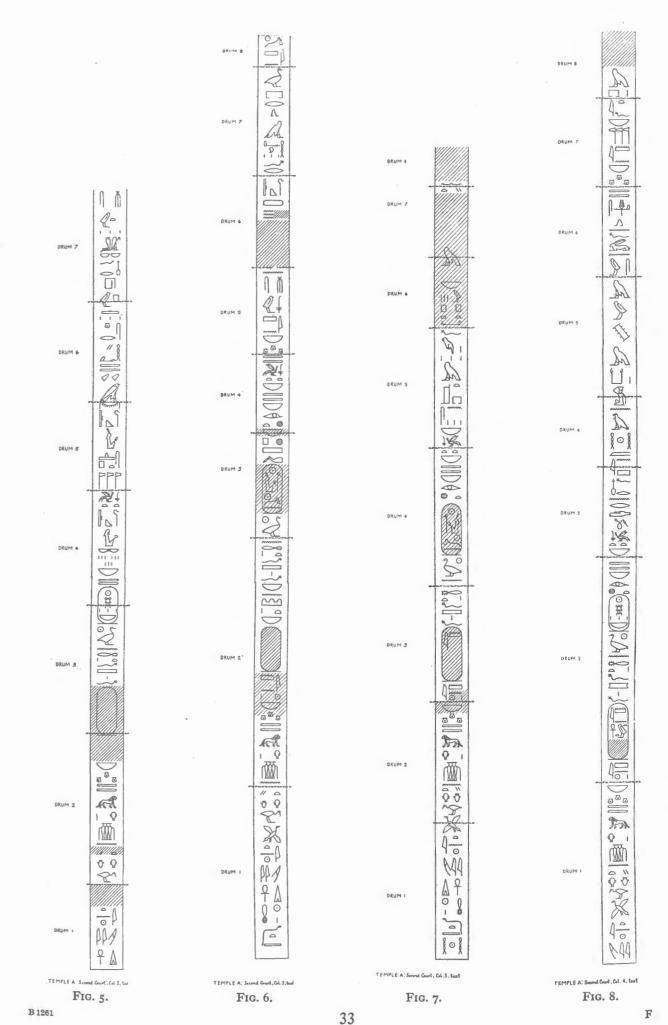
The columns had been painted when originally erected. This was shown most clearly on column 4, where the edges of the flutes were coloured alternately two red and one black, with a possible variant of one red and one black, but column 3 shows only red.

The inscriptions on the bands are of Tut'ankhamūn, but the usurpation of the cartouches by Ramesses II has resulted in the preservation of the names of sometimes the one and sometimes the other of these two kings. Graffiti were added over the flutes by a certain Amenhotpe (Inscr. XX), perhaps identical with Tut ankhamūn's viceroy Ḥuy,2 by a Commander of the Garrison Ramesesenakht (Inscr. XXIII), and by the Superintendent of the Southern Countries Nebma'etre'nakht (Inscrs. XXIV-XXVII). The last two represented themselves kneeling and holding a fan, with cartouches of Ramesses VI. Above the original colours columns 1, 3, and 4 had been covered with a later coat of white plaster, a thick coat of mud, and a further coat of white plaster. Column 2 exhibited considerable patches of red and yellow paint.3

The inscriptions on the columns run as follows:

Col. 1 (fig. 5). '..... (The top drum is uninscribed and has no raised band, showing that it was re-employed from somewhere else when the column was re-erected, probably by Taharqa) . . . mswt, the Two Ladies Nfr-hpw sgrh-tswy, the Golden Horus Hks-msct shtp-ntrw,4 the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ruler of the Nine Bows, Lord of the Two Lands, Nb-hprw-Rc, beloved bodily son of Rec [Tutcankhamun], beloved of [Amon-Rec], Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the Lion over the South Country, who is in Gem[p]aten, granted life.'

Col. 2 (fig. 6). '.... image of Rec, a son of Amun that issued from his flesh to rule what [the Aten] encircles of him that fashioned him, Amūn, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord that achieves, the Lord of Might, [Nb-hprw-Rc] (here clearly surcharged 'Wsr-m3ct-Rc stp·n-Rc' by Ramesses II), beloved bodily son of $R\bar{e}c$, the master of every foreign land, [Tut'ankhamūn,] beloved of Amon-Rē', Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the Lion over the South Country, who is in Gempaten, granted life like Rec for ever.' Here the lowest drum, next above the base, is turned so that the flat band



¹ Illustrated in Clarke and Engelbach, Ancient Egyptian of Huy's sister Tamwadjsi was found on a statue [0956]. Masonry p. 139, but it is not of Amenophis III, as there stated.

³ I could find no trace of this in 1935-6.

² Probable only because the other graffiti were out by persons connected with the vice-regency and because the name is Wts-hrw shtp-ntrw.

⁴ The commoner form of Tuttankhamun's Golden-Horus

bearing the inscription is on the S. side instead of on the W., another indication that the columns had been re-erected.

Col. 3 (fig. 7). '..... without all ...; he tramples down hundreds of thousands wherever they are; the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord that achieves, Nb-hprw-Re (altered to Wsr-m3et-Re stp·n-Re by Ramesses II), beloved bodily son of Rēc, [Tutcankh]amūn,2 beloved of Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the Lion over the South Country, who is in Gempaten, granted life, like Re, for ever.'

Col. 4 (fig. 8) '..... in the house of his father, the Lord of the Gods, Amun, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands; he set up again what had been in ruins with lasting work in good sandstone;3 the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord that achieves, Nb-hprw-Rc2 (altered to Wsr-m3ct-Rc stp·n-Rc by Ramesses II), beloved bodily son of Rec, Tutcankhamūn,2 beloved of Amon-Rec, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the Lion over the South Country, who is in Gempaten.'

On the E. side of the court, between columns 1 and 2 and the E. wall, is a built-up sandstone base (pl. XL b), 0.90 m. high and in plan 0.72 m. square, with remains of cavetto cornice, but otherwise quite plain. In the axis of the court towards the S. end is another composite stand or altar, 1.05 m. high and in plan 1.30 m. square, built up of sandstone blocks, having remains of a cavetto cornice decorated with vertical painted stripes but otherwise plain. To the N. of this lies the base of a circular basin [0016] of very coarse yellow sandstone, the sides of which have been destroyed. The base is hollowed in the centre and is 0.63 m. in diameter. A third composite sandstone base is placed against the W. side of column 3 (pl. XXXIX a); this is 0.73 m. in height and in plan 0.85 m. square. In its E. face was a niche wherein were sculptured in relief two cynocephali [0960] seated side by side. On the top of the stand rested a large yellow sandstone ram's head [0014], somewhat injured. The head is of good workmanship, perhaps of the 18th Dynasty; the cynocephali, however, seem to be a later addition of the Ethiopian period. The figure of Amenhotpe on column 2 (Inscr. XX) is shown adoring a ram's head on a pedestal. Perhaps this was it.

Found in the doorway on the N. side of the court was a fine terra-cotta mould [0788] for a sword. Except for the expanded handle, which I take to be an indication that this weapon was a sword, the shape is similar to the well-known spear-head from Buhen (Buhen pl. 88 No. 10829), the length of which is three-quarters of the length of this.

In the S. wall of the court is the entrance to the sandstone shrine of Tutankhamun. This consists of two chambers, the Pronaos and the Sanctuary, both of which had originally been roofed with heavy blocks of sandstone. The outer jambs of the door to the Pronaos are set in the thickness of the mud-brick wall of the Second Court, added after-

3 Cf. p. 13.

TEMPLE A

wards, perhaps by Taharqa, and partly covering the reliefs of Tut'ankhamūn immediately W. of the door.

The E. outer jamb is without sculpture, though in the fifth course from the bottom there is a re-used block with traces of relief and sculpture. Remains of painted inscription, of which the only clear sign was a yellow \(\bar{} \) with red legs, were seen in 1930.

When found the W. outer jamb was thickly covered with plaster upon which columns of hieroglyphs had been painted between double black lines. 'One may perhaps attribute these coloured hieroglyphs to Taharqa, but none of them was decipherable, and the plaster was accordingly cleared away to reveal the earlier reliefs underneath.'1

Below the plaster was the original work of Tut ankhamun, a sunk relief showing the king facing into the doorway. The entrance into the Pronaos had at some time been widened, and the paring down of the stone jamb had removed most of the figure. There remain only the left leg with sandal and the hinder portion of the royal apron and the ceremonial tail. Immediately to the right of the jamb (pls. I a; XL c) was a relief on a single block [0779]2 showing the obsequiously bent figure of a man (red, with black wig) holding in the right hand a bouquet (apparently all red) and in the left the halter of a large bull (black?). In the centre of the bull's horns is a negro's head (black) wearing an ostrich feather. The horns terminate in human hands (black), the horns and head thus approximately reproducing the upper part of the hieroglyph \(\frac{1}{2}\), the sign of greeting with joy and admiration.3 The fashion is identical with that of four bulls brought to the viceroy of Tutcankhamun, Ḥuy, by the notables of Cush amongst their contributions to the treasury.4 A fanciful treatment of the heads of cattle is also seen in the sculptures of Tut'ankhamūn in the great colonnade of Luxor,5 where the space between the horns of the fat bulls for sacrifice is entirely filled with a thick branch of budding stems, perhaps lotus buds. We may therefore look upon such adornments of the horns of victims as characteristic of the reign of Tutankhamun. The feet of the bull are deformed, the hooves turning upward, perhaps under the weight of the bull. Round the animal's neck is a broad band (black, with red edges), from which hangs a heavy pendant. The inscription above the bent back of the man, and continuing over that of the bull, seems to be: "I present (ms-i) every good and pure [thing] to thy spirit, O Amon-Res, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, thou Lion [over the] South Country, who art in Gempaten. Do thou make healthy $(snb \cdot k^6)$ Nebkheprurē, l. p. h., do thou place (apparently $di \cdot k n \cdot f$) for him all foreign lands beneath his sandals." So says the Child of the Court, the Superintendent of Southern Countries, the Fanbearer on the King's Right Hand (try hw hr wnmy n nswt7), Sahtepatenkha'y.'8

The outer thicknesses of the doorway were plain. The lintel above was of wood,

¹ The photograph, pl. XXXIX a, suggests that the upper by Ramesses II on this column also. In this case part of the

² Doubtless Tut'ankhamūn's cartouche-names were usurped

part of the inscription might have been read in 1930-1 in a original name can be seen, but on the other columns the favourable light. In 1935 the signs were too faint to be read mutilation of the name has often resulted in the complete disappearance of all the signs within the cartouche.

¹ Quoted from the account of the excavation. Mrs. Griffith, however, described the signs as very crude and unintelligible. One wonders, therefore, whether they were not the work of some much later king such as Aryamani, the probable builder of the sanctuary of Temple B. For the style see Inscrs. XIV, XV.

² Now in the Ashmolean Museum.

³ Griffith's observation.

⁴ See Th.T.S. IV p. 25 and pl. XXX.

⁵ Wolff, Das schöne Fest v. Opet, II 4=p. 37.

⁷ The reading cannot be said to suit the existing remains very well. At least it began with &, and this title is often found in association with imy-r hiswt rsywt.

⁸ Shtp Itn would make a strange epithet for a private individual, but was so understood by Prof. Griffith, leaving the personal name as Khaty. Cf. Khaty, First Prophet of Nbhprw-Re in Faras, Davies and Gardiner, Tomb of Huy, p. 18.

perhaps replacing an earlier stone one, and seems to have been composed of three beams, 1.83 m. long, laid side by side to make a width of 0.785 m. from front to back, with bricks above. The wood, shrunk and charred throughout, collapsed a moment after the measurements were taken. One of the original roofing blocks was still in position over the door when found, but was badly broken and soon fell.

The S. faces of the outer jambs are narrow and plain. The inner thicknesses are also plain. Owing to the widening of the door they are far out of the perpendicular, particularly that on the W.

The inner jambs are wider at the top than at the bottom. The scene on the W. side (pls. II c; XL d) shows in sunk relief Tut'ankhamūn receiving [♀] from Amon-Rē^c of Gempaten, and clasping his hand. Amon-Rēc's words are, 'My beloved son, Nebkheprurēc, receive life, presented to thy nose, for ever'. Beneath this scene, running round the walls of the Pronaos and Sanctuary, are coloured horizontal bands-from top to bottom black, yellow, black, red, black, yellow, black—the black ones being half the width of the others. Little of the original paint remains, enough only to establish what the colours were.

The E. inner jamb² now shows only Tut'ankhamūn with royal apron and Double Crown (pls. III a; XL e). The figure of Amon-Rec which must have faced him has been cut away, either when the door was made in the wall or when it was subsequently widened. It will be observed that on either side of the door the arrangement of the figures is the same, the god standing on the left and facing right, which could only have been intended if the scenes were to have formed decorations on a continuous N. wall of a chamber, the sanctuary of which lay to the W. Thus it seems that the N. door of the Pronaos was not made until the N. wall was complete. On the W. wall the converse is the case. Here there had originally been a door giving admittance to a chamber to the W., probably a sanctuary, but this door was smoothly blocked out and sculptured over by Tut'ankhamūn in such a way that the arrangement of the blocks appears normal when seen from the E. side (pl. II d) and does not betray the presence of the door. This can only be seen on the W. side of the W. wall (pl. XXXVII b), where it forms the E. side of the W. brick chamber beyond; but whereas on the N. wall the cutting of the doorway was not accompanied by any rearrangement of the scenes, those of the W. wall were evidently arranged on the assumption that the Sanctuary of the temple lay on the S. of the chamber. The alteration seems therefore to have been due to a change of plan during construction, and not to reconstruction of an earlier building.

The chief scene on this W. wall (pl. II d) represents Tut ankhamūn, wearing the crown of Lower Egypt, offering incense to Rēc-Ḥarakhte and Atūm. Below the thurible is a table stacked with dismembered oxen, &c., while the floor below the table is piled high with similar offerings. In the top right corner is the vulture of Nekhbet, and behind the King

stand two fans of different shapes. Behind these is a decorated panel bearing a single column of writing, with = at the top: 'The good God, the son of Amūn, the image of the Ennead (twt psdt), who acted for his fashioner, who rules what the Aten encircles, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Nebkheprure, granted life.' It is of interest to note that the staff of the smaller fan passes over the decorated border of this panel, since the artist did not have sufficient room to include it farther to the left. It seems extremely probable that the confusion was due to the rearrangement of the scenes intended for this wall when the W. door was blocked. The panel with the decorated border described above, being at the extreme right of the wall, was probably meant to balance that at the left end, in which a personification of Upper Egypt is represented (cf. pl. II d). The scene that replaced the door was found to be too large, and the artist had to manage as best he could.

At the left end of the wall, as mentioned above, is another decorated border enclosing a personified Upper Egypt, who faces left, i.e. towards the Sanctuary, and who presents a bouquet of lotuses in the left hand and some other kind of floral tribute in the right. He wears a head-dress of lotus flowers and buds. The relief is labelled 'I present all kinds of flowers to my Lord Amon-Rēc'. Above the hieroglyphs is =. The corresponding figure of Lower Egypt (p. 38) is on pl. IV (right).

The legends accompanying the figures in the main scene are as follows:

Above Tut ankhamun: 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, the Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord of achievement, the Lord of Might, Nebkheprure, the son of Re, the Ruler of the Nine Bows, Tutcankhamūn, beloved of Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, granted life like Reg for ever and ever.'

Above Rēc-Ḥarakhte: 'Spoken by Rēc-Ḥarakhte: "My beloved son Nebkheprurēc, I give thee life and welfare, thy total years being hundreds of thousands."

Above Atūm: 'Spoken by Atūm, Lord of the Two Lands of Heliopolis: "I place (read di-i) for thee every foreign land beneath thy sandals like Re for ever and ever." The speech is thoughtlessly concluded with the word mry, copied from the corresponding column of signs on the opposite side of the scene.

The E. wall of the Pronaos is taken up by a doorway. It is set some distance above the floor and is approached by a step. The height of the aperture is only 1.5 m. Seen from the inside this door appears like a niche from which the remaining thickness of the wall has been removed, converting it into a small door. It had, however, a lintel, and that it was meant as a door by Tut'ankhamun, and not merely as a niche or false door, is shown by the facts that the outer faces of the jambs (in the E. brick chamber, pl. XXXIX c) each bear his names and that the original design must have included an axial doorway at this point opposite to the entrance to the Sanctuary as first intended.

The sides of this door have two columns of hieroglyphs with - above, identical on each side, but facing in opposite directions (pl. IV). (1) 'Live the good god, who tramples the Pillar-folk, the solely valiant, contending with hundreds of thousands, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, who curbs the Nine Bows, Nebkheprure, beloved of Amon-Re, Lord

The preceding the name is possibly for k, as occasion-scenes on these 'jambs' might be equally described as being on

² The term 'jamb' is used relatively to the door only. The have been before the door was made.

the N. wall of the Pronaos, as indeed they seem originally to

of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the son of Ret, beloved of the gods, whom he that shaped himself shaped, whom he that fashioned himself fashioned, who repaired monuments for his father, Tut'ankhamun, beloved of Amon-Re, the king of the gods, the Lord of Heaven, granted life for ever.'

On the lintel is a double scene² showing Tut'ankhamūn in the hprš-crown making offering to the ram (actually criosphinx) of Amūn, couchant upon a plinth with a bouquet of flowers upright between his paws. Beside him stand two fans, the large fan of ostrich feathers and the smaller short-handled variety. The two halves of the double scene, in which the rams are back to back, are divided by a tall columnar bouquet with pendent buds. Between the King and the ram on either side is a table of offerings with wine jars beneath. The scanty remnant of inscription is only sufficient to apprise us of the names 'Nebkheprure' and 'Amon-Re' of Gempaten'.

The space to the left of the door has a column of writing, \(\dagger), headed by \(\sigma\). 'Live the good god, who achieves by his strong arm, the son of Rec, who satisfies the gods, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nebkheprurë, beloved of Amon-Rē.'

The space to the right (S.) of the door has a relief showing a personified Lower Egypt approaching the Sanctuary of the temple and carrying a bouquet. It corresponds to the figure of Upper Egypt on the W. wall (pl. II d), but is not enclosed in a decorated border. The horizontal bands below this figure are somewhat higher above the floor than those below the reliefs on the N. wall.

The floor is paved with sandstone, some of which still remains. At present the little chamber is cumbered with the large, broken roofing-blocks which have fallen from above.

In this chamber was found a fine bronze hollow head [0020] inscribed with the cartouches of Arnekh Miamūn or Arnekhamani, a hitherto unknown king. Its style strongly suggests Saite workmanship, but the unlikelihood of there being any gaps in the succession of Napatan kings established by Reisner makes it difficult to date this king earlier than Nastaseñ. The style of the hieroglyphs is Middle Napatan to Early Meroitic, the signs 8 and ○ (see Vol. I pl. 38, Inscr. No. XLIV) perhaps standing for ○ and ● respectively. The element Miamūn, characteristic of the Ramesside period, continued to occur in the royal names of the Libyan dynasty and was also used by Pi'ankhy. Throughout the Napatan series of kings after Pi'ankhy there was not a single instance of it, though a large proportion of these kings had names compounded with 'Amūn'. A later king whose name, if Meroitic, should probably be read as Amanislo (Yesruwaman of Reisner), spelled his name alternately with and without mry. He was, according to Reisner's reconstruction, a king of Meroe who left his names on one of the 'Prudhoe Lions' at Napata during the time of Reisner's supposed 'First Meroitic dynasty' there, probably during the earlier

² This scene was drawn by Mr. G. S. Mileham from a

read at the end in conjunction with dt in the adjacent column. lintel fell (it is seen propped up in the photograph) and such Mry, which should follow immediately on the names and titles small remains of it as were brought back to Oxford afterwards disintegrated, the stone being excessively soft.

¹ The order of the words is distorted. The di cnh is to be tracing and not from a photograph. Soon after excavation the

part of the third century B.C. Two other kings, Aryamani and Kashta-yerike (?), hitherto unknown, whose names were found at Kawa, likewise used the form mry Imn. If, as seems likely, the Ethiopian royal names so written are close to one another in time, they may actually be the names of some of the kings of this 'neo-Ramesside' period (cf. pp. 20-1) to which Reisner assigned the dates 308-225 B.C., contemporary with the early Ptolemies. If so the head must be Ptolemaic rather than Saite.

A second bronze head [0021], much decayed, was also discovered here. Both may have formed part of the decoration of a ceremonial boat.

The entrance to the Sanctuary (pl. XXXIX d) has been widened like that of the Pronaos. Its E. jamb is part of the old S. wall of the Pronaos, upon which traces of a column of signs (incised, like all those of Tut ankhamun in this temple) can be seen, ending with the words 'beloved of Amūn'. Below are the remains of the usual horizontal bands. Out of the existing S. wall of the Pronaos a new jamb had been cut for the new door, and this jamb is consequently less thick than the corresponding jamb on the W. side, where the full thickness of the original wall is preserved.

The scene on the W. 'jamb' (pl. III b) showed Amon-Rec, 'chief of the gods', confronting Tut'ankhamūn, again wearing the hprš. Little, however, remains except the legs of the figures, and a few signs above.2 On the lintel was a winged disk, of which a small portion can still be seen, and on the left end the words 'He of Behdet, the great god'.

Inside the little sanctuary the scenes are better preserved at the top, and are surmounted by a frieze of blue hkr-ornaments with red roundels, outlined in yellow.3 All the hieroglyphs and the long rabove every scene have been coloured blue. Round all the walls run the same horizontal bands of colour. At the middle levels the stone is badly corroded.

W. of the door (interior W. 'jamb' of entrance, or W. end of N. wall of Sanctuary, pl. III c) was Tutankhamūn offering a bouquet, the figure of Amūn having disappeared. On the E. side the narrow remainder of the original wall shows no recognizable traces of sculpture.

On the E. wall the King drives four calves (pl. V b) to Min and Isis. He holds a curly staff in one hand, and the ropes attached to the calves are held in the other. The uppermost of the calves is labelled 'black', and there are traces of black paint on the lowest also. In front of Min are offering tables and lettuces, and behind him the usual lettucegarden and hut. His words may be restored to read: '[Spoken by Min, Lord of] Coptos: "My beloved son [Nebkheprure], I give thee [all] health, [all happiness and] all victory, and the appearance upon the throne of thy father Wenen-nofre."' There are considerable traces of black, perhaps paint, on the figure of Min, which seem not to be mere incrustation.

The curious sceptres carried by Isis are best explained as one wis-sceptre and one triple rnpt-sceptre (a palm-branch having three fronds) with frog and circle at base. Her legend is: '[Spoken by] great Isis, [the mother of a god], the mistress of all the gods: "His (sic;

of Amon-Ret, is repeated at the foot of both columns.

¹ This might equally have been described as the S. wall of 1930. By 1935 all the upper part had disappeared. 3 The irregularity of the hkr-ornaments is due to the ancient,

² The plate shows as much of the scene as was found in not the modern, draughtsman.

read 'my') beloved [son], the opener of my womb, Nebkheprure, [I give thee] for ever and ever."

The title of the scene appears in a column of writing behind the King on the left and seems to have read '[Making] offerings (m3\epsilon w) in the house of Am\u00fcn'. Taharqa, who is represented performing the same ceremony in Temple T (pl. XXII a), calls it more specifically hwit bhsw m hwt-ntr, 'driving calves in the temple'.

Opposite, on the W. wall (pl. III d), the King offers dismembered bulls to Thoth and Amon-Rēc seated on thrones. The dismembered portions lie before Thoth, and more are placed on a table in front of Amon-Rec, with a lettuce and a tall jar on a stand below.

The inscriptions are as follows. Above the King, 'The good god, who makes monuments [in] the house of his father Amon[-Re], the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, [the Lord that achieves], the Lord of diadems, Nebkheprure, the son of Rec, [Tut'ankhamun].' Above Thoth, 'Spoken by Thoth, Lord of Hermopolis, the great god, the chieftain of the Two Lands: "I place [for] thee all lands and all [foreign countries] beneath [thy] sandals." Above Amon-Reg, 'Spoken by Amon[-Reg], the great god: "My son of [my] body, Nebkheprurë, [I] grant [thee] very numerous jubilee festivals upon the throne of Rec, for ever and ever."

The rear (S.) wall of the Sanctuary has no niche. It is taken up by a double scene (pl. V a) in which the King, wearing the nms, offers to the human-headed Amon-Rec of Gempaten. The scenes each have the vulture of Nekhbet in one corner, and the long = runs above both. Offerings stand on tables with jars beneath (red). On the right side they are labelled 'a thousand of bread and beer, a thousand of bulls and birds'. The scenes are divided by two adjacent columns of writing, 'Words spoken by Amon-Rēc, etc.'

The main texts are as follows. Over the King on the left side, 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, Nebkheprurë, beloved son of Rë, Tutankhamun, granted life2 like Rēc, beloved of Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, the chieftain of all the gods.' Above Amon-Rēc in the left scene, 'Spoken by Amon-Rēc, the Lion³ over the South Country, who is in Gempaten: "I place for thee all countries and every foreign land beneath thy sandals for ever and ever." These are varied slightly in the right scene.

The Pronaos and Sanctuary were roofed with large transverse sandstone ashlars. Of those over the Pronaos all but one had fallen, and that fell shortly after excavation. Three of the four over the Sanctuary were still in position. They seem excessively thick and clumsy in proportion to the comparatively short distance they span. The interior was gloomy, for when the door was shut the only daylight it received entered by way of a small aperture 0.24 m. square in the centre of the roof between the third and fourth ashlars (counting from the back). Nothing is left of the original ceiling decoration as a great part of the

TEMPLE A

under sides of the roof blocks has fallen in. They may owe their survival in position to this fact, for their weight was thereby diminished. When excavated, the Sanctuary was filled to about two-thirds of its height with sand interspersed with fragments of wooden beams [0122], presumably from the door and wooden lintel [0121], sometimes with pieces of bronze adhering, and large flakes of sandstone from the roof. Above this was a fairly thick layer of blackened but unburnt roots of halfa grass which had entered through the

lighting hole in the roof. The penetration of damp after the rains upon which the halfa grass subsisted was probably responsible for the deep decay of the interior surfaces of the walls at certain levels.

Near the floor on the W. side of the Sanctuary were found two small bronze statuettes [0135] [0136] representing a kneeling king, two headless bronze Osiris-figures [0137] [0138], fragments of bronze [0140] [0141], an imperfect flat-backed faience lotus-flower [0142], and about thirty gilded bronze uraei [0139], all more or less incomplete. These last, like the Osiris-figures found in quantities in the temples, had probably been fabricated in the temple area and sold to intending worshippers to be given as offerings within. A mould [0041] for such was found in the E. half of the First Court of this temple.

On either side of the shrine of Tut'ankhamun were brick chambers, formerly used as storerooms of temple furniture to judge from the comparatively large quantity of small objects found within them. Each brick chamber was divided centrally into two smaller rooms parallel with the Pronaos and Sanctuary by a brick wall running E. and W.

The E. chamber was entered through the small door in the E. wall of the Pronaos, described on pp. 37-8. Inside the chamber the jambs of this door are inscribed with the names of Tut'ankhamūn (fig. 9 and pl. XXXIX c). 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nebkheprurë, who made a memorial to him that fashioned him, the son of Rec, Tutcankhamun, beloved of Amon-Rec, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands.' The inscriptions face in opposite directions but are otherwise identical. Both are plain-incised. The signs above * in the

figure were seen by Griffith only, and fell with the lintel (cf. p. 38 n. 2).

The walls of this E. chamber are so badly ruined by the attentions of sabbākhīn that where preserved they are mere shells. There is much evidence of re-used stone.

The chamber contained a large quantity of small objects, and had been plundered and afterwards repeatedly churned up by seekers after treasure and after sebākh. Evidently much valuable material, including a good deal of gold, had been kept there. As far as could be made out there had once been three wooden chests [0120, 0125, 0161] standing in the N. half of the E. chamber. These were gilded, for a quantity of gold foil with traces of pattern and with wood and gold nails adhering was found there. One piece [0211] had a cartouche impressed upon it, which we have elsewhere guessed, not very convincingly, to read 'Kashta-yerike (?), beloved of Amūn'. Another had part of a Horus name and

¹ See vol. I, Inscr. XLV.

I Apparently www here.

Sir Alan Gardiner's fount and is of this shape wherever it ² Di 'nh is at the bottom of one column and mi R' at the occurs at Kawa. Mrs. Griffith made a tracing of one example bottom of the next, as commonly. So also in the right scene. (in relief) and this is shown in pl. XXIX a. It is not known ³ The lion-hieroglyph differs markedly from that in use in for certain which particular example was chosen for the tracing.

the legs of a \S . The area covered by gold fragments and decayed wood was $1 \cdot 22 \times 0 \cdot 20$, which may represent the combined size of the chests. Near by lay a large quantity of beads, mostly of faience, but some of gold and some of red jasper. Of particular interest was a hollow five-sided gold barrel bead [0181], originally filled with wood or composition, the edges of which were outlined with raised gold beading, perhaps in imitation of twisted gold wire. Near the boxes lay many strings of small faience ring and disk beads, a string of thirteen large blue glaze barrel beads [0263], and a string of thirteen very large rather globular barrel beads of red jasper [0264].

Loose in the sand and presumably dropped by plunderers was a fine little gold statuette [0203], only 0.03 m. in height, representing a king, wearing the crown of Upper Egypt and long beard and kneeling to present two wine bowls. The body is bare except for the kilt, ribbed and crossed in front without fall and not reaching the knees. The feet and lower legs are delicately shaped, and the toes pressed forward, clearly marked. The workmanship throughout is very fine and delicate. If cast, the statuette was afterwards worked over with the burin, but there are two projecting specks of metal beneath the chin. It probably dates from the 18th–19th Dynasties, and the face resembles that of Tuthmosis III or perhaps Ḥaremḥab.⁵ Preserved by its very small size from the hands of the plunderers, it is now in the Ashmolean Museum.

A quantity of mostly unidentifiable bronze fragments filled the room. These included two bronze staples [0250] [0251] which showed signs of having had their lower ends embedded in wood, leaving a loop projecting. Among the bronzes was also an ape, probably from a vessel, since it stands on a curved handle-like base [0274]. The faience objects were for the most part inlay lotus-flowers and \$\frac{1}{6}\$-signs, but they included the upper half of a statuette of Amon-Re\(\bar{e}^{\circ}\) of late Napatan or Early Meroitic date, with unintelligible hieroglyphic inscription on the back [0275].

Two statues from a much earlier epoch were found in this area. One [0756], of serpentine, represents a man and woman standing side by side. The heads and feet have gone; the torso of the man wears an apron like the royal šndyt. The inscription between the figures is faint, but the man's name was certainly Ameny (Imny), a Middle Kingdom name. Other names were added later on the back, probably in the New Kingdom. The other statuette [0180] is of slate and represents an official wearing the same apron. His name is Sennu (Sn-nw) 'who is called Menu (Mnw)', and his title wertw n tt hks suggests a date in the Middle Kingdom or Second Intermediate period.

In the E. wall of the S. half of this E. chamber was found a hole full of ashes, from which was extracted a flattened pottery tube [0718] from a bellows. The E. wall was much dug away and permitted access to the chambers beyond. Here the walls were burnt

very red from fire, and some large vessels or 'fire pans' [0785, 0786], with remains of ash in them, stood about, accompanied by grinding balls [0787], evidence of later occupation of the site, but the walls are too badly destroyed to permit of planning.¹

On the W. side of the shrine of Tut'ankhamūn was a brick chamber similar to that on the E., divided by an E.-W. mud-brick wall, in the centre of which was a stone doorstep. The walls of these W. chambers had been so thoroughly destroyed by sebākh-diggers as to make it impossible to tell where their entrance had been. On the E. side there had been a door into the Pronaos of the temple, but, as we have seen, this original door had been blocked up before the wall had even been sculptured and probably before the brick chambers had been built. The N. half of the W. brick chamber stands in the original E.-W. axis of the temple, perhaps on the spot once intended as the Sanctuary, to judge from the direction in which the figures of Amūn face on the N. wall of the Pronaos.

The W. chamber contained much the same sorts of objects as the E. one. Here again were traces of gilded wooden boxes [0342], pellets of gold [0410-12], fragments of gold foil [0343] with gold nails [0414] [0441], a gold bead [0440], and a gold boss [0437], but the gold was not found in such large quantities as in the E. chamber. Here, however, was a much greater store of flat faience inlays representing the seated human-headed Amūn, the couchant ram, lotus-flowers, various hieroglyphs (o, and t, the latter often indistinguishable from i), cartouche-plaques with the names of Taharqa, Aspelta, and Malēnaqeñ (the last most common), and pendants and amulets composed of various combinations of 911, one [0427] having on the back the name of Shebitku. It is not certain that these flat-backed faiences were intended as inlays. Some of them indeed have traces of a brownish substance on the back wherewith they might have been affixed, but the majority seem quite clean. In fact there was no clue to their use; everything found in the brick chambers had been churned up by seekers after gold. Petrie found many ornaments of this kind at 'Amarnah, and there is no denying that these may have formed part of mural decorations. On the other hand, one may compare them with the quantities of bronze Osiris-figures and uraei discovered, usually in little hoards, in the Kawa temples. Moulds were found for both bronzes and faiences, and it has been suggested that all these objects made in the temples were sold to worshippers who presented them as small offerings. Later dwellers made collections of the bronzes for melting down but left the faiences alone.

Here again were some strings of beads, but in less abundance than in the E. chamber. Of particular interest were two six-sided barrel beads [0402], found in the S. half of the chamber, having raised, longitudinal bands along the edges (fig. 36, type 1 d). These bands are divided into rows of billets, perhaps in imitation of the edges of the pentagonal gold bead [0181] referred to earlier. A bead with plain bands, of which two examples were found at Kawa (type 1 c), can be seen in the dress of a dancing-girl in a 'neo-Memphite' relief at Cleveland, Ohio (JEA 5 pl. xxix), so we should perhaps attribute these to the age of Taharqa. The type with the serrated rows, however, is a hitherto unknown one. About

¹ [o185], no drawing or photograph was made, and I have not since been able to identify the fragment.

² The number of boxes or chests is not certain. The earliest account in the field-books speaks of a wooden box, but this is later amplified into 'three chests'. The comparatively small width for the length certainly suggests that there was a series of boxes placed in a row. But see also p. 244.

³ One barrel bead [oo88] bore the name of Shabako, cf. vol. I, Inscr. XXIX.

⁴ Material kindly identified by the late Mr. H. C. Beck.

⁵ The account of this object is taken almost word for word from Griffith's own account in a note-book.

Vol. I, Inscr. XLVIII.Vol. I, Inscr. XVI (A).

⁸ Vol. I, Inscr. XVII.

five were found, three of which are of a purplish colour and made from an igneous rock.¹

Among the fragments of pottery were some from circular stands of blue-green glazed faience, the support funnel-shaped, with an attached 'saucer' above (see fig. 43) [0407–8] [0809–10]. In the centre of the 'saucer' was a hole coinciding with the upper extremity of the funnel. There were several examples of large and small stands of this type, all broken.

 $^{\scriptscriptstyle \rm I}$ See p. 150. The late Mr. H. C. Beck knew of no other examples of 1 d.

Chapter VI

TEMPLE B

TEMPLE B (plan and sections, pl. 4; general views, pl. XLI), 27 m. long by 15 m. wide, the standing portions of which are much later in date than those of A, lies parallel to Temple A, with its W. wall adjacent to and perhaps originally not quite touching the E. wall of A. The space between the walls, never wider than 0·28 m., is discernible only at the N. and S. ends, for the whole mud-brick area forming the W. side of B and the E. side of A has been hollowed out by sebākh-diggers. In 1935–6 a section was taken through this area from E. to W. at a point just S. of the stone entrance to the Second Court of Temple B, and here a number of red bricks were found, some still embedded in thick white mortar. These may once have formed part of an earlier temple, perhaps of Shabako, some of the drums from whose columns were used again in column 4 of the Second Court of this temple.

The temple is entered at the N. side of the First Court through a doorway built of small sandstone blocks. The jambs of the doorway appear to have been mended with blocks of a smaller size. It is not built of original material, but contains re-used blocks. A re-used sculptured block, for example, occurs on the W. side of the doorway, showing the upper part of a large papyrus plant and part of a face, perhaps of an Inundation-god or something similar. This is on the eleventh course from the floor. Some more of the same design was found built into the back of the E. side of the doorway, and other decorated blocks were seen behind the E. jamb and in the E. wall of the entrance.

The floor of the court, lower on the E. side than on the W., was paved with irregular sandstone blocks. The mud-brick walls have as usual suffered from the attentions of the sabbākhīn. The bonding is the 'English Bond'—alternate courses of headers and stretchers—as everywhere in Temples A and B where the walls are sufficiently well preserved for the bonding to be seen. Here there are no remains of paint and only very slight remains of plaster. Along the W. wall and in the NE. corner the walls are burned intensively up to 1.00 m. above the floor.

The court contains two columns built up of small, roughly squared sandstone blocks covered with a very thick layer of plaster, and having for this reason a squat, clumsy appearance. The plaster is thickest on column 2 (the W. column), where it attains a thickness of about 0.038 m. The bases are built up in the same way. These columns are undecorated and clearly of late date. A feature of the court is the curious inequality of the distances between column 1 and the E. wall and between column 2 and the W. wall.

In the NW. corner was found what appeared to be a large bronze hinge [0327] or binding from the edge of a door, 1.265 m. in length. It had two circular and two rectangular projections along one side and was plentifully studded with bronze nails. It was very

TEMPLE B

fragile and broke on being moved, later disintegrating completely. In the W. wall of the court a bronze stud [0328] was found still adhering, while near by were some unidentifiable fragments of bronze plate with rivets [0329]. Nothing else is recorded as having been discovered here.

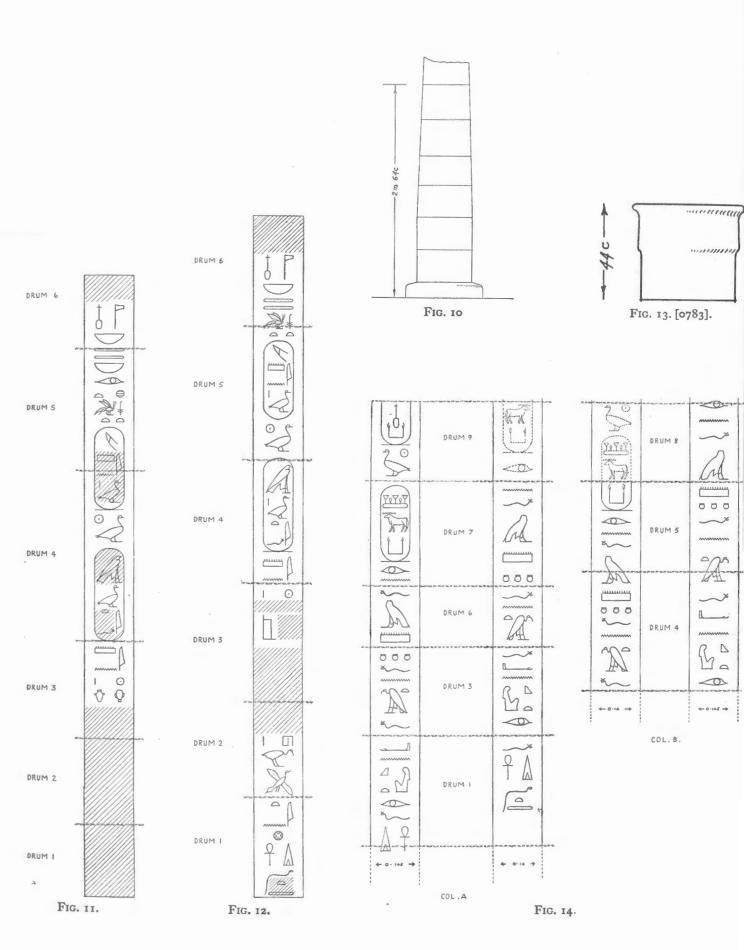
The entrance to the Second Court is through another undecorated sandstone gateway similar to the first. On the N. face of the W. jamb, on the fifth and present highest course, is a graffito of two lines consisting apparently of a single name written in a mixture of demotic and Meroitic, perhaps a very early form of Meroitic cursive, and Egyptian hieroglyphic (Kawa 62). If this is indeed Meroitic it is of value as an indication of the age of the gateway. The N. face of the E. jamb is scored with lines and has two rudely engraved figures \rightarrow . On the W. face of the E. jamb is another graffito, somewhat more deeply cut, consisting of a standing figure \rightarrow , accompanied by a column of unintelligible hieroglyphs such as might have been written in the Early Meroitic period. There are many traces of plaster and a few scorings, but otherwise the gateway is plain. Inside the jambs, on the S. side, are the grooves of the double door.

Just inside the second gateway the floor was paved with irregular sandstone blocks like those of the outer court. S. of the middle point of the jambs, however, these give place to regular sandstone blocks like those used to pave the stone sanctuary. The walls are of mud brick, no trace of the plaster remaining.

The court has four columns. Those on the E. side, columns I (fig. II) and 2 (fig. I2 and pl. XLII a), are structurally similar, with drums of approximately the same size (see fig. 10.) Each column is inscribed down its W. face with the names of 'The Good God, Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord who achieveth,² the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, S3-Mry-Imn, the son of Rēc, Ḥarsiotef, [beloved of] Amonrēc who is in [Ipt-]Swt(?) Per³-Gempaten, granted life for ever'. The signs are now faint, but enough remains to show that they were very shallow, perhaps cut through plaster, and poorly shaped.

Column 3 (pl. XLII b) is similar in structure but smaller in proportions. If it was ever inscribed all traces of the writing have disappeared. Its plain capital [0783] lay near it (fig. 13).

Column 4 is a composite column (pl. XLII d) made up of drums taken from fallen columns of Shabako, and afterwards plastered over. Each drum has part of an incised column of writing on both (opposite) sides. This, if arranged in the correct order, reads [King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Nfr-ks]-Rc, 'Son of Rēc Shabako, what he made as his monument to his mother Anukis, that he might be given life for ever'. As shown in the accompanying figure (fig. 14), the drums came from two different columns (named A and B in the fig.), each inscribed on both sides. Of one of these we have drums 2 to 6, of the other drums 3 to 5. In fig. 14 the drum-numbers are those of the composite column as found, drum 1 being next above the base. Drum 2 of the composite column was blank.



¹ This graffito is unfortunately not yet recorded. It appears to have been overlooked in 1930–1 and no squeeze was taken in 1935–6 since it was believed that one had already been made.

² This epithet is missing from col. 2.

^{3 □} is of course for □.

It will be noticed that drum 1 might from the figure appear equally well to belong to either column A or B. The measurement of the width of the inscription, however, shows that this drum could not belong to column B. Drums 8 and 9 were originally inscribed, as can be seen in pl. XLII d. No copy of the inscriptions was made in 1930–1, and no photograph was taken to show the W. side of the drums. When I visited the column to record the inscriptions in 1935 I found it fallen. There was no trace of inscription left on drum 8, and drum 9 had disintegrated. From the photographs it is possible to see the signs on one side only, as included in fig. 14. From these it appears that drum 9 fitted on to drum 7 and drum 8 on to drum 5.

Another drum [2083] was found in the upper level of Site I in 1935, with part of a column of inscription remaining on one side, 0·145 m. in width, containing what may be the beginning of the *Nbty* name of Shabako, *Sbk-tswy* (pl. CVII f). If so it is probably a drum from the upper part of column B. Since the opposite side of this drum is damaged, however, it is not possible to decide whether that was inscribed also, and there remains the likelihood that the drum came not from here but from the Eastern Kiosk.

The close proximity of columns 3 and 4 to the W. wall of the court will have been noticed. Had the original line of the inside of the W. wall of the outer court been continued southwards the space would not have been cramped, which may indicate that it did once so continue. We may have here a further argument for the conclusion reached earlier, that the stone shrine was built later than the outer courts. The W. wall of the Second Court must have been given a wedge-shaped addition to bring it into line with the different axis of the Sanctuary and to match it up to the W. half of the stone gateway into the court. This thickening brought the W. wall close to the columns. A further late repair added another thin piece of mud-brick wall in the NW. corner which could not be continued farther than column 3 as there was insufficient space.

The court shows many traces of fire, particularly along the W. wall, to a height of 0.50 m., and on the floor at the entrance to the Sanctuary, showing that when the fire took place the floor was clear of sand.

The NE. corner of the court, its E. wall forming the W. wall of the chamber beyond, and the chamber itself, have some curious and irregular features. East of the E. side of the stone entrance to the court the N. wall juts out, forming a sort of projection of the jamb of the doorway between the Second Court and the East Chamber. Perhaps it was an addition intended to make possible the employment of a shorter architrave between column 1 and the N. wall. The jutting-out portion ceases again, and the wall returns to its original line, continuing on that line as the N. wall of the East Chamber.

The mud-brick entrance to this East Chamber was spanned by a semicircular arch of bricks, which can be well seen in pl. XLII c. The doorway had as a threshold a block from the cornice of one of the stone entrances to the First and Second Courts—perhaps the latter, since it is the nearer. The block contains part of a plain sun-disk with uraei in relief, and is probably Meroitic or late Napatan (cf. p. 22). Above this the doorway had been filled up, first with further stones from the temple, then above these with mud

bricks up to the height of the arch, which was thus preserved from falling. In course of time the arch sagged slightly on to the bricks beneath it, so that it acquired a flattened appearance.

In this court were found a fragment of a 'prehistoric' axe [0890] (see p. 9 n. 8), a fragment of Meroitic black polished ware [0893/1] which fitted on to another [0893/2] from the Sanctuary near by, with the usual zigzag comb-impressed patterns, and some fragments of bronze plate [0770], found on the floor in the SW. corner of the court. One metre below the pavement beneath the W. wall of the court, and 0.42 m. north of the stone pylon through which the Sanctuary is entered, was found a large steatite glazed scarab [0767] of Amenophis III (vol. I pl. 38 No. XIX), lying flat on its base. It is possible that it came from one of the foundation deposits of the earlier temple beneath, having been disturbed by the builders of the later temple. Coupled with a fragment of a granite base [0018], found outside the N. tower of the Pylon of Temple T, it forms the nearest approach to a link with the 'Amārnah period yet found on this site, the name of which is so strongly redolent of Aten-worship.

The East Chamber leads out of the Second Court through the bricked-up doorway already discussed. At the N. end of its E. wall there are signs of alteration or addition, but the wall is much dug away. Possibly there was once another door here, built in place of the bricked-up doorway into the Second Court. It would seem, therefore, that this East Chamber, once a part of Temple B, was later sealed off and altered so as to form part of the complex of houses once existing between this temple and Site III (see pls. 3 and CXI i). Some small pieces of blue paint [0341] and some gold foil [0338] from near the W. wall were recovered from this chamber. The few other objects found in it are of no interest.

We now return to the S. side of the Second Court to consider the probably Meroitic stone pylon at the entrance to the Sanctuary (pl. VI a, b). This has a roll-moulding at its NE. and NW. corners, and though perpendicular in front, has a pronounced batter at the sides. The little tower and the stone sanctuary beyond are built of the same greyish sandstone, and are comparable in size with the tomb chapels at Napata and Meroe. For various reasons already discussed (cf. pp. 17–18, 20–1; and vol. I p. 78) I have attributed this work to King Ary Miamūn or Aryamani, who may have reigned during Reisner's First Meroitic Dynasty of Napata. If so this sanctuary is unique in being the only known inscribed monument of that period. When first excavated the upper part of the pylon door had been closed with a mud-brick wall.

The hieroglyphic legends which accompany the reliefs are often almost meaningless, like those of the Meroitic tomb-chapels. The names of the gods are introduced by $\bigcap \{sic\}$ 'Words spoken by', though no speeches follow, the significance of the group having been forgotten. After the divine name there follows \sqsubseteq 'he gives' or \sqsubseteq 'he gives thee', without the dative n, as in the Nastaseñ stela. \supset interchanges with \supset , \supset , another form resembling an Egyptian broad collar, and a combination of \supset (reversed) with the last. The effect is somewhat like that produced by the well-known bogus hieroglyphic inscriptions on modern handbags and cigarette boxes.

TEMPLE B

The scenes on the N. faces of the pylon (in the Second Court, pl. VI a, b) are almost complete. Like all the scenes in this part of the temple they are in raised relief. Considerable traces of plaster are still adhering. The face of each tower is divided vertically, the inner vertical register (nearest the door) being subdivided into a number of horizontal registers, of which two remain. This vertical subdivision corresponds to that necessitated by the raised band running round the doors of Egyptian pylons, this being usually subdivided into a number of small registers in which the builder of the temple offers to various deities. Here, however, although the gods are said to give $\frac{1}{2}$, no king is represented. Inside the Sanctuary the scenes have more meaning.

In the outer register on either side of the doorway is a large figure of Amon-Rec, facing towards the door. On the left his title appears to be 'Amon-Rē', Lord of Earth and Heaven (?), and on the right 'Amon-Rec, Lord of Heaven and Earth'. The lapidary or composer of the scene must have had no very clear idea of what he was writing, nor does it seem likely that he was aware of the distinction between \ and is used exclusively in the formation of Meroitic, and indeed of Napatan, royal names, while the latter seems to disappear from the Meroitic pantheon, to reappear occasionally in a more extended form, 'Amani the sun-god', Amani-ariten (Lion-temple at Naga, Mer. Inscriptions I pls. XXI, XXII, XXIII, with the variant 'Amani-the-Great, the Sun in Naga'). Looking at these titles one feels that the scribe may have been influenced by three well-known and oft-repeated Egyptian epithets, (1) \(\sum_{\operatorname{\infty}}\), (2) (\(\frac{\operatorname{\infty}}{\operatorname{\infty}}\), and (3) A , or some other of the many theoretically possible spellings of the last, preferably one using the rectangular 'block'-determinative, which, replacing the 'hill' or sacred mountain of Gebel Barkal, is often added to the name of Napata. Aman-Napate, Amūn of Napata, would often have been represented at Kawa as one of the chief local aspects of Amun. One certain example remaining from the time of Taharqa (on the pylon of Temple T and so in a conspicuous position to catch the eye of later copyists) can be seen in pl. XXIII a. The Amūn on the l. wing of the Temple B pylon was perhaps Aman-Napate to the worshippers of this period: that on the right was probably the same god, for to the scribe for whom \ was only another Egyptian variant for 'Aman-could have read it) would have sounded not unlike that of the god's name more familiar to him. I am led to make this otherwise improbable suggestion because I consider these reliefs to show clearly how very little of Egyptian hieroglyphic was understood by the Meroites.

On the left side of the door (E. side, N. face) the upper inner register shows Onūris, most of whose legend has disappeared, although the characteristic hieroglyph of a man holding the sky remains. Behind him is a lion-headed goddess, probably Tfēnet, wearing a sun's disk surmounted by a large uraeus, the tail of which hangs down behind. She carries bow and arrows, and of her title only 'the great goddess' (ntrt wrt) remains.

In the lower inner register on the left side of the door, surmounted by -, stands

'Horus (?),¹ Chief (?) of the Divine Council', falcon-headed →, wearing the Double Crown, and pouring a libation from a spouted vessel.

On the right side (W. side, N. face) in the upper inner register is falcon-headed Month with the mummiform Khons behind him. In the stela of Aryamani, believed to be contemporary, this god is called Khensemwese. In the present relief the names and epithets of both deities have disappeared.

In the lower inner register, again surmounted by a \rightarrow , the proportions of which do not match those of its fellow on the opposite side of the door, is 'Thōth, Lord of Hermopolis', ibis-headed and wearing an ornate **ifw-head-dress*. He pours a libation from a vessel similar to that on the E. side of the door. The block on which the vessel is cut is a later insertion, of dimensions different from those of the average block, and of a softer sand-stone, upon which the outlines, found and recorded in 1930, had almost disappeared by 1935, owing to the erosive action of the wind-blown sand.

In the right-hand scenes the dividing-lines between the reliefs are thicker than those on the l. of the door. The vertical dividing-line is continued over the god's foot and below the scene, and the water is differently treated, especially in the patched piece.

The thicknesses of the doorway are plain. It has already been pointed out that the floor is regularly paved and that at this point it shows signs of severe burning.

The narrow S. faces of the doorway, which form the N. wall of the room, also have reliefs (pl. VI c, d; cf. pl. XLI b). These are bounded at the bottom by a dado of false-door motif, which continues below the reliefs all round the walls of the Sanctuary. No doubt the frieze of stars still existing on these jambs also continued all round.

On the l. (W. side, S. face) is Anukis, holding \(\frac{9}{2} \) and a papyrus staff, and wearing her own peculiar head-dress, on the lower part of whose skirt the details are painted in red outlines. On the r. (E. side, S. face) is Satis, again with her own head-dress and correctly with bow. The legend given to Anukis has entirely disappeared, leaving a characteristically-Meroitic blank name tablet. No doubt the hieroglyphs were marked very lightly in the stone but accentuated in the plaster. That of Satis is a sad puzzle, in which only the sign for 'gold' and a bow can be certainly identified.

The reliefs on the E. (pl. VII b) and W. (pl. VII a) walls are similar in composition. Each is bounded at the end farthest from the false door in the back wall by a goddess with outstretched wings, lion-headed on the E. wall and human-headed on the W. The human-headed version is most often Isis in the Meroitic tomb-chapel reliefs, constantly accompanying Osiris and in one instance wearing \(\frac{1}{2} \) on the head. The lion-headed version, Tfenet or Sakhmis, is rarer in Meroitic reliefs, but may be seen on the much-discussed hut-like object from Napata² and on a column of the South-East Temple at Muṣawwarāt eṣ-Ṣufra.³ In front of this goddess is a smaller figure seated upon a lotus flower, human-headed on the E. wall and falcon-headed on the W. On each side of the Sanctuary the King, facing towards the rear wall, offers wine-bowls to Amūn, who is accompanied in

TEMPLE B

each case by three other deities. The lower part of the King's elaborate dress is similar to the royal dress in the New Kingdom (cf. p. 21). The upper part, which seems to project forwards between the arms of the King, is, so far as I know, unique. In front of the King are one or two stands with nmst-vases and lotus-flowers, while behind him is an attempt, differing on each wall, and reduced to four signs in one instance, to write the formula ss cnh hs f mì Rc dt.

Amūn is here no longer a member of a triad, but is accompanied by three other deities, none of whose reliefs is preserved above the shoulder level. On the E. wall the deity behind him is female, the third mummiform, suggesting Mūt and Khons respectively. The fourth deity is Mōnth.² On the W. wall Amūn is followed by a goddess, a god, and another goddess holding bow and arrows. If the last goddess be Satis the first is doubtless Anukis, yet the dresses of the two hindmost deities, of whom the first wears sandals, are identical with those of Onuris and Tfēnet (?) on the N. face of the E. side of the Pylon (pl. VI a).

The centre of the S. wall of the Sanctuary is taken up with a false door with niche, flanked by a complex of roll-mouldings, the largest of which and the farthest from the centre was entirely detached from the wall and fitted into a slot (see the section, pl. VIII). It is not clear why it was detached or how it was kept in place. Evidently the niche was surmounted by a multiple system of cornices, such as may be seen in the chapels of some of the pyramids of Meroe (e.g. Leps. Dkm. v 54 e).

On either side of the false door and facing towards it is a relief of a male deity, presumably Amūn, with stands or altars before him. These hold drinks, lotus-flowers, fruit, and vegetables. A wine-jar stands on the floor on the W. side.

In the centre of the room, opposite the false door and rather nearer to it, is a plain, smoothly plastered altar built up of sandstone blocks. The altar is rectangular in section.

In places, particularly towards the N. end of the room, pieces of gold foil [0326] were found adhering to the reliefs. Possibly, therefore, the red details on the dress of Anukis (p. 51) were guides to the artists, since they must have been invisible below the foil. A fragment showed that these gilded walls had once had a gilded cavetto cornice at the top.

Outside the S. and E. walls of the Sanctuary is the lower part of another sandstone wall enclosing them. The inner surface of this wall could not be examined owing to its proximity to the Meroitic wall of the Sanctuary. Now that the latter has been removed to Khartoum, it may be possible, provided the all-pervading sand has not buried this area too deeply, to re-examine this wall in the future.³ It may be found to have been the sanctuary wall of the earlier temple, into which the Meroitic Sanctuary was built.

THE AVENUE

TEMPLE T, the temple built by Taharqa, is approached along a processional route (plan pl. 6), called in Kawa IX 69-70 'the road (mit) of this god (Amon-Rēc of Gematen)'. Aman-Nēte-yerike states that in his time, over two centuries after the foundation of Taharqa's temple, the road had been buried beneath the sand for forty-two years, 'and the God went not upon his road which this nome'. This king excavated the avenue, carrying sand with his own hands, and thereafter celebrated its recovery from the desert with a night procession by torch-light, in which the god was carried round the town (Kawa IX 71-5). This leads one to suppose that the ceremonial road led not only from Temple T to the river but round at least part of the circumference of the town as well. Such a supposition might be confirmed by the site of the Eastern Kiosk (see pl. 3) which stands about 40 m. beyond the eastern part of the large temenos wall of Taharqa and therefore outside the temple precincts, beyond even the Meroitic Eastern Palace, at the edge of the mound of Gematen. It must from the time of its erection in the early Napatan period have been in an isolated position, and was probably a halting-place on the processional route at its most easterly or half-way point, hence its N.-S. axis, at right angles to Temple T and the buildings which lead up to it. Assuming this to be the case, we shall proceed to describe the various buildings along this route as they occur, beginning with the Eastern Kiosk, and continuing with the Western Kiosk, the Altar, the Temple Gardens, the Rams, and finally the Temple of Taharqa itself. For a view of the latter portion of the route see pl. XLIII a.

(a) THE EASTERN KIOSK

The Eastern Kiosk is built of the same grey-yellow sandstone as Temple T. It is ruined almost to floor level, only two courses remaining (pl. XLIII f, g; plan pl. 5). The floor is paved with regular rectangular sandstone paving-stones, all of the same size. The entrances at the N. and S. sides are wide in proportion to the width of the building, and no trace could be found of door-sockets or swing-marks. As stated above, it was most probably a halting-place for the god's statue and boat when going in procession round the town. It doubtless marks the easternmost limit of the town in the early Napatan period, and it is in fact at about this point that the mound of the town begins to rise from the level of the desert.

The E. and W. walls are 'curtain' walls filling the intervals between the columns, of which each wall has four. The walls once had reliefs both inside and out, but they have become so faint as to be barely distinguishable except in a favourable light.¹

¹ So already on the Shrine of Taharqa, pls. XVII e and LVI.
² On the E. wall of the Taharqa Shrine (pl. LVI) the fourth member is Month.
³ The Conservator of Antiquities tells me that the whole area is now sanded up (1947).

I No photographs of the reliefs were taken by Professor tion shows that it was not completely cleared and that the Griffith. A general view of the building taken by his expedireliefs were in consequence never seen by him. Strangely

Outside the W. wall at the S. end between columns 7 and 8 are the feet of five gods -, with room for those of a sixth ←. Each god held 1. At the N. end of these, adjoining column 7 on its S. side, is the remnant of a column of inscription (fig. 15 a) between upright dividing lines. Immediately N. of column 8, at the other end of this panel, is another similar one (fig. 15 b).

Northwards of this portion of a scene, on the other panels, only the ground line is visible, with occasional traces of the feet of further deities <-.

S. of column 8, on the outer thickness (W. face) of the entrance, between the rollmouldings, are more traces of inscription (fig. 16).

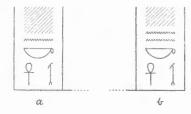


FIG. 15.

Fig. 16.

The reliefs on the outer faces of the building are sunk and the hieroglyphs incised.

Round the outside of the building runs a plinth of the same height as the column bases and intercepted by them.

Inside on the E. face of the W. wall one block shows traces of raised reliefs of a King -(sandals) and a Queen. No further reliefs or inscriptions are any longer discernible.

In the Eastern Kiosk were found four small glazed scorpions [0707, 0708, 0712, 0717] and a bronze ram's head [0709] with disk and uraeus. Another scorpion [0983] may have come from the same source.

(b) THE WESTERN KIOSK

Most existing buildings of this class have free-standing columns with curtain walls built into the intervals between them. The Western Kiosk (plan and sections pl. 9) at Kawa is of 'solid' structure, that is to say the columns must have sprung from the tops of the walls, on the inner surfaces of which they were continued downwards in relief only. A near approach to this, of late Napatan date, appears to have stood in the forecourt 501 of Temple B 500 at Napata, where engaged columns can be seen on the plan (ZÄS 69 pl. opp. p. 76) at the four corners of the building. Another such solid structure, if it is a Kiosk at all, may have stood outside the First Pylon of the same temple, but here there is no indication of columns on the ground plan (loc. cit.). A Kiosk resembling the Western

there is no description of the Kiosk in the records of the 1930-1 been prepared before the existence of the Kiosk was known. expedition, but only a statement of the discovery of 'columns' 'East Kiosque' as the source of certain of the glazed scorpions referred to below. Even these had been marked 'E. Palace', showing that the existence of the building had been temporarily forgotten. Mrs. Griffith recalled it in 1935, when the expedition received instructions by cable to locate it and record what was necessary. It is for this reason that the Eastern Kiosk does not appear on the grid plan (pl. 1 in vol. I), which had already

Since it is very unlikely that any buildings will be found and a 'stone wall' reported by the ra'is, and a mention of the farther eastwards, it did not seem worth while to number the plan again. If the plan be numbered backwards from Z at the top above A, the Kiosk will be situated in the lower (W.) half of square Y 12, with a small projection at the S. end in

> As mentioned in the last footnote, these have been wrongly marked 'E. Palace'.

THE AVENUE

Kiosk at Kawa is that in the Avenue of the Temple of Amun at Meroe (Meroe pl. VI 1). Here again the columns must have stood upon the wall and not have been embedded in it. The two Meroitic kiosks at Naga both appear to have had free-standing columns.1

The Western Kiosk is built of sandstone, of a greyer colour than that of Temple T. The exterior faces of the N. and S. walls have each four plain panels, each panel bounded at the top and sides by a moulding of square section, above which is a plain cornice which discontinues and starts afresh for each panel (pl. XLIII b-d). The N. side of the N. wall was never finished (pl. XLIII c), the stone being left undressed. The inside faces of the N. and S. walls (pl. XLIII d, e) are decorated in the same way, except in the gaps between the panels, where are indicated the curved surfaces of columns in relief which no doubt continued upwards as true columns. There are thus three such columns on the N. face of the S. wall and three on the S. face of the N. wall. The E. and W. entrances are wide, as befits a building through which a procession had to pass, and each entrance has one panel on either side, both inside and out. The jambs are flanked by roll-mouldings on the outside of the building only. A plinth of sandstone runs round the bottom of the interior faces of the walls.

The floor was paved with thin regular sandstone slabs, at least across the entrances. Inside the Kiosk the floor shows sandstone chips and flakes. Perhaps the whole floor was once paved with slabs above the chips.

The building is preserved to a level just above the cornices. The wall, however, must have risen higher, as in the first place there are no indications of the column-drums on the existing top and secondly there are still traces of mortar indicating at least one more course.

The width of the W. entrance had been reduced by the addition of a mud doorway with mud jambs (pl. XLIII a), approached by two stone steps. The S. half of the mud doorway was removed by the excavators and a Meroitic graffito of early style was found beneath it (Kawa 102). Late mud-brick walls abut against the building at its SW. and NE. corners. That at the SW. corner (pl. 20, site III, at 'a') stands on a pavement running along the S. side of the Kiosk, made by beating down the chips and flakes from the dressing of the S. wall (pls. XLIII b, CX c). That at the NE. corner (pl. 6, at 'a') has a plinth and runs into the Meroitic zigzag screen wall which bounded the temple garden (shown on pl. 6 as 'Meroitic temenos wall').

The walls of the Kiosk are covered with graffiti, both inside and out, on the panels, the

- ¹ With the E. and W. Kiosks at Kawa it may be of interest to compare the following:
- a. Representation in tomb of Meryrec, Davies, El Amarna
- b. Portico of Shabako usurped by Nektanebos I at Medinet Habu. Hölscher, The Excavation of Medinet Habu, I pl. 16; II pls. 10, 25, 30.
- c. Kiosk of Taharqa in forecourt of Temple of Amun at Karnak.
- d. Kiosk on SW. corner of roof of Temple of Dendera (Chassinat, Dend. 1 pls. xl-xlii).
- e. 'Pharaoh's Bed' at Philae, Borchardt, Aeg. Tempel m. Umgang p. 13.

- f. Kiosk at Medinet Madi, Ann. Serv. 38 539 fig. 73.
- g. Kiosk at Qasr Qarun, Borchardt, op. cit. pp. 17-18. h. Two Kiosks at Tebtynis, Chron. d'Eg. 786 and Borchardt,
- op. cit. p. 18. i. Kiosk at Girțās, Roeder, Debod bis Kalabsh. iii pls. 135-6.
- j. Kiosk of Tanwetamani in court 502 of B 500 at Napata,
- Reisner, ZÄS 66 79, plan ZÄS 69 opp. p. 76. k. Late Napatan Kiosk in court 501 of B 500 (ibid.).
- l. Meroitic Kiosk 551 outside B 500 at Napata (ibid.).
- m. Two Meroitic Kiosks at Naga, Cailliaud, Voyage 1 pl. xii. n. Meroitic Kiosk at Meroe, Garstang, Meroe pls. iv, vi.
- All except the Napatan and Meroitic Kiosks are discussed in Borchardt, op. cit. pp. 13-20.

mouldings, and the cornices. They are without exception Meroitic, nearly all of early and transitional styles. There are no graffiti of the very latest type. The building must therefore have been erected before or during the period when the 'early' style of writing was current, or according to Griffith's computation before about 25 B.C.¹ Perhaps it was because of the invasion by Petronius that the building remained in an unfinished condition. Its upper parts may indeed never have been erected, for no trace of them is preserved in the form of fallen blocks, but this must remain a matter for conjecture, since the upper courses of the Eastern Kiosk have also disappeared. At least it seems likely that the soldiers of Petronius found nothing worth sacking, for there is no trace of fire on the building. It may have been begun by the Meroitic King Amanikhabale, whose name appears on the bronze cone [2169], perhaps the tip of a small flagpole, found in 1936 just S. of the Kiosk, in a house in Site III.

The panels contain crude graffito figures of gods and men (pl. XLIII e), and many of the inscriptional graffiti are accompanied by figures of men, donkeys, boats, and the like. Slightly above the upper moulding which borders the panels is a series of holes bored at intervals into the stone. These are too large to have been peg-holes for bronze sheeting. It seems likely that they were intended to take the ends of horizontal poles such as would have been erected to hold the workmen dressing the surfaces of the stone. They could not have supported the roofs of hovels for late squatters, for there are very few graffiti of 'late' style on the Kiosk and none which could be unhesitatingly called 'very late', while of domestic objects, such as squatters would have left behind, there were none.

The inscriptional graffiti appear to have ceased, at a very conservative estimate, somewhere in the second century A.D. This agrees with Mr. Kirwan's finding, namely that the end of the Second Period of occupation on Sites II and III2 was marked by temporary abandonment and accumulation of sand. Since the area along the processional route in front of the Temple of Taharqa would have been cleared of sand at intervals it is not improbable that the Kiosk also would have been cleared in the Third Period of occupation. Yet outside the W. door of the Kiosk, on the N. side, a considerable distance above the floor-level and about 1.3 m. below the surface of the surrounding sand, was found a Meroitic sandstone votive foot [0755]. Such were also found on the floor of Temple T before one of the rams. Considering what has been said with regard to the accumulation of sand at the end of the Second Period of occupation on Sites II and III, there can be little doubt that the foot was placed there in the Third Period, and marked the height of the uncleared sand at that epoch at the entrance to the Kiosk.

The only other objects found in the Western Kiosk were a large bronze disk with horns of Isis [0331] and some fragments of bronze [0332].

² See Chapter XIII.

THE AVENUE

Eastwards from the Kiosk the avenue was floored with stone rubble and had once had a stone curb (see pl. CXI h). The rubble pavement is by its level Meroitic; it continues up to the point where the sandstone flagging in front and to the N. of the Altar commences. It also passes to the S. of the Altar and continues as far as the W. face of Temple T.

In the Avenue between the Western Kiosk and the Altar was found a fine bronze arm

with hand [0877].

About 6 m. N. of the Avenue and half-way between the Western Kiosk and the steps of the Altar is a small stand or little altar [2160], discovered in 1936 when this area was being re-cleared. It is built up of sandstone blocks and has a roll-moulding round the top (pls. CIX b, CXI g). Its height is 0.92 m. It is not in exact alinement with any building or wall in this area. Its level corresponds with that of the Second Period on Sites II and III and it is supposedly of Meroitic date.

(c) THE ALTAR

The Altar (pl. XLIV a-e; plan and elevation pl. 10), built of sandstone like that of Temple T and standing slightly out of alinement, is placed between the Western Kiosk and the rams at the entrance to Temple T. In front of it and on its N. side the ground is paved with sandstone slabs including circular portions of column-drums as in Temple T. In places where the slabs are missing the gaps have been filled with the Meroitic stone rubble pavement.

A flight of thirteen steps with slightly sloping treads leads up to the roof of a small chamber or closet, entered at ground-level through a doorway on the S. side. From the roof of this 'cupboard under the stairs' a further step led to the summit of the Altar, a square structure with battered sides, plain except for a doubly inset border (see the plan pl. 10). The Altar has a plinth: the stairway, which projects from it westwards, has not. The Altar and its stairway are not quite in alinement with one another and neither of them is in exact alinement with Temple T. The discovery of a pivot-fitting [0353] from the door of the 'cupboard' inscribed with the names of Taharqa may indicate that the building was part of the original layout. It was probably a dais upon which a throne stood. In late Napatan times King Nastaseñ (Nast. St. 24-5) mentions a golden throne or stairway (上一日 bdy (n) nbw) at Kawa which he ascended (門一, *we egpai) and upon which he sat in state.2 His seat, if placed upon the platform which is here designated (for a

¹ Second Period. See Chapter XIII, p. 229.

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and that there the words 'I held my good converse with Rec ² In vol. I p. 60 n. 89, in commenting on this passage I (m p; Rc) and went up and sat upon the golden bdy' come at have pointed out that Nastaseñ received the gift of a bow from the conclusion of the episode, so that the presentation, in this yerike likewise received from him a bow. On re-reading the Amūn. The events at Gematen and those at Pnūbs were in the passage in the Nastaseñ inscription I note that the presenta- nature of a ritual and must surely have been identical. The discrepancy in the order is permissible if it be understood that Rec is Amun, i.e. that the god who presents the gifts is in both quence the gift of (among other things) the bow seems to have cases Amon-Ret. There could have been little or no distinction been made by Rec and not by Amun. I feel that it should have in Late Napatan and Meroitic times between Amon-Rec and been pointed out in explanation that in the following lines of Amūn, the former being merely an aspect of the latter, 'Amani

the second century A.D. as a possible date for the construction of the Kiosk. Admitting that there was some overlap between Griffith's 'archaic' (here called 'early') and 'transitional' styles of Meroitic cursive writing, and conceding the point that it is often hard to distinguish between these styles, especially when dealing with fragmentary graffiti on weathered stone, neverthe-

¹ This estimate differs from Mr. Kirwan's, who suggests less I feel that this estimate is somewhat high. The fault is mine, for at the time when I advised Mr. Kirwan I had not studied the Kiosk graffiti as closely as I have since had cause to do. It is besides likely that the building would have been in existence some time before graffiti began to be written on it.

Amun of Gematen, and that in Kawa IX 52-3 Aman-Nēte- case including a different gift, can only have been made by tion is preceded by the words $dd\langle i \rangle p_i y_i \cdot i$ (sic) mdt nfr irm f p; Re 'I held my good converse with him, Ree', and that in consethe inscription a similar group of events takes place at Pnubs, the Sun-god' (cf. p. 50).

reason which will in a moment become apparent), the 'Altar', would have occupied a more elevated and ostentatious position than if set up on the dais in Room E of Temple T, and it seems likely for this reason that it was upon the Altar that the King displayed himself. It is probable, however, that both platforms originally supported statues of the god Amūn. The same king, we may note in passing, ascended and sat upon another such structure at Pnūbs (Nast. St. 26), though it is in neither case clear whether implementation as stairway as pictured in the determinative or whether \(\preceq \) is merely a substitute, more Aethiopum, for , a seat or throne.

The interior of the main portion of the Altar is filled with rubble of masonry and with cement, and in this rubble core fragments of the original building were found. One had a roll-moulding and part of an Egyptian palm-leaf cavetto cornice. When in Meroitic times the original cornice had fallen away the fragments were stowed inside, triangular corner-pieces were fitted instead, and the dais was thus converted into an altar, a 'horned altar' of Roman type. Two such triangular 'horns' (pl. XLIV c) were found in the vicinity of the building. The reconstructed platform is shown in pl. 11.

Fragments of burnt wood [0366] together with the above-mentioned pivot-fitting [0353] were found near the doorway on the S. side. Though the pivot-fitting dates from Taharqa it seems unlikely that the original door could have survived so long in an exposed position. Probably the wooden door was of Meroitic date but had been fitted with some of the original bronze accessories. Around the Altar were also found oval and rectangular fragments of bronze plate [0354, 0355, 0356, 0364, 0769, 0902] with round and square nailholes, together with a few of the nails [0358] themselves. There was also a small bronze ring [0365]. The exact height at which some at least of the plate was found is shown to have been level with the fourth step of the stair, i.e. about 0.65 m. above the base of the Altar and above the Meroitic rubble pavement. See also p. 227.

(d) THE TEMPLE GARDENS

In 1930-1 in this area only the stone buildings and monuments before the Pylon of Temple T were fully cleared and examined. The clearance of the rest of the area was supervised in 1935-6 by Mr. Kirwan, and is described by him later in this volume. Likewise under his supervision an exploration of the levels underlying the temple garden of the Taharqa period was carried out. For all this the reader is referred to Chapter XIII.

A few words may, however, be added concerning the inscriptional evidence that in Taharqa's time such gardens actually existed, and to indicate how much of the arrangements in the temenos area may be ascribed to him.

In Kawa IV 24 ff. it is stated in reference to Temple T, 'Its numerous trees (or shrubs, mnw) were planted in the ground and its lakes were dug'. Again in Kawa VI 10 f., also in reference to Temple T, it is said, 'Its storehouse (šnr) was stocked and its altars supplied. He (Taharqa) filled it with drink-offering tables of silver, gold, Asiatic bronze and every

as the source of the bronze plate. A photograph, however, N. side. which was marked in Griffith's handwriting, 'bronze plates

¹ The records speak only of the 'south' side of the building lying near to and S. of platform steps', nevertheless shows the

kind of real costly stone, innumerable; he filled it with numerous servants and he appointed maidservants to it, wives of chieftains of Lower Egypt. Wine is trodden from the vines of this city, it is more abundant than (that of) Djesdjes (the oasis Baḥrīyah), and he appointed gardeners for them, good gardeners of the Mentiu of Asia.'

It is evident therefore that the temple had an estate of some sort to provide for its upkeep, and the words 'vines of this city' indicate that it had its own gardens at Kawa. How far the gardens spread is not clear, though doubtless those portions of the temenos enclosure which were not occupied by buildings were under cultivation. Further cultivated areas could well have lain on the W. bank, which today is well wooded and in sharp contrast to the now barren E. bank on which the temples stand. Again, the low-lying ground to the E. of Gematen and the Kerma Basin to which it gradually slopes would probably have been cultivated in ancient times.

In the temenos enclosure one would expect to find palm and persea trees, both of which are associated with Amūn and are mentioned in connexion with figures of the god in the lists of Taharqa's endowments (Kawa III 12-13). In regnal-year 2 the temple was given '1,200 seeds of cypress (?) (cwnt), and an incense-tree (nht sntr)' (ibid. 3), while under year 8 reference is made to 'every kind of timber, acacia (šnd), cedar (čš), and persea (šwib)' (Kawa III 21). In year 9 a further '1,000 seeds of cypress (?)' were given (Kawa VI 10).

Along the S. side of Temple T, when the brick buildings of Site II were excavated in 1935-6, was found a row of mud-brick-lined tree-pits (pls. 19 and CVIII c) with the roots of the trees still in them, at the W. end of which and in line with which was a well. Farther to the E. another tree-pit with stone border contained roots sufficiently well preserved to be identified as belonging to the order Sapotaceae (see p. 221), to which the persea (lebbakh) belongs. Two more such pits were found in the area immediately W. of the Pylon in gridsquares F 13 and F 14 (vol. I pl. 1), into which in Meroitic times tall amphorae had been sunk, whether in order to keep wine cool or to moisten the surrounding earth or purely for ornamental purposes it is impossible to tell. The well and tree-pits on Site II are undoubtedly of Napatan age and so probably relics of the garden of Taharqa (cf. Chap. XIII, pp. 221-2). The same may also be true of the tree-pits SW. of the Western Kiosk on Site III, the wood from which was certainly identified as persea (Mimusops Schimperi, see p. 228). One may therefore assert with reasonable confidence that the temple gardens of Taharqa extended along the S. side of the temple and westwards from the Pylon at least as far as grid-square H 13, up to what was later to be the entrance to Temple B. In these gardens stood the four rams, two on each side of the avenue (cf. p. 60) and the Altar building already described. Since Taharqa also repaired Temple A and added his own stone jambs it seems probable that the entrance to this temple too, in square J 14, lay within the main temple precincts. The position of the remaining portion of the temenos wall shows that a considerable area was enclosed both N. and E. of Temple T. Another circular tree-pit in B 16 may indicate that the gardens continued E. of the temple also.

Of the original ponds or lakes no trace has been found. A small stone-lined pond in F 13 is too much out of alinement to have been part of the original scheme.

As for the temple workshop (šnr), the buildings on Site II are later than the tree-pits amidst them and therefore not part of the original foundation. Probably it was situated in the NE. corner of the enclosure, on Site I, where a rectangular building datable to the Napatan period was symmetrically placed with regard to the enclosure wall (p. 208; pl. 18) and was symmetrical within itself (p. 210). Across a corridor on its S. side the granaries were situated (p. 211). This would be the sort of well-planned arrangement we should expect in Taharqa's time.

A fragment of a red granite base [0018] of a lion or ram, found before the N. pylon tower of Temple T, has already been discussed by Professor Griffith in Chapter III (cf. pp. 10, 13, 49). In Chapter XIII Mr. Kirwan suggests that it may once have stood before the Pylon of the much earlier temple found by him deep down below this spot, and that it may have been found and disturbed when the site was being prepared for the building of Temple T.

(e) THE RAMS

In the approach W. of the temple Pylon are four sandstone stands for rams, two on each side (pl. XLIV e-g). The two stands farthest from the Pylon, the W. stands (Nos. a and c in pl. 12), differ slightly in design from the other two, the E. stands (Nos. b and d), in having vertical roll-mouldings at the four corners as well as horizontal ones below the cornices. The W. stands had plinths, the E. stands had not (plan pls. 6 and 12; elevations pl. 10).

Granite rams still stood on stands b and d, of grey granite and in very good preservation. That on the N. side, from stand b, [0337], is now at the Merowe Museum, Sudan (No. 56) (Khartoum No. 2682); that on the S. side, from stand d, [0336], is at the British Museum (No. 1779).

Each ram is couchant on a granite base, enclosing between the front paws a small standing figure of King Taharqa. The forelegs are doubled under. At the top of the head is a hole to take the tang of the head-dress, probably the disk and twisted horns.

Incised names and epithets of Taharga run round the plinths. Two more rams of the same type [0497] [0463] stood in the First Court of the temple, at either side of the entrance to the Hypostyle Hall, stands e and f (cf. p. 71). The texts on the plinths of the four rams, differing but slightly from one another, will be found in vol. I pp. 88-9, Inscr. Nos. XXXVII-XL.

Chapter VIII TEMPLE T

THE Temple of Taharqa (axis 281°), known as Temple T, Egyptian (xis, var. is 68.5 m. long by 38.7 m. wide, or about 130 cubits by 74 cubits, occupying parts of grid-squares (vol. I pl. 1) C 14-15, D 13-15, E 13-15, and F 13-15. It is built of greyish-yellow sandstone and is of exactly the same length as Taharqa's temple to 'Amon-Rē', Bull of Bow-Land', at Ṣanam,2 which it closely resembles in plan. The main differences are that Sanam had two pylons to Kawa's one, that the stairways are differently placed, and that whereas the Shrine of Taharqa in the Hypostyle Hall at Sanam is built in between four of the columns in the N. aisle and is entirely enclosed by them, at Kawa it projects beyond them eastwards and westwards. Sanam would appear therefore to have been built later than Kawa, being an improved and tidier version of it.

Owing to the similarity of the two temples the lettering of the chambers used on the Sanam plan (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 (1922) pl. v) has been adhered to for the smaller chambers A, D-J. The larger rooms and courts have, however, been named differently as follows:

First Court (Ṣanam 'Colonnaded Court', unlettered), Hypostyle Hall (Ṣanam 'Hypostyle Hall', K on Ṣanam plan), Pronaos (Ṣanam 'Hypostyle C', C on Ṣanam plan), and Sanctuary (Sanam 'Sanctuary', B on Sanam plan).

The temple has been frequently mentioned in the inscriptions published in vol. I. Taharqa decided to build it in his 6th year (684 B.C.) and sent skilled craftsmen with an architect for this purpose from Memphis. The result was a purely Egyptian temple with reliefs carefully modelled on Old Kingdom patterns and without any tinge of that 'fury of execution' and 'Sudanese barbarism' which have been attributed to his work at Napata.3 The stock of preserved reliefs of the 25th Dynasty is very scanty, and the number of those that have been adequately published is scantier still. The present series of records should therefore prove of value, even though the figures in the reliefs are seldom preserved above shoulder level. Of these the most interesting are undoubtedly the representation of the King as a sphinx trampling the Libyans, as in the valley temple of Saḥurēc and elsewhere (pl. IX), and the procession of temple servants and musicians from the S. and W. walls of the Hypostyle Hall (pls. XIV b, XV b). Of less interest, but complete, are the smaller reliefs from the jambs of doorways (pl. XVI c, d), and from the Shrine of Taharqa (pl. XVII).

The temple is entered through the gateway of the Pylon (pl. XLIV g), which is still standing to a height of nine courses, 3.8 m., the average height of a course being thus 0.42 m. A typical stone block is 0.85 × 0.50 × 0.42 m., but the blocks are not perfectly

⁽section) pl. 14; conjectural restoration (horizontal and vertical sections in perspective) pl. 15. Views pl. XLV.

¹ Plan pl. 12; sections pl. 13; conjectural restoration ² Published by Griffith, Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 (1922) 67-124 3 Maspero, Art in Egypt (English ed.) pp. 219-20.

regular, for in all parts of the temple larger, smaller, and irregular blocks are inserted at intervals in order to adjust the levels of the courses. The general impression, however, is one of regularity, as may be seen in the line-drawings (pls. IX-XXVII), which show all the block-divisions.

The temple is surrounded by a plinth whose increased height on either side of the Pylon door is exceptional and seems to have been a later addition. The Pylon is battered on all four sides. The W. façade has four mast-grooves, two on either side of the door. The reliefs on the façade, except those immediately flanking the door, will be described later, when we come to consider the exterior of the temple.

Originally there seem to have been five registers of scenes on the raised border up to the height of the door (cf. p. 111), and of these one and part only of a second still stand. Above the door and below the cornice (on the lintel) were probably not more than two further registers of scenes with perhaps a band of royal titulary. On the left (pl. XXIV d, N. jamb of Pylon, W. face; pl. XLVI a, right) Taharqa performs Ada before Amon-Rēc of Gematen. The head-dress worn by the King can be seen complete in pls. XI b and XVI d. Amon-Rēc of Gematen has the sun-disk and both types of horns. Below the scene are raised border-lines originally coloured black, red, and yellow, such as appear below most of the lowest registers in the temple. Along the top runs the starry sky =. The block on the right, drawn in position but found fallen, is a late patch, the outlines being incised only. Such patches, usually of a pinkish or red sandstone, are often to be observed.

The register above probably showed Taharqa offering to Amon-Rēc of Napata, but is only preserved in part. Block 16 must have come from a fallen upper register on this side of the door.

The reliefs on the right side (pl. XXIII a, S. jamb of Pylon, W. face; pl. XLVI b, left) are very similar. Only the right halves of the two lower scenes are still standing, but drawings of loose blocks found in the neighbourhood can be fitted together up to the third register (see p. 111).

The lowest register depicts King Taharqa, wearing the crown of Lower Egypt, performing A to a ram-headed deity who must certainly be Amon-Rec of Gematen as on the corresponding scene on the N. jamb. The loose block numbered 20 probably depicts the horizontal horns, sun-disk, and uraeus of this god, whose head, on block 13, has been drawn into the plate (XXIII a). His right hand, holding 9, and part of his kilt and tail are perhaps shown on the loose block numbered 12. For the lower part of his 1-sceptre block 9 makes a better fit than block 7.1

The register above, bordered this time by a plain band of stars, showed Taharqa '[giving] Truth to [his father, that he may be granted life] like Reg, for ever', the god being Amūn of Napata, wearing disk, uraeus, and tall plumes. The lower part of his 1-sceptre could be that on block 7.

In the third register Taharqa makes offering to the mummiform 'Ptah South-of-his-Wall, Lord of 'Ankh-Towy', who stands on a plinth. Each register is three courses high,

one course for the heads of the figures, one course for the middles, and one for the feet. All the deities on the right of the door face to the right, and the blocks at the corner forming the inner edge of the doorway (pl. XXIII a, left side) are alternately headers and stretchers. The head of Ptah in the third register is on a header; hence the middle section in block I must be from the fourth register and that in block 19 from the fifth register unless these scenes belong above the doorway. Nearly all the loose blocks identified as coming from this part of the temple are thus accounted for.

The columns of signs which border the scenes on both sides of the door are not on the raised jamb but belong to the reliefs of the façade.

Across the floor at the entrance to the Pylon is a slightly raised threshold of squared sandstone blocks. The floor throughout the temple, where it exists, is of regular squared flagstones, but is patched with smaller and irregular pieces, occasionally of granite, and a few disks broken from the drums of columns such as were noted in the pavement outside the temple near the Altar.

The sides of the doorway in the Pylon have lost their surface at the corners. The surface of the S. side of the thickness of the doorway is also gone, while on the N. side the surface of the blocks is preserved in the recess, though their irregular size suggests mending. On the S. surface of the N. jamb, near its W. corner, is a Meroitic graffito (No. 1).

The First Court (views pls. XLVII-XLVIII) was hypaethral, the roof having originally run round the edges only, supported by a colonnade of six palm columns on the N. and S. sides, with an additional column at either end intended to carry architraves across the axial doorways of the court (cf. p. 110; pl. 15), which thus has sixteen columns. In this court the reliefs are sunk, the hieroglyphs of the accompanying inscriptions being partly in sunk relief and partly plain-incised. The narrow signs are of the latter type owing to lack of space, but the wider signs have interior details indicated.

The remains of the three columns of inscription on the E. face of the N. jamb of the pylon door can be seen in pl. IX a (left). Those on the E. face of the S. jamb are shown in pl. IX b (right).

On the E. faces of the N. and S. wings of the Pylon, that is to say on each of the N. and S. halves of the W. wall of the First Court, is a colossal relief of the King as a sphinx trampling foreign foes (pl. XLIX). The similarity to the Old Kingdom versions of this scene in the valley-temples of Sahurë and Neuserrë at Abūṣīr and of Pepy II at Saḥḥārah¹ is very striking, and would have been sufficient to suggest that the craftsmen who worked at Kawa came from Memphis even had this not been readily deducible from Kawa IV 20-2. Many of the details still visible in the Old Kingdom versions can no longer be seen here, but there are often traces indicating that they were once present. The closest correspondence is between our relief on the N. side of the Pylon (pl. IX a) and those of Neuserre. A little less close is that between the relief on the S. side (pl. IX b) and those of Saḥurē^(,2)

¹ and 8; Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Ne-user-ref pls. 8, 10, 11, stelae with reliefs, over at least one of which squares have been

² The copying of Old Kingdom models is strikingly Lauer, Sakkarah: The Monuments of Zoser (Cairo, 1939) pl. 55.

¹ Borchardt, Das Grabdenkmal des Königs Śashu-re II pls. illustrated at Sakkārah. Beneath the step-pyramid of Zoser are 12; Jéquier, Le Monument funéraire de Pepi II pls. 8, 9, 11. drawn in ink for the purpose of copying it. See Drioton and

The relief on the S. side represents the King as a giant sphinx, wearing wig, uraeus, beard, and collar. In the Sahure scene the body of the sphinx is a combination of a lion and a falcon, and since the head is missing it is uncertain whether the sphinx was falconor human-headed. Here the body is that of a lion only, and the head human.

The sphinx tramples beneath its feet three foreigners, recognizable in the Old Kingdom reliefs as a Libyan, an Asiatic, and a Puntite, the Libyan being distinguished by his codpiece and his semicircular pouch (best seen here in pl. IX a) supported by a belt. The three figures are here placed somewhat differently in relation to the paws of the beast, nor are they the exact reverse of those on the N. half of the W. wall, where the chin of the Libyan is above the paw and not below it, his long hair flowing over his shoulder. The legend to the scene was 'Trampling all foreign countries'. In front of the Libyan it is said of the royal sphinx 'he hath taken captive all their flocks and herds'. Above these words are three oxen, the lowest of a series of captured animals arranged in rows, as may be seen in the more elaborate version in the Temple of Sahurēc. There was probably room above for the representation of the goddess Seshat recording the numbers of the prisoners, as in the Saḥurēc relief.

Next comes a column of text, '.... he has [crushed?] the foreign countries that revolted. He causes them to make the walk of dogs (i.e. either to walk obediently at their master's heels or to slink away in fear)'. The same text in a more complete form meets the eye again on both sides of the doorway into the Hypostyle Hall (pl. XI a, b), that on the S. being the better preserved. Here it is arranged in three shorter columns below Amūn's extended arm (lost), and only a small portion is missing from the top of each column. What is left reads, 'He has slaughtered the Tjemehu, he has restrained the Asiatics, he has [crushed, ptpt?] the foreign countries that revolted. He causes them to do the walk of dogs. The dwellers on the sand come, one knows not their place, fearing² the king's ferocity.' We are thus reminded of a passage in the Instruction of Amenemhēt (P. Sallier II 12 l. 1, P. Millingen 3 l. 3), 'I made the Setiu to walk as dogs', of which it is doubtless a quotation,3 but, more than this, the appearance of this phrase in the temple reliefs here, tightly sandwiched between scenes manifestly copied gesture for gesture from the Old Kingdom royal mortuary temples, must surely indicate that it was already a plagiarism or quotation in the Instruction. Griffith regarded this discovery as providing a possible confirmation of his inference that the Instruction had an archaic original,4 and was evidently not of the opinion that the murder mentioned in the Instruction and hinted at in the Sinuhe story was that of Ammenemes I, since in Chapter III he suggested that that king met his death in Nubia (see p. 9 and n. 1 on that page). While it is quite likely, and indeed almost certain in this one case, that the Instruction contains phrases culled from earlier writings, it is evident that the attack described therein refers to the murder of Ammenemes I (see Gunn in 7EA 27 2 ff., written after Griffith's death). The discovery

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of these words at Kawa, however, does provide a possible confirmation of another suggestion of Griffith's (ZÄS 34 37 n. 1), namely that the Instruction was well known in the Ethiopian dynasty.

To the right are two registers (pl. IXb). In the upper one stands the goddess of the West, her emblem upon her head. In the Sahure rendering her left arm, as here, passes across her waist while her right hangs down, the unusual gesture being explained by Borchardt as dictated by necessity, the artist having had insufficient space to give her a sceptre. In our version, however, the right arm projects decidedly forward at the elbow, suggesting that the posture has some special significance.

The goddess of the West is accompanied by a crocodile-headed deity who likewise wears an emblem on his head, though this is no longer recognizable. By position he corresponds in the Sahure reliefs to '3's, Lord of Tjehenu', who is there human-headed. The same creature appears on certain clay sealings with what may be the head of a Seth-animal.2

The lower small register shows three standing Libyans, two young males and a woman, named respectively Mid Wsz, Wni, and Hwt-it-s. It is remarkable that these, who appear in like manner in the reliefs of Sahurēc and Pepy II, even have the same names. In the Old Kingdom prototypes, as here in pl. IX a, the two males are portrayed smaller than the lady.

On the E. face of the N. wing of the Pylon the scene differs in some respects, for here the Libyan family are not separated from the sphinx by a column of hieroglyphs but stand behind the falling Libyan. Here another figure, perhaps the father of the two other males, is present; his long hair is probably meant to be taken as falling below and behind the shoulder. Hwt-it-s stands before him, and between them is a small boy, most likely the Wni of the opposite side. The foremost figure, Ws3, here has long hair, whereas on the S. side the hair of both youths is short. All four have one hand raised in token of adoration and surrender. In the Temple of Neuserret the arrangement of the chief characters must have been somewhat similar, except that the father (?) of the Libyan family was not depicted there. There are, however, some very close parallels.3

The row of three oxen is here reduced to one of two, designated below as 'the requirements of the offering-tables of Taharqa', the cartouche having = above it. Here the column of signs behind the oxen does not reach to the bottom of the relief, but ends above the head of Hwt-it-s with the words '.... his heart elated for ever'. Both reliefs are bordered with raised bands at the bottom and at the sides with 'binding',4 one coloured. The border binding shown at the left end of pl. IX b is adjacent to the stairway at the S. end of the Pylon which originally gave access to the towers. The loose blocks shown

B 1261

¹ See Sir Alan Gardiner in Mel. Masp. 1 494, who prefers n. 2). the latter rendering. But cf. also Pirankhy St. 3.

Snd, old perfective.

firms that this corrupt passage, which contains two unnecessary which also refer to the early 12th Dyn., likewise frequently hr's, has been correctly interpreted. (See Griffith, ZÄS 34 47 omits this suffix, as Prof. Gunn reminds me.

⁴ ZAS 34 36. His reason, the constant omission of the 1st pers. sing. suffix from the parallel P. Millingen (ZÄS 34 36), ³ It has the same periphrastic use of ir šmt, and con- is offset by the consideration that Sinuhe B, the events of

quite certain that it is a Seth-animal? In the clay sealings the Shorter in JEA 11 pl. ix, which may be the same god. creature has no ears. It is true that they could have been concealed by the White Crown, but the absence of visible ears as the pls. quoted. may after all be that of a crocodile. See, however, Newberry Art, 2nd ed., pp. 103-5.

¹ Quibell, Archaic Objects pl. 8 Nos. 178, 179; pl. 9 No. 200. in JEA 14 220 ff., who shows that the name may be equally ² Borchardt, op. cit. pl. 1 p. 14; and Sethe, ibid. p. 74. Is it well read 3 'pig', and the three-headed deity published by

³ See particularly Borchardt, op. cit. figs. 29 and 30, as well

on No. 200, which has no head-dress, suggests that the head 4 For the meaning of the term see Petrie, Egn. Decorative

in pl. LXIII form part of a scene which may have been situated on the E. face of one of the towers, above one of the scenes just described.

The reliefs at the W. end of the N. wall are shown in pl. XII c, overlapping at the right-hand end on to pl. XII b. Here the King leaves the palace (hkr-ornaments) preceded by four standards (shafts only) of primitive tribes of Upper Egypt, and is faced by the Twn-mwt·f. In front of and slightly above the King's forward knee is a Meroitic graffito (No. 3). A small standing figure has been incised between the Twn-mwt·f and his title.

To the right of this the King is 'baptized' by two deities on plinths, perhaps Horus and Seth or Horus and Thōth, who purify him by showering over him streams of $\frac{9}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$. Here are many incised graffiti, of which the accompanying figures are shown in the plate. Of the inscriptional graffiti No. 5 is between the legs of the King, level with the calves; No. 6 is at the same level, to the right of his front leg; No. 7 is between the legs of the deity on the right, just below the knee level; No. 8 is below No. 7; while between the two columns of decoration which separate this scene from the next, level with the lower parts of the tails, is No. 9. At the right end of this section of wall Taharqa, part of whose cartouches remains, is crowned by the same two deities. Between the legs of the left-hand one of these, above the feet, is graffito No. 10. The hatched portion shown on the plate (XII b) below this point is a section of the upper part of one of the mud-brick chambers (chamber v) built into this court.

We now reach the N. door of the court, flanked on either side by columns of inscription. That on the right side (pl. XII a, left) reads, '... [the Lord of] the Two Lands, the Lord that achieveth, the son of Rē, T. He built the temple for his father Amon-Rē [of Gematen?]..... [He made] the god to rest within his house, in his beautiful place of eternity, that he (Taharqa) might be granted life like Rē, for ever.' The left side of the doorway substitutes 'the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H.', and 'Amon-Rē, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands' (pl. XII b, right).

The entrance (rebate) to the door itself is plain save for a few scratchings. On the E. side (W. face), on the centre block of the fourth course from the top, is a Meroitic graffito, possibly of later style than those hitherto mentioned (No. 11).

The chief point of interest here is the bolt-hole inside the outer E. jamb and partly cut into it, about 1.25 m. above the floor. Fig 17 is a sketch of it. Fig. 18 shows it in plan, the arrow indicating the direction from which it is seen in fig. 17. Fig. 19 is an elevation of the bolt-hole, with a section of the jamb to its left. In these drawings A is the shaft running eastwards into the wall to a total depth of 0.60 m., in which the bolt ran, this being drawn out after the closing of the door to prevent its being opened. At the mouth of the shaft are two cavities at right angles to it, B running northwards into the jamb to a depth of 0.29 m., but projecting westwards into it at D so as to form a kind of pocket, C running southwards along the wall and open along its W. side. The lower part of B is closed by a block which partly fills the cavity, leaving a shelf at b in which an interlocking

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cross-bar might have passed to and fro. The rear wall of C is broken, but seems originally to have been bounded at the dotted line, which formed the S. wall of the shaft A.

Mrs. Griffith had very decided ideas on the subject of this bolt apparatus, which she would certainly have put forward had she lived to write this memoir herself. The writer therefore sets these forth although he himself does not feel convinced of their correctness.

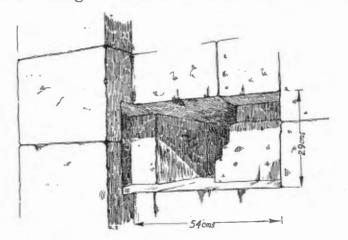


FIG. 17.

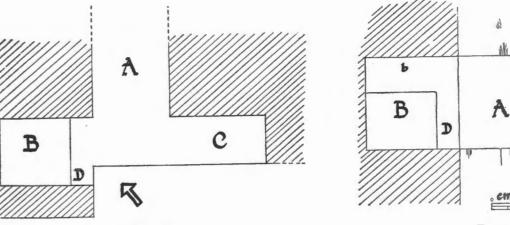


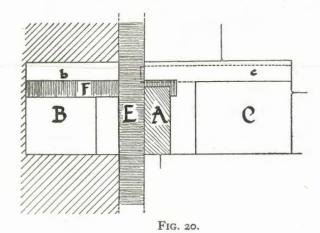
Fig. 19.

According to Mrs. Griffith the shaft A was to receive the end of a beam on the door which was slid into place when it was wished to fasten it. She also supposed that in the cavity C stood another block, as in B, but slightly taller, providing a shelf c corresponding to b, but higher. In these two shelves a cross-bar worked, having on its under surface a projecting tang the height of which was equal to the difference in heights between b and c, that is about 5 cm., which fitted into a hole on the upper surface of the cross-beam on the door. When not in use this cross-bar rested in cavity c. When, however, it was wished to lock the door the beam on the door was slid into the shaft A and the cross-bar pushed out of c until its left end entered b. The tang on its under side then engaged in the hole on the beam and kept it in place.

Having regard to the dimensions of the various parts of the bolt-hole, however, the reader will find that it is impossible to construct such a cross-bar as will lie comfortably in

¹ It will be convenient sometimes to refer to the prenomen and nomen of Taharqa, which recur with great frequency, by the abbreviations *H*. and T. respectively.

c, since the tang will prevent its lying flat. Such an array, however, could be made to work with certain alterations. In the first place the shaft A would have been far more likely to contain a large metal or wooden bolt-beam, to be pulled out of the cavity A across the door in order to prevent movement of the door leaf, as is known to have been the case in many Egyptian examples. Secondly, instead of a tang, a socket on the bolt-beam might be substituted, into which the whole of the cross-bar could engage. The set-up would



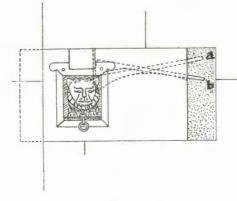


FIG. 21.

then be as shown in fig. 20. Here the cavity A is partly filled by the bolt-beam which lies against the door leaf E. F is the cross-bar lying along the shelf b and passing through a socket on the top of the bolt-beam. To undo the latch the cross-bar F is pulled out of b and slid over and up to c, where its position is indicated by dotted lines.

The chief objection to any such arrangement, however, is the insecure position of the bolt-beam, which does not entirely fill its shaft, the sides of which would need to be filled up with cement and the bolt-beam retained in its place by an end-plate which would prevent access to the cross-bar. Far more likely, it seems to the writer, would be some such arrangement as that shown in Koenigsberger, Die Konstruktion der äg. Tür figs. 71-2. According to this a lion-headed bolt-beam of square section would have run in the shaft A, being retained in position by an end-plate completely or almost completely filling the right-hand side of the figure and passing a short way into the jamb on the left. In front of C a drop-stick or latch, working within the thickness of the end-plate, fell into position in a notch in the bolt-beam, from which it could again be released by depressing its opposite end. The shape and dimensions of A and C very strongly suggest that this was in fact the kind of bolt used. If so its appearance from outside would have been somewhat as shown in fig. 21. This arrangement, however, though very plausible, does not offer any explanation of the cavity B or the reason for its projection forwards into the jamb. Other bolt-holes without cavity B occur in various places in Temple T, and no others with it. It seems likely that the type of arrangement shown was that in general use in Temple T and that cavity B is due to a later and different arrangement.

To the right of the N. door is the lower half of a scene showing the hand of the King grasped by the god, on whose tunic of scales or feathers the colours can still be faintly

discerned (pl. XII a). Reading diagonally in any direction the scales are coloured in the order red, white, blue-green, white, red, white, yellow, white. The scales were outlined in a brownish colour, different from the red.

The reliefs on the W. faces of the N. and S. halves of the E. wall of the First Court are shown in pls. XI b and XI a respectively. They are almost identical, but turned in opposite directions, and represent the King smiting before the god a group of foreign captured princes with swords and feathers. With one arm he held them by the hair, at the same time grasping a bow, and with the other he raised a mace aloft. The scene is not preserved above the level of the King's shoulders, but the upper part is known from countless examples of somewhat similar scenes from Egyptian temples. The subject of this representation seems to have been popular with the later Meroitic inhabitants of the First Court, for the *motif* often appears in the graffito figures cut there, sometimes not unskilfully. The figure behind the King is his Ka, personified in human form, carrying in the right hand a long staff with the head of the King upon it (only the lower part preserved) and in the left a feather.

The S. wall of the court has a door in the centre, the inscriptions and reliefs on either side of which can be seen in pls. X a and X b. There is a bolt-hole, for which a bolt of the type illustrated in fig. 21 would be suitable, inside the W. jamb. On the left side of the door (pl. X b, right) can be read '... H. whom Rē loves temples (r-prw), who furnished the house of the god, who performed the ceremonies of the gods and [their?] mysteries ... '. On the right side (pl. X a, left) the text seems to have been the same except for a detail in the spelling of hwt-ntr. This side of the doorway has been patched. Low on the W. side is a re-used block with part of a cartouche of Taharqa and the words 'granted life, like Rē, for ever'. It has been recut vertically through the King's name.

On the E. side of the door (pl. X b) the King is shown conducted by two gods, probably Month or Khons and Atum, before Amon-Re. The scene is called ... Amon-Re (signs reversed), the goodly procession to Gempaten. Two more columns follow, ... [Gemplaten, he is praised, praised ... (?) his ... for ever, O king beautiful-of-monuments of Gematen, Taharqa. In the last instance the name Gematen is written in its abbreviated form and is here placed, perhaps intentionally, immediately above the cartouche where one expects to see is son of Re. The speech of Amon-Re is I give thee the Delta, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, like Re, for ever... Only a small portion of the text at the right border of the scene remains, ... thee, foreign countries pay tribute to thee, thou rulest........

Cut into this scene are some graffito figures, a royal (?) figure with an offering below the extended arm of Amon-Rē^c and two obese Meroitic figures holding various offerings to Amon-Rē^c in front of the foremost of the King's two guides. These figures are of a different type from those which merely imitate the gestures of the King and the deities in the temple reliefs. They are clearly intended to express the pious actions of the persons

¹ Mrs. Griffith has left a sketch of her suggestion, but its plausibility is due to its not being to scale.

¹ Complete, e.g. Naville, Deir el-Bahari III pl. lxxvii. Incom
² Moret, Du Caractère . . . pl. ii and fig. 60.

plete, O.K., Jéquier, op. cit. II pls. 8, 9, 10, 36.

they represent. The inscriptional graffiti Nos. 15 (between the legs of Amon-Rē) and 16 (between the feet of the god facing him) might be connected with them.

To the W. of the door the King, preceded by a female figure with arms extended backwards and holding two staves, is confronted by a god and a goddess. I have been unable to find any analogous examples of this, but there is no doubt that, like the other scenes in this court, it had prototypes in the Old Kingdom. Since it faces a relief connected with foundation ceremonies (pl. XII c) it may be a rendering of the ceremony of 'stretching the cord'. Behind the King are two of a series of protective symbols such as frequently appear in foundation ceremonies and *heb-sed* festivals. At the extreme left one reads '... Upper and Lower Egypt. Mayest thou live like Rē' for ever', and at the extreme right, '... King of Upper and Lower Egypt upon the Throne of Horus. Mayest thou live like Rē' for ever'.

The triangles below the dress of the god are probably not original. Across his tail and the staff of the goddess behind him is cut Meroitic graffito No. 19. To the right of his staff is No. 20. The goddess with the staves has a crude drawing of a quadruped (dog?) on her thigh and a swastika between her feet. Another imitation of the King slaying captives is before the King's forward leg. These graffito figures, unaccompanied by inscription, might have been cut by the inhabitants of the small brick chambers vi, vii, viii, built in between the columns in the SW. corner of the court, part of the S. wall of which can be seen below the reliefs in pl. X a. The inscriptions in Meroitic are, however, earlier. At three points just above the existing remnant of the brick wall the writer noted illegible traces of Meroitic graffiti which had once been covered by it, for they were situated at a lower level than its highest part. Since the majority of the graffiti in Temple T are of the early or transitional style, these walls partly covering them must be later in date, that is to say they could be Middle or Late Meroitic.

Beyond the right-hand end of the reliefs are the steps leading westwards up into the body of the Pylon which once gave access to the transverse corridor.

As in most temples which face the river, the floor rises slightly from front to back. All except column 15 (in the SE. corner of the court) have their corresponding drums of equal diameter and were evidently of the same height. In order to bring their upper parts to a single level the heights of the bases were modified. Columns 1–7 and 9–13 have stepped bases (two steps). The others have plain bases (one step) with slightly rounded edges. There are no records of a capital having been seen,² but it is clear from the taper of the columns that they had palm capitals. Column 15 is of smaller diameter than the rest, and is evidently built of drums taken from the columns in the Hypostyle Hall when some of these had fallen, which must have been at no great length of time from the founding of the temple. On the sixth drum from the base is the lower portion of an arrangement of signs similar to that found on the columns in the Hypostyle Hall and on a smaller scale in the SE. Colonnade-Room D. This arrangement consisted of the words 'The King of

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Upper and Lower Egypt, \mathcal{H} ., the son of Rēc, T., beloved of Amūn of Gempaten, granted life for ever' in three columns, arranged in a square having \neg (heaven) at the top, \neg (earth) beneath, and 1 at the sides.¹

Column 7 has a ball of ferrous concretion projecting from the W. face of the third drum from the base. Column 8 has a larger one projecting from the SE. side, just above the base. If cracked open these balls or nodules will often separate in such a way as to leave two hemispherical cups enclosing a round ball (cf. [0816], [0817]). Such cups and balls, complete and in fragments, were seen in quantities during the excavation of the temple. They may have been objects of superstitious reverence, but also served a more practical purpose as grinding-balls and mortars.

To the N. of the N. side of the Pylon door a large granite stela [0367]² of Taharqa, recording the opening of the temple in his tenth year, leaned against the wall. Beside it to the N. was another granite stela [0790]³ recording Taharqa's temple endowments to the Temple of Gematen from his second to his eighth years, speaking of the 'establishing' of the temple. Two more granite stelae stood against the opposite wall (E. wall, N. half). That to the N. [0499]⁴ was of Anlamani, of workmanship hardly inferior to Taharqa's, but with a large portion broken away. S. of it another granite stela [0498],⁵ of the sixth year of Taharqa, proved to be a duplicate text of the 'Tanis' stela and of the 'High Nile' stelae of Coptos and Mata'nah. Against the S. half of the E. wall of the court another magnificent granite stela [0462]⁶ of the same sixth year of Taharqa recorded the building of the temple. This text also proved to be of historical value in that it shows Taharqa's relationship to his brother Shebitku and introduces us to a hitherto unknown king, the Chieftain Alara, who was Taharqa's ancestor, probably the brother of Kashta and the husband of Taharqa's great-aunt.

Against the S. half of the W. wall of the court there had once stood yet another granite stela [0461],⁷ recording further endowments in Taharqa's eighth, ninth, and tenth years. This had been overthrown, and was found lying face upwards with the lunette against the base of column 9. Fortunately there is very little of the text missing. Granite fragments [0476] found in the SE. corner of the court showed that the series of monumental inscriptions was continued by King Aspelta.

A further pair of granite rams stood on tall bases on either side of the entrance to the Hypostyle Hall. They are closely similar to the rams which stood outside the Pylon, and the texts on their plinths⁸ differ only in small respects. The dimensions of the bases, built of sandstone blocks, are L. 1.75, W. 0.71, Ht. 1.07 m. The N. ram [0497] (pl. L b) is cracked across the back, probably by the fall of a heavy object such as an architrave. It is now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The S. ram [0463] (pl. L a, c), which is hardly damaged, is in the Merowe Museum. Placed on the ground before the N. ram were two sets of sandstone votive feet [0489–90].

Between the columns numerous small brick chambers had been built. In the N. half

¹ Jéquier, Rec. Trav. 27 170 ff. capitals 'of enormous : ² I find, however, that Kirwan noted fragments of palm proach.

capitals 'of enormous size' on top of the S. side of the ap-

¹ See the complete design, figs. 27, 32. The arrangement is similar to that on the column from the temple of Saḥurē^c in Borchardt, *Das Grabdenkmal des Königs S.*, pl. ix.

² Inscr. VII. ³ Inscr. III. ⁴ Inscr. VIII. ⁵ Inscr. V. ⁶ Inscr. IV. ⁷ Inscr. VI.

⁸ Inscrs. XXXIX and XL.

of the court the spaces between columns 2–6 were filled with brick wall having returns at right angles towards the N. wall of the court at columns 2 and 6 and thus forming a kind of house with doors at its E. and W. ends. Inside this a small section was walled off between columns 2 and 3 and a larger section between columns 4 and 5. A thicker piece of wall extended westwards from column 2 towards the W. wall of the court, adding another chamber to the house. In the SW. corner of the court was a smaller 'house' at the foot of the Pylon stairway, having its S. wall backed against the S. wall of the court. The E. wall of this 'house' contained a bricked-up doorway.

The brick chambers are evidently of comparatively late date. It has been pointed out above that there seem to have been graffiti on the S. wall of the court which the S. wall of chambers vi and viii originally covered. The graffiti on this wall are mostly of the early style, with a few transitional. The building of the walls, then, was later than the early period, which ended about the time of the punitive expedition of Petronius. If Petronius sacked Kawa—and we must reckon with the probability that he did—he may have done so before these buildings in the temple existed. The curtain walls between the columns are founded in some cases on blocks and stones (with chisel-marks) taken from the temple. In one instance a small model altar [2189] was found embedded in the wall. From comparison between these houses and those on Sites II and III Mr. Kirwan comes to the conclusion that they should be dated to the Late Meroitic period.

The contents of these chambers may be briefly noted.

Chamber i. Fragment of bowl with notched rim [0464]. Amphorae, no details [0465]. Handle of amphora [0466]. Fragment of pot with wavy handle [0467]. Fragments of Meroitic painted jar [0468]. Fragment of Meroitic buff ware [0470]. Fragments of large vessel of rough reddish ware with grey core, having Meroitic hieroglyph \circlearrowleft painted in white on shoulder [0472].

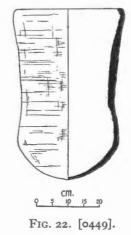
Chamber ii. Fragments of sandstone painted model altar [0693]. Bronze Osiris figure [0482]. Fragment of bronze head of hawk [0481]. Two blue glaze (faience) plaques with handles [0458–9], found on base of column 3, similar to those found in the 'Lion-temple' and the temple of Amūn at Meroe (Meroe, pp. 15, 27 and pl. XXII 4). Another without handle [0886]. Fragments of bronze [0479]. In the angle formed by the W. wall of this chamber and the N. wall of chamber iii was a large vessel of coarse red ware [0449], the bottom of which was full of white ash, this being packed round with sherds and standing in a second pot [0450] full of charcoal, the whole standing in a still broader vessel [0451]. The diameters of the vessels near the bases are said to have been 0.31, 0.29, 0.40 m. The smaller vessel [0449] is outlined in fig. 22.

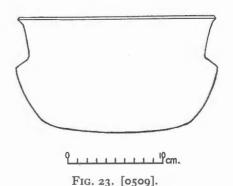
Chamber iii. Against the NE. portion of the base of column 2, fragments of a coarse red-ware jar [0518] (type Faras I a-c) similar to those of the Third-Period level on Site II (e.g. [2110]). Handle of amphora [0521]. Shallow concave pottery lid with remains of handles inside the cavity [0452]. Fragment of vessel [0522]. Fragments of Meroitic jar [0454] (type Faras I c-d) of red ware with decoration of sprigs and garlands in red and brown on buff (pl. LXXXIV e). Pottery bar or roller [0453]. Fragment of alabaster

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[0456]. Fragments of bronze [0457]. Fragment of ostrich-egg (?) [0455]. Lower part of granite mortar [0519]. Piece of sandstone with groove, used as arrow-sharpener (?) [0520]. Chamber iv. Nothing recorded.

Chamber v. Upper part of incense-burner [0524] in form of model horned altar. A number of bronze Osiris-figures [0532]. Meroitic bronze bowl [0509] (fig. 23), found mouth downwards at base of column 5 apparently above the floor-level. Fragments of painted Meroitic cup [0510] (fig. 24), type Faras lxxi a, of whitish ware with red and black





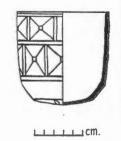


Fig. 24. [0510].

decoration on pinkish buff, found about 0.30 m. above floor. Lower part of a Meroitic cup [0525], type Faras lxxi a, e, or f, sawn off to form a shallow disk, blackened by fire. Plain reddish-ware bowl, shape of Faras black pottery I i [0526]. Fragment of long-necked pottery bottle [0529] (not identified). Round red-ware lid [0511]. Mouth and neck of a glass unguentarium [0530]. Round pottery lamp [0527] (pl. LXXXVI d). Fragment of another [0528]. Bronze ring [0512] (not identified, but probably identical with [0945], of brass). Bronze ball [0513] (not identified). Bronze horn [0514] (not identified). Bronze uraeus [0533]. Fragment of large cylinder-bead of blue frit [0531]. Hammer-stone [0535].

Chamber vi. Nothing recorded, but Kirwan noted fragments of a coarse red-ware pot with Meroitic hieroglyph 5, similar to [0472]. Outside the W. wall of the chamber, between this and the wall of the court, a large 'furnace pot' (i.e. a fire-pot containing ashes) is mentioned.

Chamber vii. Nil.

Chamber viii. Nil. Kirwan noted Meroitic sherd embedded in the bricks of the N. wall. The following sizes of bricks used in the walls of these chambers may be worth recording. North aisle of court, between column 1 and the N. wing of the Pylon, 0.31 × 0.18 × 0.10 m. and 0.31 × 0.17 × 0.09 m. Curtain walls between columns 2–6, 0.31 × 0.17 × 0.08 m., 0.31 × 0.18 × 0.08 m., 0.31 × 0.19 × 0.09 m.

Many of these walls show extensive marks of fire. At the W. side of column 4 and on column 1 the same burning covers both wall and column.

In the W. half of the court, to the S. of the central axis, a portion of stone paving

remains (see pls. 12 and XLVIII a). On its N. side a circular stone basin [0789] was sunk into the floor. N. of this again and touching it was a corn grinder [0772] of Greek pattern such as was used, for example, at Olynthus in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. (fig. 25). Such grinders were fitted with a wooden handle $(\kappa \omega \pi \eta)$ which passed through the slots in the upper surface and was secured by rods which went into the lateral holes and were held there by plugs. The grain was poured into the rectangular hopper, came out through the long transverse slot in the bottom, and was ground against a lower stone $(\tau \rho \acute{a}\pi \epsilon \zeta a)$ when the grinder was pushed to and fro. Similar mills have been found at Delos, Priene,

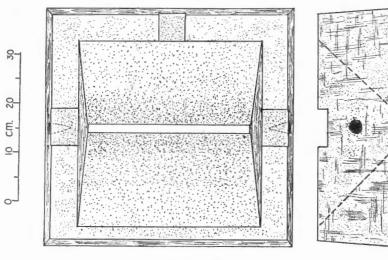


FIG. 25. [0772].

Eretria, Caulonia, Demetrias, Methana, and Thera, and in some non-Greek cities such as Tell Halaf, Gordion, Alishar. They are mentioned in Greek papyri from the Fayum as 'Thebaic' mills, and are stated to have been found in Greek towns in the Fayum, where they are dated to the early Roman period, and are made of granite, like our second example ([0721], see p. 76). No. [0772] is of a deep purplish-brown porous igneous rock, possibly lava, like the Olynthus examples, with which its dimensions are in remarkably close agreement. The stone bowl [0789] was evidently the mortar (δλμος), this being part of its necessary equipment.

Outside but near to these chambers were some other small objects. Between columns 1 and 2 was a small triangular celt [0460] of grey-green granitic rock. South of the S. wall of chamber v was another cooking-pot [0774] containing some burnt substance and a sand-stone slab [0792]. With this were three pear-shaped clay weights [0775 bis, 0776, 0777].

Near the centre of the N. half of the court an irregular excavation was noted but not fully cleared. Large stones were found in it. Its position corresponds to that of the well in the outer court of the Temple of Sanam.

In the NE. corner of the court were the remains of a base built of sandstone blocks. The surface of the blocks had been entirely destroyed and the original dimensions of the base could not be fixed with certainty. It is indicated by broken lines on pl. 12.

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Throughout the court were many loose blocks fallen from the temple (pls. LXIII-LXV). Most of these had evidently been part of the original building of Taharqa, but a few were of Meroitic date with cartouches of Akinidad¹ [0711] and Amanishakhte² [0716] incised and painted red, yellow, and blue. [0711] has part of a frieze of stars. [0710]³ has more of the same frieze with a border above and the top edge of a cartouche below. These were found near the S. door of the court.

Of the blocks containing reliefs of the Taharqa period [0796] shows a horseman in sunk relief (pl. I b) with two attendants, one leading the horse and the other carrying a coil of rope (?). The horse wears a hat as a protection against the sun, its ears protruding through a hole in the top. The horse was painted red, with black sun-hat and red reins. The flesh of the horseman and his attendants was red, his necklace yellow. The foremost attendant had a yellow dress. Another block [0798], containing part of a scene showing the King making an offering, has a curious graffito which looks like a crude attempt to copy some hieroglyphs from the temple wall.⁴ Three small pieces of very white sandstone [0793-5] with traces of white plaster had formed part of a Meroitic monument with an incised cursive inscription (Inscr. 25-7), perhaps of early style, painted red.

In the axis of the court a rectangular sandstone block is let into the floor, perhaps the basis for a statue, stand, or small altar. It has a rectangular frame consisting of a sunk band, in width about 0.04 m., round the edges.

In the SE, corner of the court is a small rectangular stone stand. Between columns 14 and 15 the paving of the floor is overlaid with mud bricks forming a low brick platform overlapping the bases of the columns.

On the W. faces of the jambs of the entrance to the Hypostyle Hall (pls. XI a, left end, and XI b, right end) Taharqa, facing towards the door, performs the ceremony of A. On the N. side he wears a combination of the stfw and Red Crowns, on the S. side the Red Crown only. On both sides of the door he raises the right hand and carries staff and mace in the left. Above his head is the lower part of the royal titulary, ending 'beloved of [Amon-Rēc..... who is in Gemp]aten, granted life for ever', and before his legs the words 'Each one that entereth into the temple be pure'. Each scene is bordered by vertical bands. Traces of red and yellow paint are frequent at this point, red on the flesh, the tips of the head-cloth below the shoulder, the forward-curving projection of the Red Crown, and (on the N. side only) in the hieroglyph .

Passing into the doorway we note the inscriptions of Aman..sabrak... (No. XIII) on the S. face of the N. jamb (vol. I pl. 27), below this two inscriptions of Aman-Nēte-yerike (Nos. X, XI), a well-executed couchant ram of Amūn in sunk relief, wearing disk, horizontal and downward-curving horns and tall plumes, and Meroitic graffiti Nos. 29 and 30. On the N. face of the S. jamb (vol. I pl. 29) is Inscr. XII, again of Aman-Nēte-yerike. At the lower right-hand end of this inscription plain sandstone blocks have been inserted, on the W. face of which the restoration of the King's kilt (pl. XI a) is somewhat less detailed

On the whole subject see Robinson and Graham, Excavations at Olynthus, part viii pp. 327-34 and pl. 80 figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7.

² Described in the records as 'trachyte (?)'.

³ See *ibid*. 335 n. 2 for references.

¹ Inscr. 105, vol. 1 pl. 58.

² Inscr. 106, vol. 1 pl. 35, bottom r.

³ Vol. 1 pl. 35, bottom r., to l. of last.

⁴ Inscr. 23, vol. 1 pl. 48.

than in the corresponding original version on the N. jamb. The blocks used for the repair are smaller than the original blocks. In the place formerly occupied by the bottoms of the first two columns of Inscr. XII Meroitic graffito No. 31, and an illegible one above it. have been carved.1

There are some traces of the doors themselves. In the corner of the S. jamb, where the E. face of the jamb adjoins the N. face of the wider part of the doorway (against which the leaves of the door opened) was seen a bronze pivot-block [0720] upon which the pivot had

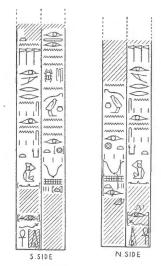


Fig. 26.

once turned. The more deeply hollowed face of the block had been turned underneath, and when the opposite surface thus brought to the top had likewise become too deeply worn, the cavity had been stuffed with a folded piece of bronze plate (pl. LXXXIX a). In the corresponding position by the N. jamb the pivot-block was of granite, the swing-marks being clearly visible. In the centre of the doorway, where the leaves of the double door met, was a granite block [0721], having an oval hole into which it is possible that vertical bolts on the door leaves were shot. On removal the block was found to be another Greek-type grinder very similar to that illustrated in fig. 25, this having been placed upside down in the floor, perhaps in order that the (in this case) oval hopper might serve as a bolt-hole.

Inside on the W. wall of the Hypostyle the doorway is bordered to the N. and S. by a band with two columns of raised inscription (fig. 26), evidently in praise of Amūn and Taharqa, '... who made the land, who made the water, who created the flood, who made cities and opened up nomes, who made for the gods, who did what they desired, who did works for them without [cessation?], that he might be granted life'.

This court was roofed. It has eight columns (pls. LI, LII) with palm capitals on the N. side of the central axis and eight on the S., and there is little doubt that the roof-blocks were made to span the distance of 5.6 m. between the N. and S. halves of the court (cf. pp. 81-2; 109-10).

Three walls of the Hypostyle, the N., the W., and the S., are taken up with representations of the ceremonial progress of the god's bark. These are divided into four parts, named here for convenience Processions I-IV and numbered round the Hall in a clockwise direction.

No. I commences on the N. wall (pl. XIV a) at a point just W. of the Wall of Aspelta (cf. p. 89 f), and continues as far as the W. end of the N. wall (pl. XIII b), its rear portion being on the N. half of the W. wall (pl. XIII a). The figures all advance to the right. Facing it is Procession II, which commences at the same central point of the N. wall and runs to its E. end (pl. XIV a) with one additional figure at the extreme N. end of the E. wall. The figures advance to the left. Procession III commences in the centre of the S. wall, to the left of the S. doorway (pl. XV b), continues to its E. end (pl. XV a), and is completed by a supplementary figure added on to the extreme S. end of the E. wall (pl. XVI b). The figures advance to the right.

Procession IV commences on the S. wall facing Procession III (pl. XV b), runs along to the W. end (pl. XV c) and thence along the S. half of the W. wall (pl. XIV b) as far as the S. side of the entrance to the Hall from the First Court. The figures advance to the left and when found were completely preserved. This wall contained the unique representation of the temple orchestra, consisting of trumpeters, drummers, harpists, and singers, and on discovery was immediately named the 'Musicians' Wall' (see also pl. LIII). It is much to be regretted that, after the wall had been set up in the open air at Khartoum with no adequate protection, the reliefs were entirely dissolved and washed away by rain, a fact rendered all the sadder when we reflect that it was the devastating effects of rain that first brought Taharqa's superb Egyptian craftsmen to Kawa. Fortunate it is that the reliefs had been adequately photographed, drawn, and collated, and we could only wish that the drawings published here were recorded, not upon unworthy paper, but upon the most imperishable substance known to science.

Procession IV, that of the 'Musicians' Wall', being (at the time of discovery) the most complete, will be described first. It is headed (pl. XV b) by a large-scale figure of the King (1) upon the S. wall of the court, wearing a long skirt or apron, a 'fall' with two cords ending in tassels depending from the sash, royal sandals, and leopard-skin. He carries a long staff. In the space before him a figure, originally holding a censer and leading Procession III, has been dexterously erased.

The King is followed by (2) a priest carrying a tall rectangular object, most of which has disappeared. He wears a mnit with long counterpoise hanging below the shoulder and an apron reaching to the knee. This is the Chief Lector-Priest carrying his palette (see the vignette reproduced in Gardiner, Onomastica I 57*).

At this point the scene is interrupted by the S. door of the Hall, flanked on either side by a column of raised signs reading, 'The good god, Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord that achieveth, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H., the son of Rec, T., [may he live for ever]'. The restoration of the sign f at the top probably gives us the approximate height of the doorway (corresponding to the N. door as restored in pl. 15). Between the jambs at the S. end the doorway was later filled up with smaller sandstone blocks, just as at Sanam.

To the right of the door (pl. XV c) follow four priests (3)-(6) carrying lighted braziers, each having a short loin-cloth and a long sash from shoulder to knee, passing under the waistband. The first (3) has one brazier on a short stand, the others have two each on longer stands.1

The procession now passes on to the 'Musicians' Wall' (pl. XIV b) with another priest (7) similar to the last.

Next follow two trumpeters, (8) and (9), each carrying two trumpets which no doubt emitted notes of different pitch. The first has one instrument to his lips, though this has

It is understood that the inscribed blocks from these jambs have been removed to Khartoum,

disappeared, having been carved over a division between two blocks. The other he carries bell upwards. No. (9) carries one trumpet with the mouthpiece upwards, one downwards. The trumpeters are clad in long gowns fastened over the shoulder with a large knot. The legend it is an expression known in Late Egyptian in a more extended form] - () [(Pap. Br. Mus. 10052 3 3, 9, 22 &c.).1

No. (10) is a drummer with a long barrel-drum laced and tightened with strips of hide, fastened with rings to a narrow band and slung round the neck. One end is somewhat wider than the other. Drums of this kind are known in other Egyptian representations, often in association with Nubians. In the temple of Luxor (Wreszinski, Atlas II 194) it accompanies a negro dance. In the tomb of Tjanuny (Davies, Ancient Egn. Paintings I pl. xlvi) a Nubian has a drum of this shape slung on his back.2 In modern times it is still known. According to a native interviewed by Prof. and Mrs. Griffith at the house of General Jackson Pasha at Merowe it is used in the Bari country, and there is an example of this kind in the Merowe Museum.3 Another is preserved in the Tradescant Collection at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.4 Schweinfurth (The Heart of Africa, trans. Frewer, 1878, I p. 131) describes such a drum as used by the Bongo.

The Egyptian legend am unknown word srhe, or, since sr may mean 'to play the drum', the name of this sort of drum may be he. For what seems a better explanation, however, see vol. I p. 10 n. 10.

Next follows a singer (11), again barefoot, holding the left hand to the ear like a modern fikih chanting the Kur'an. He wears the long gown fastened over the shoulder and holds the waist of the drummer in front, being perhaps blind.5 The legend is Mall- hsw $d_{\vec{j}}d_{\vec{j}}(t)$, 'the singer of the harp', which applies more properly to No. (14).

No. (12) is another drummer, similar to No. (10) except for the long gown fastened over the shoulder and having the same legend.

After the second drummer comes the first harper (13). Against his somewhat plump figure he supports a seven-stringed harp which he plays with the fingers of both hands. The body of the instrument is boat-shaped. Projecting from its upper end at right angles is a stout bar secured at the base with a thong and tipped with the head of the ram of Amun wearing an 3tfw-Crown. The strings issue from the lower end of the body of the instrument and are secured by winding round the cross-bar. He too goes barefoot and is dressed like Nos. (3)-(6) except that folds are indicated at the lower part of the loin-cloth.

No. (14) is a second singer having the same legend and gesture as No. (11) but clasping the left elbow with the right hand. He is dressed like the harper before him.

There now follows a second harper (15) with a harp like that of No. (13). This, however, he plays with the right hand only, passing his arm under the cross-bar and thence in front of the strings. He supports the cross-bar with his left hand and plucks the strings with a large knife-shaped plectrum. Like the singer in front he goes barefoot. He is dressed like the drummer (12).

At the rear of the procession follow three temple servants wearing sandals and thus distinguished from the barefoot musicians in front. They have long aprons projecting forwards. The first two (16, 17) carry in the right hand a thin upright stick with two thongs (?) at the tip. If the objects carried by these figures are intended to produce noise of some kind these might be whistles, rattles, or 'bull-roarers' to be whisked round and round. Nos. (16) and (18) carry curved objects, wider at the top end, resting against the left shoulder. No. (17) has a long straight tube (?), again wider at the top, which resembles nothing so much as a long, deep-sounding trumpet. These again occur in the temple of Luxor in the representations of the processions at the feast of Opet (Wreszinski, Atlas II 185; Wolff, Das schöne Fest v. Opet, pp. 35-6) and it has been suggested that they were weapons, perhaps clubs. Since they are there carried by a detachment of soldiers with axes, lances, swords, and shields, such is an obvious interpretation. But weapons are most inappropriate here, where the holders are designated (above No. (17)) 'star-gazers' or temple servants (imy-wnwt). Horns or trumpets, however, are not unsuitable in both contexts. The curved ones might be horns made from elephant tusks1: in the corresponding versions of Procession I they are more slender.

Along the top of the register runs a plain raised band, above which are sandalled feet of at least six royal ladies, the tips of whose cloaks reach the floor behind them.2 One may guess that these were the ladies of Taharqa's family performing with the sistrum before Amon-Rēc of Gematen, as is confirmed by three loose blocks of raised inscription Nos. 112-13 (= pl. LXV a and b) together with No. 135 (= pl. LXIV l), with the words 'The Queen is with thee [to play the sis]trum before thy beautiful face' and another with the word mnit, the amulet associated with music and dancing. One of these ladies is partly reconstructed on four loose blocks (Nos. 95-8 = pl. LXIV f-i), and has a head-dress of three 'plumes'. Another has a head-dress with only one 'plume' (pl. LXIV e, No. 102). Since these face to the right, however, their original position would have been above Procession I on the N. half of the W. wall.

Procession III, the next best preserved, commences on the S. wall of the court (pl. XV a) to the left of an erased figure. After the erasure it is headed by six priests (1)-(6) marching close together, the foremost of whom wears an elaborate sash tied with long, tasselled cords and a long 'fall' which also ends in tassels. The reliefs are preserved only to the breast level, but since no arms are visible it is evident that the arms were engaged in performing some action above, such as supporting on the shoulders the long carryingpoles of a ceremonial boat. The height of this register is given by the royal figure at the head of Procession IV, this being on a far larger scale than the others. Consequently there was about twice as much space here between the heads of the carriers and the top

¹ First rightly explained by Spiegelberg, ZÄS 53 91 ff. = might be meant for =, but more probably represents a real t, as in Coptic xat- (cf. Erman, Neuäg. Gram. p. 178).

² Further references in Wreszinski, op. cit., are 185, 192,

³ The photograph in pl. LIV a is of a drum 0.74 m. long about the eyes in our relief. which was in General Jackson's possession in 1930.

⁴ Cat. 1685 B 169. In Mus. Trad. p. 45 described as 'Ginny (i.e. Guinea) drum made of one piece' or as a drum 'from Ginny of a whole piece of wood'.

⁵ Cf. JEA 1 pl. xxvii 2 = Blackman, Meir 11 pl. iii; Davies, El Amarna i pls. xxi I and xxiii. There is nothing peculiar

¹ The photograph in pl. LIV b shows the Mahdi's ivory in the relief will be noted. war-trumpet or 'ombaia', 1.6 m. long, seen in 1930 at the house of General Jackson at Merowe. Its resemblance to the objects

² See the dress worn by Nasalsa, vol. 1 pl. 16.

of the register as there was on the W. wall, where the absence of any tall object in Procession IV permitted the inclusion of a register above. The same is the case on the N. wall, where it is the large royal figure at the head of Procession I which gives an indication of the height and confirms that the ranks of priests are carrying the boat. This would have supported a shrine and doubtless had ornamental heads at prow and stern and small statues in the body of the vessel.

Behind these walks a priest of high rank (7) clad in a long apron and leopard-skin with tasselled cords falling from the waist. He holds something like a short trumpet in the right hand. Here and in the other appearances of such priests (III (14) pl. XV a; II (9), II (16) pl. XIV a) the sandals are cut solid, like boots.

No. (8) is doubtless a fan- or standard-bearer, followed by five more carriers (9)-(13) supporting the stern end of the boat. Another wearer of the leopard-skin (14) brings us to the E. end of the S. wall, while another (15), fitted into the extreme S. end of the E. wall (pls. XVI b; LI b), completes Procession III. There are considerable remains of red paint on the flesh of this last figure.

Procession I is a procession of musicians very similar to No. IV, but here only the last three figures can still be seen above the level of the waists. Having described them already in Procession IV we can deal with them more briefly here.

(1) is the King (pl. XIV a), dressed as IV (1). Behind him is a space, after which the wall has lost its surface for a short distance as far as the N. door. There is no trace of a figure corresponding to IV (2), nor does there seem to have been sufficient room for its inclusion. A raised column of text similar to those beside the S. door can be seen on the W. side of the N. door (pl. XIII b), though the topmost signs are missing.

Nos. (2), (3), and (4) correspond to IV (3), (4), and (5). At the extreme W. of the scene is a slightly raised border and the wall continues thereafter as the N. wall of the stairway leading up from the NW. corner of the Hall. This turns to the left after a few steps and continues in the thickness of the wall between the Hypostyle Hall and the First Court. Doubtless it communicated with the roof of the Hypostyle and probably with that of the First Court also.

No. (5) is the first figure on the N. half of the W. wall (pl. XIII a), immediately beside the stairway. This is a brazier-bearer corresponding to IV (6) or (7).

Nos. (6) and (7) are trumpeters corresponding to IV (8) and (9). Their instruments have wider mouths and are carried in the left hand by the middle. The gowns are depicted as falling in long folds behind instead of in front.

No. (8) is a drummer, followed by a singer (9), corresponding by position to IV (10) and (11), but marching separately. There is no second drummer. No. (10) is a harper and No. (11) a second singer, the position of whose feet show that he held on to the man in front. These correspond by position to IV (13) and (14). Lastly come the three 'temple servants' (12)-(14), corresponding to IV (16)-(18). The hands of No. (12) are missing. No. (13) holds the tall straight instrument in an upright instead of a slanting position. In the right hand he carries a long, slender trumpet (?) against the shoulder. No. (14)'s

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instrument is likewise more slender than that of IV (18). At this point we again reach the N. side of the doorway into the First Court, already described.

Procession II, in the NE. corner of the Hall, corresponds to No. III. Only the legs of the participants remain. Nos. (1) and (2) (pl. XIV a) correspond by position to the erased figure on the S. wall between Processions III and IV, and indicate that that figure was a part of III. No. (1) has a 'fall' in front reaching to below the knee. Little is left of No. (2). No. (3) has the long 'fall' and corresponds to III (1). Nos. (4) to (8) correspond to III (2)-(6), Nos. (9) and (10) to III (7) and (8), Nos. (11)-(15) to III (9)-(13), and No. (16) to III (14), the 'boots' of this figure having square instead of rounded tips. As on the S. side of the Hall a further priest (17), wearing the same leopard-skin and foot-gear (seen faintly in pl. LI a), was fitted into the narrow space between the reliefs on the E. wall and its N. end, corresponding to III (15).

Fragments of these scenes with slight variations, but on a much smaller scale, were found at the Temple of Sanam. The blocks were badly worn and the drawings made from them were consequently of poor quality and frequently misinterpreted the details. They are, however, worth comparison with the Kawa versions, if only to point out their mistakes. Thus pl. XXIX1 shows the temple priests and musicians as in our Processions I and IV. The appearance of the hand-drum player is of interest and may lend support to the suggestion above regarding the origin of the legend -. The brazier-bearers and the temple-servants are also present, though the shapes of the objects they carry are badly distorted.

Pl. XXVII 1 (corresponding to our pl. XV a) shows the boat-bearers and part of the boat itself. From this it is seen that III (1)-(6) and III (9)-(13) (corresponding to II (4)-(8) and II (11)-(15)) walked with their heads between the carrying poles, the arm of each man holding that of his neighbour, while III (7) and (8) (II (9) and (10)) marched beside the boat. The head of the leopard has been misunderstood. The figure wearing the tall plumes, of which there is another version on pl. XXV 2,2 must correspond to the Chief Lector-Priest IV (2) and to the erased figure at the head of Procession III. At Sanam, where these scenes are on the exterior of the temple, this lector leading the returning boatprocession is met at the temple door by a priest with censer (cf. pls. XXV 2; XXVII 1; XXXIV \mathcal{F}_2 , \mathcal{F}_3).

There are eight columns in the court (pls. LI, LII), which originally had palm capitals,3 in two rows of four on either side of the axial way. Many have been patched, but the original drums were monolithic. When discovered, columns 3-9 and 13-16 were standing up to the height of the surrounding desert, the others had partly collapsed. On their inner

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temple, Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9.

² The block bearing this scene is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The presence of a uraeus on the forehead of the Chief Lector-Priest cannot be substantiated; the stone is broken at this point.

³ Numerous fragments of palm capitals were found in the court, but there was one piece of a papyriform or lotiform capital (it was impossible to say which) of the types illustrated

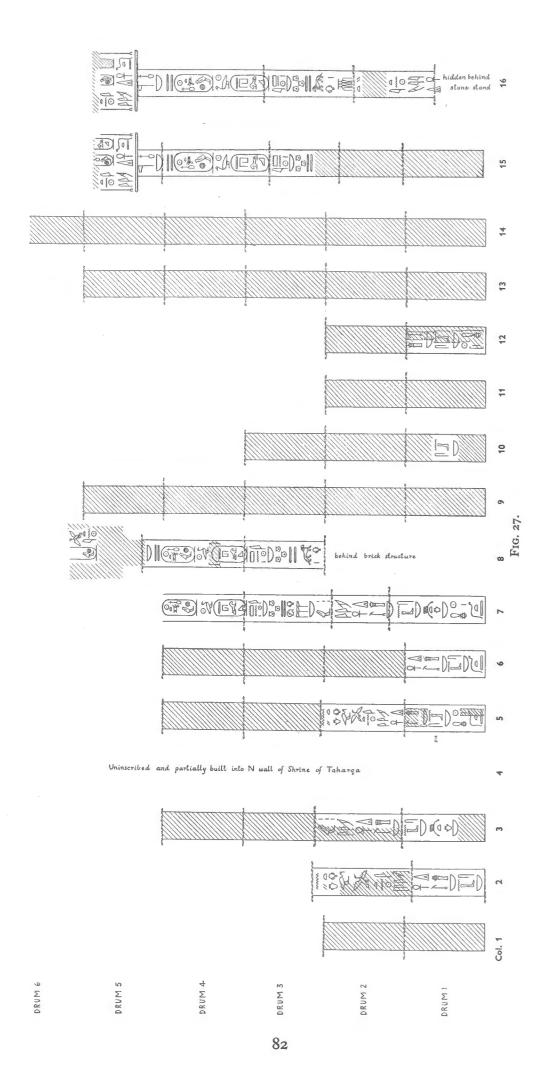
¹ The pl. nos. in italics refer to the publication of the Ṣanam in Clarke and Engelbach, Anc. Egn. Masonry, figs. 157, 159, both of which occur in the pyramid-temple of Sahurēt. It is possible that the outer rows of columns (adjacent to the N. and S. walls) had capitals of this type. This would not appear to indicate a greater height (with clerestory) for the central rows since the remaining bases are all of approximately the same size. The fragment indicated that the capital was divided vertically into two halves joined by a dovetail.

faces (fig. 27) was an incised square arrangement of cartouches and epithets of Taharqa with = (heaven) above and = (earth) below, bounded at the sides with 1. This is in no instance quite complete but it evidently meant 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt H., the son of $R\bar{e}^{\varsigma}$ T., beloved of Amūn of Gempaten, granted life for ever'. Under this was a vertical column of signs reading, with some variations, 'The good God, Lord of the Two Lands, H., the son of $R\bar{e}^{\varsigma}$, T., beloved of Amon- $R\bar{e}^{\varsigma}$, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, (X) the Lion over the South Country who is in Gempaten (Y), granted all life, stability and welfare, all health (Z), like $R\bar{e}^{\varsigma}$ for ever'. Columns 3 and 7 substitute between (X) and (Y) 'Chief of all the Gods' and add at (Z) 'and all happiness'.

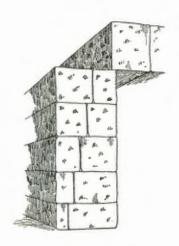
The S. half of the E. wall of this court has a series of large-scale figures, none preserved above the knees. Next to the door to the Pronaos (pls. XVI a and XVI b, left; LI b) the King \rightarrow presents the temple, a model of a pylon with towers, to Amon-Rēc \rightarrow and two goddesses, supposedly Anukis and Satis. At the S. end of the wall (pl. XVI b, right) a god \rightarrow presents him to a goddess \leftarrow , from whom he is (probably) receiving the breast. Below the border lines of these scenes is the Great Inscription (IX) of Aman-Nēte-yerike in 126 columns of signs (vol. I pls. 17–21), commencing vertically below the right heel of the goddess nearest to the door and finishing below the right toe of the king in the last-mentioned scene. The smaller fan-bearing (?) figure with the leopard-skin behind the goddess belongs with Procession III on the S. wall and has already been mentioned.

The N. half of this E. wall, which contains the same scenes in reverse, could not be drawn or photographed satisfactorily until after the removal of the Shrine of Taharqa, which stood so close to it as to render the reliefs almost invisible. For the same reason the E. wall of the Shrine of Taharqa could not be photographed until after it had been re-erected.

The sandstone Shrine of Taharqa (plan and elevations pl. 16; see pls. LI a and LV c) was placed at the E. end of the N. half of the court, in between the four columns 3, 4, 7, and 8. Columns 3 and 7 stood at its NW. and SW. corners, while its N. and S. walls were built partially round columns 4 and 8 respectively. The roof, of large sandstone ashlars, was still in position, though portions of the palm-leaf cavetto cornice above the horizontal torus moulding had fallen and disappeared. All four faces, sculptured with scenes representing Taharqa before various deities, were surmounted by a frieze of raised inscription. The E. wall was in close proximity (about 0.80 m. distance) to the N. half of the E. wall of the court and must have left a very cramped space for the dressers of the blocks, as well as rendering the reliefs on both walls practically invisible. In the Temple of Sanam a similar Shrine of Taharqa occupied the same position, but there the shrine, of which nothing is left but the lowest courses, had been placed squarely within the four columns and did not project beyond them. This no doubt made for greater visibility and a more pleasing effect, though the Sanam shrine was somewhat smaller in consequence. Of the two temples I am inclined to think that Kawa was built first, for the endowments of the existing Temple of Gematen in Taharqa's reign began soon after Taharqa had joined Shebitku in Egypt, and he thereupon sent his craftsmen up from Memphis. While it might be argued that texts claiming as high a priority and reliefs as good could once have existed



at Ṣanam, nevertheless there are no reliefs at Kawa of the Taharqa period so small and so mean as some of those found upon loose blocks from the Temple of Ṣanam, which in consequence seems to have been built by gangs containing a higher proportion of less skilled craftsmen later in the reign when the interference of the Assyrians in Egypt had rendered it difficult for Taharqa to import fresh labour. In general, however, it is likely that the disturbed conditions in Egypt resulted in large-scale emigration to the Sudan and that the impetus derived therefrom added considerably to the success of the early Napatan kingdom, of which the increased building activity is only one aspect. To return, however, to the matter in hand, we may note that the S. face of column 4 was found, after the dismantling of the shrine, to have been uninscribed. If the addition of the shrine was an



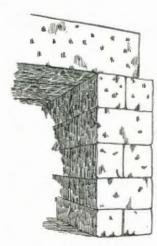


FIG. 28.

FIG. 20.

afterthought, as its awkward position in relation to the columns suggests, it was added after the completion of the wall-reliefs in the Hypostyle Hall but not after the completion of the temple. At the Temple of Sanam the shrine seems to have been part of the original scheme, an additional reason for supposing that it was in design an improved version of Kawa, and that Kawa was therefore built first.

At a late date the S. end of the narrow space between the shrine and the E. wall of the court was filled up with small sandstone blocks, rendering the reliefs entirely inaccessible from that side, while across the N. end a stone block o·30 m. thick was placed, perhaps a threshold or the foundation of a similar blocking-up.

The shrine is entered through a narrow door on the S. side, between columns 7 and 8. The dismantling of the reliefs on the shrine for subsequent reassembly at Oxford afforded a good opportunity for studying its construction. It consisted of an inner shell, upon which the roof-blocks rested in an E.-W. direction, and an outer shell bearing the reliefs. The bonding of the inner shell can be seen in figs. 28 and 29, drawings made during the course of dismantling. Fig. 28 shows the N. wall and fig. 29 the W. wall with reference to the roof-blocks. Pl. CXII a shows part of the outer shell still in position. The inner shell was separated from the outer by a trench, on the N. wall very wide, filled with mortar, and the two shells were tied only at the corners. When the inner shell subsided slightly under the weight of the roofing blocks the mortar was pushed forward against the outer

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shell, carrying the reliefs, which consequently cracked in many places. The exterior of the walls had been patched extensively with a soft lime plaster which fell out when the blocks were removed. The lower courses were most friable owing to severe burning from fire. The effects of this, though not always visible on the surface, often showed very clearly in the interior of the stone, the burnt parts of which were found to be soft with the consistency of cake.

The interior of the shrine was dressed but not sculptured. It had at various times been painted blue and red, and had been finally covered with white plaster. Traces of all three were visible, one below the other, in places. The ceiling was completely blackened by smoke and the walls were blackened from about half-way up as far as the ceiling, which may suggest that the shrine had been partly filled with sand or debris when the fire took place.

Dovetails were used to connect the upper blocks and parts of the cornice and frieze. It was observed that the dovetail recesses were filled with mortar.¹ It may be noted in this connexion that in other parts of the temple the dovetail recesses were empty, which is consistent with the theory that the cramps were only for temporary use and were removed after the neighbouring blocks were laid.²

A frieze of raised signs runs all round below the cornice, commencing with $\hat{\gamma}$ above the centre of the door in the S. wall and finishing on the E. and W. sides of column 4 to the E. of the centre of the N. wall. The text reads, 'Live the Horus K_3 - h_c w, the Two Ladies K_3 - h_c w, the Golden Horus H_w - t_s wy, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt H_s , the son of Re T., may he live for ever, the beloved bodily son of Amūn of Gematen, borne by Mūt, Lady of Heaven. His father Amon-Re, Lord of the Throne of the Two Lands, chose him from amongst a million men, as one whose desire to build a temple and to repair chapels he recognized, the requital for these things that he did for him being the granting to him of all life, stability, and welfare from himself, all health from himself, all joy from himself and the appearance upon the Throne of Horus, like Re, for ever.' That is the version running from the S. wall to the N. via the W. wall. That which goes via the E. wall, having less available space on the E. side of the N. wall, omits the words from himself' and for ever.' Two blocks of frieze at the NW. corner are of red sandstone similar to that of the Wall of Aspelta on the N. side of column 3. It is probable therefore that the upper part of this corner of the shrine was repaired by Aspelta.

The S. wall has a second frieze below the first '[Live] the good [God], Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord that achieveth, T., granted life for ever.'

On the W. side of the door (pl. XVII a) the King is embraced by Ḥarakhte, falconheaded, with disk and uraeus. Taharqa wears the Double Crown and double uraeus, and has, in addition to the usual collar, corselet with shoulder-straps, kilt, tail, armlets, and bracelets, a ram's-head ornament strung round the neck and another in the lobe of the ear. The legends are, 'Ḥarakhtē: he grants life and welfare' and 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt H., the son of Rē', T., granted life and welfare'.

On the E. side of the door (pl. XVII a) Atūm, with Double Crown, takes the place of

¹ The description of the construction of the Taharqa Shrine is almost entirely based on the notes made by Mr. Kirwan, who supervised its dismantling.

² Clarke and Engelbach, Ancient Egn. Masonry p. 113. ³ For the part not shown on pl. XVII see pl. LVI.

Ḥarakhte in a similar scene. The King wears the combined f_w and Red Crowns. In both scenes he holds f_w . Here the legends are the same except for the reversed direction of the writing and the substitution of the name of Atūm.

On the W. wall (pl. XVII e) Taharqa is depicted 'Offering Truth to his father Amūn (written), that he may be granted life', a ceremony symbolic of the sovereign's intention to maintain justice. The King is elaborately dressed. His head-cloth, bound with the fillet, is surmounted by two uraei, one with the Crown of Upper Egypt and one with that of Lower Egypt. He again wears ram's-head ornaments in the ear and at the neck. Below the collar the corselet is of falcon-skins, the wings crossing and the legs holding of. The long, folded loin-cloth has a sash knotted at the waist, from which a 'fall' hangs between the legs ending in a uraeus on each side. A column of protective symbols and a short protective formula are behind him. He holds in the left hand a small figure of the goddess of truth, Mē'it, and in the right a conical cake, both in -bowls, while from the right hand hang a square altar-shaped pectoral and a necklace of barrel-beads. The Amūn here is Amon-Rēc of Gematen with the head of a ram, holding ? and 1, and seated upon a dais. The head-dress is a large sun's disk above the horizontally twisted horns, from the centre of which rises the head of a uraeus, itself wearing upon its head a small disk and ox-horns. On either side of the uraeus are four smaller ones each with its own little disk. The god is dressed in a collar, a pectoral similar in shape to that offered him by the King, a corselet supported by straps knotted over the shoulders, and a pleated kilt. His ceremonial tail protrudes from between his thighs. The legends are, 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Lord of the Two Lands, the Lord that achieves, T., may he live for ever', and 'Amon-Rēc of Gematen: he grants all life and welfare'.

The association of Amūn with Satis of Elephantine and Anukis of Siheil denotes his identity with the ram-god Khnum of the region of the First Cataract, whose consorts they are. Khnum had for long been the guardian deity of the southernmost settlements of Egypt, and his pugnacious appellations itnw pdwt 'resisting the Bows' and hwi Šszw 'smiting the Shesau' (Temple of Semnah, Urk. IV 194) show that he was also the protector of the Egyptian military forces of the Middle Kingdom in their advance southwards to the conquest of Nubia. The inscriptions of the temple of Semnah (Leps. Dkm. III 47 a-56 b) indicate that in the time of Sesostris III Khnūm had gone with them beyond the Second Cataract and was there placed on an equal footing with the local god of Wawat, Dedwen. Probably he had already reached the Third Cataract with the Egyptians who founded the trading outpost at Kerma. He is shown as the presiding deity in two inscriptions at the First Cataract (Urk. I 110-11) recording the submission of the Nubian chiefs to Merenrec in his fifth year (see Breasted, Anc. Rec. II p. 145 note d), and it is related that King Zoser of the 3rd Dynasty gave the country between Syene and Takompso to Khnūm (Sethe, Unters. II 19). With the extension of the conquest to the Fourth Cataract early in the 18th Dynasty (cf. p. 8) the presiding deity of the Egyptian forces was Amūn, who had

likewise acquired the form of a ram and who had in the meantime come to be recognized as the national god of Egypt. Henceforth wherever in Nubia a new town with its accompanying temple was founded, from the city of Napata downwards, Amūn became the local presiding divinity. The character of the earlier ram-god became merged with that of the later, but his original presence is witnessed by the occasional reappearance of his consorts Satis and Anukis, as in the scene here described. But in this instance the usual triad is augmented, for Anukis is inexplicably divided into two personalities named Anukis and a satisfactory explanation of them has yet to be made. Of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ it may at least be said with certainty that it is not a mistake for " and hence not an abbreviation for 'Gematen'. Taharqa's careful workmen do not make many mistakes, and the sign r is correctly drawn in the same relief; moreover it is Anukis Nty, not Anukis B, who, reappearing in the reliefs of the adjacent Wall of Aspelta (pl. XVIII a), is termed 'Mistress of Gem[paten]'. As for \(\), the suggestion could be advanced that it is a writing of 'Neith', for at Esna the consorts of Khnum are Neith and Satis; yet this does not carry conviction, since it is open to question whether the name 'Neith' would have been written without its characteristic sign : Anukis occurs at least eight times at Kawa, twice in the present scene, once on the Wall of Aspelta, once in the Sanctuary of Temple B (pl. VI c), twice with different head-dresses in the scene above Inscr. IV, once in that above Inscr. III, and her name on a column of the Second Court of Temple B (fig. 14) betokens her as the patroness to whom Shabako built some sort of stone monument. At Kawa wherever only one of these consorts is chosen to be represented it is Anukis who is preferred to Satis, and it is always the local Amon-Rēc, not the Theban or Napatan versions, whom she accompanies. One wonders, therefore, whether she had some special connexion with the place.

Anukis Nty, who stands behind Amon-Rēc, wears the palm-leaf or feather head-dress (the usual attire of Anukis, resembling that worn by the Philistines as depicted in Egyptian reliefs), and a uraeus. Satis, who follows her, wears the White Crown combined with the vulture head-dress and antelope horns. Anukis B wears a uraeus on the vulture head-dress, a long wig, and the Double Crown. All three goddesses hold $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ and are dressed alike in close-fitting dresses with knotted shoulder-straps, collar, armlets, brace-lets, and anklets. Their legends respectively are 'Anukis Nty: she grants all life and welfare', 'Satis: she grants all life, welfare, and health', and 'Anukis B: she grants life'.

On this wall there are considerable traces of red paint in the flesh of the figures. Some of the paint disappeared during the process of hardening the stone with cellulose solution before re-erection; on the other hand a few faint traces have come to light which were not visible when the drawings were made. On the body of Anukis Nty, for example, can be discerned vestiges of painted scales or feathers.

The W. half of the N. wall (pl. XVII c), to the right of column 4, depicts Taharqa dressed as on the W. wall, breathing in the symbols $\frac{0}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{0}{2}$ from the 1-sceptre of Nefertem-Harakhte, who wears his characteristic lotus-flower and plume head-dress, long

There are various objections to equating this word, written KKK, with Šisw Beduin', as Breasted did (Anc. Rec. v p. 190), but it is not impossible.

¹ As in the scene outside the N. wall of the Second Court at Medinet Habu showing Ramesses III defeating the Sea Peoples. 87

wig and fillet, ceremonial beard, corselet fastened over the shoulders, pleated kilt, belt, tail, armlets, and bracelets. In such scenes the 1-sceptre which is held by the god, and from which the symbols flow to the King, is itself one of the symbols presented, while being at the same time the ordinary sceptre carried by the god; thus the King receives as he should—? as well as o. The legends are 'The good God, Lord of the Two Lands, T., granted life like Re for ever' and 'Nefertem-Harakhte: he grants all life and welfare'. The god is accompanied by the standing, lioness-headed Sakhmis, dressed in long wig, sun's disk with uraeus, and the usual female attire. She holds $\frac{9}{7}$ and a tall papyrus sceptre, and is entitled 'Sakhmis the great (?), beloved of Ptah: she grants all life and welfare'.

On the left of the column (pl. XVII b) Taharqa, again with the two crowned uraei, is embraced by 'Ptaḥ-Nūn-wēr, granting life'. The King's legend is 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, T., granted life for ever'. Above the scene and below the frieze runs the symbol = (the sky), this being prolonged over the scene on the right side.

The E. wall of the shrine (pl. LVI). almost invisible owing to the proximity of the E. wall of the court, shows Taharqa dressed in the Double Crown with double uraeus, collar, kilt with looped girdle, 'fall' with two uraei, bracelets, tail, and sandals, 'offering a white loaf to his father Amun, that he may be granted life'. Amun here is the human-headed 'Amon-Re', Lord of the Throne of the Two Lands: he grants all life and welfare'. He is seated on a plinth, holding \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \), dressed in the tall plumes, collar, pectoral, beard, and bracelets. The legend of the King is 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H., his beloved bodily son, T.'

The attendants of Amun are the Theban Mut and Khons, to whom are added Month, bringing the total number of deities up to four as in the relief on the W. side of the shrine. Mūt stands in long, close-fitting dress with knotted shoulder-straps, Double Crown with vulture head-dress, long wig, collar, armlets, and bracelets. Khons is mummiform, with sun's disk and crescent moon, uraeus, fillet, side-lock, beard, bracelets, cross-braces, collar, and menht counterpoise, standing on a plinth and holding a combination of crook, 'flail', ?, fl, and 1. Month is falcon-headed and wears disk and tall plumes with uraeus, collar, loin-cloth, tail, armlets, and bracelets. He holds \(\frac{9}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \). The names are 'M\bar{u}t, Lady of Heaven', 'Khons in Thebes (Khensemwese)', and 'Month, Lord of Thebes', these being in every case qualified by the addition 'he (or she) grants all life and welfare'. The figure of Amon-Reg is badly blackened by fire.

The E. end of the S. wall (pl. XVII d) to the right of column 8 has suffered most severely of all the surfaces of the shrine from the effects of the fire, and is in consequence badly cracked. It is divided into an upper and a lower register, each surmounted by =. In the upper the royal falcon on the façade with Horus-name of Taharqa receives 1 and 0 from the uraeus 'Edjo of Dep and Pe, Lady of Heaven, Mistress of the Two Lands: she grants life and welfare'. The uraeus is coiled upon a - above a papyrus plant, emblematic

of Lower Egypt. In the lower register the vulture 'Nekhbet, the White One of Nekhen, Lady of Heaven: she grants life and welfare', similarly placed above the lotus of Upper Egypt, extends the same symbols to the words 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Taharqa'.1

Behind and to the N. of the Shrine of Taharqa the space between it and the N. wall of the court had been converted into a second shrine, that of Aspelta, by the addition of a thin wall (pl. LVII), containing a doorway, running northwards from column 3 as far as the wall of the court, its cornice a little lower than that of the Shrine of Taharqa. This wall of Aspelta is of deep red sandstone and during dismantling for removal to Oxford was found to be in such extremely soft and friable condition that it was doubtful whether sufficient undamaged parts would be left to re-erect. However, the small disintegrated fragments were carefully preserved, and today, after hardening, the stones have been reassembled and the wall stands again almost in the same position relative to the Shrine of Taharqa. In the Temple of Sanam Aspelta had erected a similar shrine by fitting small curtain walls between the columns corresponding to our Nos. 11 and 12 and the E. and S. walls. The doorway was again on the W. side of the enclosed space.

At Kawa on the W. side of the wall, to the S. of the doorway (pl. XVIII a), is a scene in raised relief depicting King Aspelta 'offering Truth to his father, that he may be granted life'.

Aspelta wears the Nubian headcloth with fillet falling in two long tails down the back and surmounted by the two uraei, the heads having the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. In the lobe of the ear and strung round the neck are small ram's-head amulets. The right arm, with armlet, is extended forwards. The left, coming out from below the leopard-skin, holds in the hand a seated figure of the goddess Mēcit in a bowl. From the waist drop two long cords ending in tassels and a fall with tasselled fringe. The dress is completed by a collar, a band over the left shoulder, and the royal sandals. The legend, partly lost, seems to be 'The good [God], ... establishing [in] this land, [the son of Rec, Aspellta'.

Amon-Rēc is ram-headed, seated on a plinth, with head-dress of tall plumes and sun's disk, the uraeus having its own horns and disk. The god himself has no less than three pairs of horns, for, in addition to the downward curving and the horizontally twisted pairs, a third pair, resembling ox-horns, curls up from the top of the head. These last should properly be the tails of a double uraeus such as is worn, for example, by the ram-headed Amūn in the scene at the top of one of the stelae of Taharqa (Inscr. No. VII, vol. I pls. 13, 14). Here, however, the uraeus is single. Amon-Rēc has a collar, knotted shoulderstraps supporting the corselet, a sash tied at the front, and the ceremonial tail protruding from between the thighs. The right hand holds 1, the left a sickle-shaped sword with handle in the form of a lotus-flower, covered with a curved sheath tipped with a ram's head and sun's disk.2 The god's speech is placed over the scene in seven short columns of

¹ The photograph shows the E. wall after re-erection in the Ashmolean Museum. It was impossible to photograph or draw it satisfactorily in its original position.

Taharqa is of course properly the 😭, not the 🕷 name. nos. 6-9. The sword is held by Nefertēm, e.g. Cairo statues ² See Wolf, Die Bewaffnung des altägyptischen Heeres pl. 7 38076-8 (C.C.G.) = Daressy, Statues de divinités II pl. vii.

text. 'Spoken by Amon-Rē', the Ram (sic) over the South Country, who is in Gempaten, "my beloved son Aspelta, I grant thee strength on the day of battle, I unite the Two Lands in peace for thee, I give thee life to the height of heaven and to the breadth of the earth, like Rē'.' The substitution of the ram for the lion is a very understandable though erroneous emendation due to the obsolescence of the old title. The use of for to 'earth', as in Ptolemaic, is found nowhere else in the Egyptian inscriptions of the Ethiopian period.

Amon-Rē $^{\circ}$ is accompanied by Anukis $N\underline{t}y$, whom we have already encountered in a relief on the Shrine of Taharqa. She is here named 'Mistress of Gem' or perhaps 'of Gem[paten]', and speaks the words 'I give thee all joy'. She has the palm-leaf or feathered head-dress and a long, tight garment with knotted shoulder-straps, clasps Amon-Rē $^{\circ}$'s shoulder with the right hand, and holds $^{\circ}$ in the left.

The door is bounded to the left and to the right by columns of signs of which only the lower parts are still legible, '..... Mr-ks-Rc (throne-name of Aspelta), beloved of Amūn, granted life, like Rēc, for ever'. To the left of the door an upper register showed Aspelta \rightarrow wearing plumes and double uraeus, probably performing $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{d} = 0$. The kilt has vertical stripes painted in red. The large signs below finish with '. . . Shu (?), the son of Rēc, granted life'.

On the back of the wall (pl. XVIII b) the scene is in sunk relief, the hieroglyphs incised. Aspelta, dressed as on the other face except for the addition of ram's horns (symbolizing his divine descent from Amūn), holds $\frac{1}{7}$ in the right hand and receives with the left the combined $\frac{1}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ and the two uraei (symbolizing the kingship), these being proffered on the tip of Amūn's 1-sceptre, which itself represents the gift of 1. The god is decked with sun's disk and tall plumes. His left arm grasps the King's right elbow. The legends are '[The King of Upper and Lower Egypt,] $Mr-ks-[R^r]$, the son of Re^r], Aspelta, beloved of [Amūn], granted life', and (in four short columns) 'Spoken by Amon-Rer, Lord of the Throne of the Two Lands, "My beloved son Aspelta, I grant thee [to spend (?)] millions of years, [I] establish (?) thy head for ever"'.

Amon-Rē¢ is attended by Mūt, with her left arm on his left shoulder, dressed in the Double Crown, vulture head-dress, wig, and long dress with knotted shoulder-straps, holding $^{\circ}$ in the right hand. She is named 'Mūt, the Eye of Rē¢, granting life', and speaks the words 'I grant unto thee the throne of Rē¢, the office of Khepri, the kingship of Atūm, and life, . . . , power, . . . , and truth, [like] Rē¢, for ever'.

The column of writing to the S. of the door finishes with the words '[Thou shalt be] at the forefront of the souls of all the living, [thou] having appeared as King of Upper and Lower Egypt upon the throne of Horus like Rē' for ever'. The signs to the N. of the door are damaged, but one can make out '... in the entire (?) land ... god for the son of Rē', Aspelta, may he live for ever the son of Amūn, borne by Mūt what the Aten surrounds, Aspelta, may he live for ever'.

In the S. side of the doorway were several bolt-holes of different sizes.

The S. side of column 8 (pl. LV a-c) was covered and enclosed by a brick wall (size of

bricks 0.31 × 0.17 × 0.08 m.) having a tall plinth along its S. face. At the back this was matched against the bottom of the S. wall of the Shrine of Taharqa to a height of about 0.30 m., but above this it stood clear of the shrine, leaving a space of 0.22 m. The W., S., and E. faces had once been plastered and painted in white, red, yellow, and black. Only on the S. face of the plinth could the design be discerned with anything approaching certainty. Spraying (in 1935) with Messrs. Winsor and Newton's 'Fixatif' brought enough to light for a tracing to be made by Mr. Kirwan. The description of the figures and the line-drawing in pl. XXX are his work. It should be noted that in 1935 when Mr. Kirwan traced the painting much of what had been on the wall in 1930–1 had disappeared. Comparison between pl. LV a and c should make this clear.

The details of the colours are as follows. The numbers refer to the figures in pl. XXX.

Top: red horizontal border.

Background: yellow, faded to white.

Bottom: red border as at top.

- 1. Red.
- 2. White wig or cap; white eye, black centre; white kilt painted over red of body.
- 3. Red cap and face, cap originally white; red body; white kilt.
- 4. As last. The kilt has four columns of short diagonal red strokes in front.
- 5. Girl thickly outlined in red. In places the line is nearly half a cm. wide. Face, lips, and girdle red; hair, ear, and back of head outlined in red; main colour of body yellow, fading to white.
- 6. As last.
- 7. Faint remains of male figure. Body red; kilt white.
- 8, 9, 10 (not in pl. XXX). Pairs of feet of male figures —, heavily outlined in black. The photograph (pl. LV a) shows that more of these three figures were visible in 1930-1.

On the W. face the figures faced \rightarrow . Those on the E. therefore probably \leftarrow , forming two files meeting in the centre of the S. side. The scene might perhaps be described as a string of prisoners, as would be expected in a temple, but it might conceivably depict a dance.

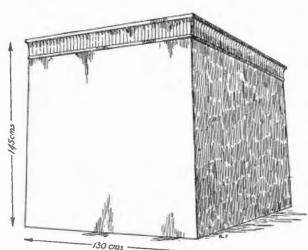
Examination of the back of this late brick structure showed that the surface of column 8 was already partly fallen when it was enclosed by the bricks. The bricks had been burnt by fire, particularly on the E. side. When parts of the column under the brickwork were examined no burning was visible.

On the opposite side of the axial way a stone stand (or perhaps a stone wall to balance the brick structure) had been placed against the N. side of column 16. Little of it was left. Grey granite stands, perhaps for rams similar to those in corresponding positions in the First Court, adjoined the W. faces of the jambs of the doorway into the Pronaos. Their dimensions were $1.42 \times 0.60 \times (ht.) 0.36$ m. An uninscribed cubical stand with palm-leaf cavetto cornice and horizontal torus moulding stood to the S. of columns 15 and 16

¹ It was considered to be such by Professor and Mrs. Griffith.

(restored in fig. 30). It was much damaged, its lack of alinement being probably due to drums from the neighbouring columns having crashed on to it from above. Apart from a small sandstone obelisk [0799], found overturned in the S. half of the court, there were no other monuments in the Hypostyle Hall.

This, however, was not the end of the discoveries in the court, but rather the beginning, for here were found over forty bronze statuettes, about fifty other bronzes including



Offar in Hypostyle Hall (restored)
Fig. 30.

models of animals, birds, uraei, and the like, a Meroitic bronze shrine on carrying-poles, a large number of faience ornaments and other objects too numerous for individual mention. The majority of these were badly burnt, the bronzes often twisted from partial melting. The burnt items were embedded in a layer of ashes and concentrated in two heaps, one to the S. of the Shrine of Taharqa, the other at the W. end of the Hall near the doorway into the First Court. Evidently they had been thrown down there and deliberately set on fire by savage invaders. Heavy marks of soot were visible not only on the walls of this court but elsewhere in Temple

T, in Temples A and B and in the brick buildings outside the temples, and we have already had frequent occasion to mention them.

This great bonfire of temple property, probably due to a deliberate sacking and not to a minor incursion of hostile desert folk, was termed by Professor and Mrs. Griffith the 'Bronze Find' (pl. LVIII a). Most of the objects found in it have been specifically mentioned as such in the accounts of the excavation, but there is a residue of objects found in this court which were not so characterized. It seems more than likely that in all cases this was an oversight; in some it is certain, since a number of the objects not specially mentioned as having been in the fire can be seen in the photographs actually to have been there. In other cases their inclusion in the 'Bronze Find' seems probable. For example, it appears likely that the objects mentioned as having been found just W. of the Shrine of Taharqa were in the fire, since there are fire-marks not only on the shrine but on the Wall of Aspelta beyond it. In the interests of strict accuracy the objects not so mentioned (under No. 32 in Provenience List) have been kept separate, but it should be remembered that certainly some, and with great probability all, should be included in the 'Bronze Find' (No. 33).

If this is so, the fire (which for various reasons connected with the sites outside Temple T appears to have happened in the Late Meroitic period) included a portion of a Roman glass unguentarium [0692], probably of the second to third centuries A.D., as well as all the stone implements of 'prehistoric' type from this court (celts and picks [0679], [0701], [0888], [0574]), associated elsewhere with the latest occupation of the site, thus disposing

of Professor Griffith's original theory that it was due to the soldiers of Petronius. It may be observed that in 1935–6 we noted in this court a piece of palm capital with marks of fire. The fire-marks never reach the top of the existing courses and certainly could not have reached to the height of the capitals, which must therefore have fallen either at the time of the fire or before it. In addition these marks often leave the floor-level, indicating that the floor at that time was in some places buried in sand or debris. Since building operations were actually taking place here at or near the time of the Petronius expedition, a much later date for the fire seems a reasonable conclusion.

The W. faces of the jambs of the door into the Pronaos (pl. LIX) have raised reliefs showing Taharqa performing had before the ram-headed Amon-Res of Gempaten (pl. XVI c, d). On each side the King wears the combined Red and stfw Crowns with double uraeus, while the god has the sun's disk and single uraeus. The King holds the mace and the staff, raising the right hand. In front of him are the words 'Each one that entereth the temple be pure'. The King's legends are, on the left side, 'the Son of Rēc, T., granted life, like Ret, for ever', and on the right 'The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H., granted life, like Re, for ever'. Amon-Re on both sides is 'Amon-Re who is in Gempaten'. His speech on the left is 'I grant thee all life and welfare', on the right 'I grant thee all stability and welfare'. Above each scene is the starry heaven. In the partially preserved upper register the King poured a libation to the god. Each register is almost exactly two courses high. If the top of the cornice coincided with the top of the reliefs on the E. wall of the Hypostyle Hall (p. 113) on either side, there would have been space for four registers and a lintel scene or inscription one course high. There would thus have been five more courses to the top of the column of raised inscription on the interior faces of these jambs (pl. XV d, e), of which only the lower six courses remain. This space would be just sufficient to take the three missing names of the fivefold titulary, finishing with '[... the King of Upper and Lower Egypt], H., the son of Rec, T., beloved of Amon-Ret of Gempaten, granted life for ever'. The direction of the signs seems at first curiously muddled, those below the cartouche being turned the opposite way to the rest on both sides of the door. This is by no means uncommon in temple scenes in general when the King offers to the god and there is a column of text between them. Where this occurs in Temple T (cf. pls. XIX b, XX c, XXI b), it sometimes happens that once the change in direction has been made the signs continue to face in the new direction to the bottom of the column. The change was no doubt made in the first instance in order that the written names might face in the same direction as the picture of the person to whom they referred. But here there is no picture, and the reference must be to the god himself who looks out of his temple towards the entrance, and to the person of the King who confronts him.

When last seen (in 1936) the N. jamb was very insecure and is likely to have fallen in spite of attempts to prop it up.

Inside, the door was flanked by columns of raised inscription. Those on the S. side (pl. XVIII c) are mostly lost. Those on the N. (pl. XVIII d), probably identical, are legible at the bottom. '[The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H.,] the son [of Rēc], T.,

may he live for ever. What he [made] as [his] monument [for his father Amon-Rec, etc.] He made for thee thy seat of eternity that he may be granted life.'

Except on the E. wall the reliefs all represent the King offering to various deities, the series being interrupted at intervals by the doors into the smaller chambers at the back of the temple, namely J and H (leading to I, F, and G) on the N. side, and D/E (leading to A) on the S.

All the figures have survived up to the shoulder level. On the N. half of the W. wall (pl. XVIII d) the King → 'offers unguent to his father Month, Bull of the Nine Gods'. On the W. end of the N. wall the jamb at the left side of the door into J is too narrow for a relief but is decorated with vertical border binding. The S. face of the E. jamb (pl. XIX a, left) has a column of inscription ending with the last two names of the royal titulary.

Between this point and the door to H are two scenes. In the left the King is 'giving wine to his father, that he may be granted life for ever'. Here the head is preserved. Behind him is the formula for protection. The god, whose name is lost, is doubtless Amūn. In the right scene Taharqa, holding staff and mace and raising the right hand, performs & before the ithyphallic Min² on a small platform before the hut and lettucegarden. The royal staff used in all the examples of this ceremony has a papyrus-shaped ring half-way down. Here it has a ferrule in addition.

The doorway into H is decorated in a similar manner to the doorway into J, except that both jambs are inscribed (pl. XIX a, right).

On the S. side of the court the very small E. jamb of the door into D/E is plain. The right jamb (pl. XIX b, left) has also remnants of Taharqa's names. Here there are three scenes. At the E. (left) end the King is 'presenting Truth to his father, to (sic, a mistake?3) Amon-Rē⁴ Lord of the Thrones [of the Two Lands]. In the middle the ceremony is that of 'performing the purification of the nmst⁵ of water'. In the right scene it is that of 'performing the purification of the pellet of incense'. In all instances the King faces to the left. In the last scene the royal Ka in the form of a standard bearing the royal Horus-name stands behind him, probably introduced to fill up the space opposite to the door into J.

On the S. half of the W. wall (pl. XVIII c) a much destroyed relief showed the King \leftarrow '[presenting] clothing . . .'. We shall leave the text on the E. wall until later.

There were four papyrus-columns, the two westernmost ruined almost to the ground, the others still standing to the height of the remaining courses of the walls of the court (pl. LIX). The lower drums were decorated with sheaths of papyrus leaves. There is some doubt about the original height of the columns and the type of capital.⁷ The upper surface of the top remaining drum of column 3 was hollowed into basins by milling-evidence of the last inhabitants who used the ruined temple as a dwelling. Against the W. side of column I were remains of a sandstone stand, and beside column 2, in the same relative position, a taller stand with traces of a cornice (pl. LIX a). A third stand, much damaged, stood on the S. side between columns 3 and 4 (pl. LIX c).

Room J is quite plain except for a small recess¹ (0.55 × 0.60 × ht. 0.83 m.) in the N. wall at a height of 1.43 m. above the pavement, which is well preserved in the SE. corner. The walls are rough-chipped to hold plaster. In the NE. corner is the bottom of a sandstone base 0.89 × 1.00 × remaining ht. 0.35 m. On top of the filling, above all these, a very rough low wall had been made of small broken blocks, dividing the chamber from N. to S. The E. side of the doorway shows a bolt-hole and there is a stone threshold between the jambs.

Room H, entered over a similar threshold, the inner sides of the jambs being broken off, has raised reliefs on all four walls, mostly depicting ceremonies relating to the King's coronation.

On the W. wall (pl. XXII a) Taharqa, the vulture hovering above him, is 'driving calves in the temple', a scene already encountered in Temple A. The four calves, labelled 'dappled', 'white', 'red', and '[black]', are each attached by the foreleg to a rope held in the King's left hand, with which he also grasps an upright curly staff while goading the calves with a long stick. Of the names of the King and of the ram-headed Amon-Rec and four columns of text only the lowest signs remain. At the N. end of the wall Taharqa is embraced by Horus and Thoth.

On the N. wall (pl. XXII c) the sequence is from right to left. At the extreme right the young king, wearing the sidelock, kneels at the feet of the god enthroned on a dais, and is addressed by 'the Inmutf', wearing the leopard-skin. To the left, above, are the three sitting Souls of Nekhen (heads lost) and, below, the Souls of Pe, falcon-headed, with the legend 'Spoken by the Souls of Pe, "We give to the King of Upper and Lower Egypt Taharqa, granted life, stability, welfare, and health, like Rēc, for ever, that he may celebrate very numerous jubilee festivals". A column of signs to the left was perhaps the speech of the Souls of Nekhen, '... H., the beloved bodily son of Re, T., may he live for ever. We grant him a lifetime like (that of) Rec.'

Here follows a small emblematic representation of the Horus-name of the King enclosed between the uraeus and the vulture and the heraldic plants of Upper and Lower Egypt. The whole is meant to be interpreted as meaning 'Horus, Lofty-of-Diadems, granted life, beloved of Edjō, Mistress of Lower Egypt, and beloved of Nekhbet, Mistress of Upper Egypt.' Above this is another niche similar to that in the centre of the N. wall of J, and that in the E. wall of this room.

In the next scene Taharqa is conducted by Horus and Thoth to the 'Great House' (Pr-Wr), where he is received by a goddess who must be the personified Double Crown,2 and whose title ends with 'the Mistress of the White Crown and the Red', and who extends her arms towards him.

In the scene at the W. end of the wall the King is crowned by Horus and 'Thoth, [Lord

¹ Although this fact is not mentioned in the account of the Red One, the Red Crown, the Mistress of the Land of Buto. temple made in 1930-1 the niche was closed at the top by a A similar goddess appears in Borchardt, Sahurēr 11 pl. 18, with titles 'the White One of Nekhen' and 'Mistress of the Pr-Wr'. There she suckles the King and is doubtless Nekhbeyet, as taken by Sethe. Here the title seems to include both crowns.

The block had fallen, however, in 1936.

⁴ Signs reversed.

⁵ For read 1.

² Or Amon-Rē^c again, as for example in Moret, Roy. phar. ³ But so again pl. XX c. figs. 38 and 42.

⁶ The line of the 'fall' crosses that of the apron as represented in the drawing. 7 Cf. p. 109.

thin slab, the upper surface of which was level with the existing topmost course. This can be seen in pl. XLV a.

² Pyr. 910 ff. 'N.N. recognizeth his Mother, he mistaketh not his mother, the White Crown, the shining one, the fat one, who dwells in Nekheb, the Mistress of the Pr-Wr, etc. . . . the

of (?)] Hermopolis'. In a column behind each god are the words 'Spoken: We make firm for thee the Double Crown upon thy head. Its beloved is Taharqa, may he live, like Re, for ever.'1

The E. wall had a niche, the second in this chamber. The scene is of Taharqa (pl. LX a) '[presenting] Truth to his father Ptah-South-of-his-Wall, that he may be granted life'. Ptah is accompanied by a goddess, probably Sakhmis.

The W. face of the door into Room G is quite plain. That into Room F has a column of raised inscription on the right side only (pl. XXII b), balanced by a similar column on the left of the entrance to Room I. '.... the beloved son of Amūn of Gematen,2 Taharqa, may he live for ever.' The traces of the signs at the top resemble the end of the

Between the doors Taharqa is presented by a goddess to the enthroned ram-headed Amūn and a standing goddess, Mūt or perhaps Hathor. In the King's dress the head of one of the falcons, the wings of which cross on his breast, can be clearly seen.

Between the door to Room I and that to the Pronaos (pl. XXI c) the King is 'presenting Truth to his father Amun that he may be granted life', the figure of Mēit being, as elsewhere, supplemented by a string of barrel-beads and a pectoral.

Rooms G, F, and I are all plain. The last two are entered over a double threshold. Each doorway has a bolt-hole, that to G on the S. side, the others on the E. sides, inside the jamb. Room I contains a small, late mud wall enclosing an area in the NE. corner, probably intended as a bin. This is likely to have been contemporary with the Late Meroitic brick chambers built between the columns of the First Court.

The block of small chambers in the NE. corner of the temple is counterbalanced on the SE. side by a colonnaded court (D) with a narrower prolongation (Room E) at the W. end filled by a dais. The entrance is plain, though its E. and W. walls contained a number of Meroitic graffiti (Inscr. Nos. 34-41). The walls of D and E contain many more. It may be significant that this court, like the First Court, where more graffiti occur, has sunk reliefs everywhere except at the W. end, and may have been hypaethral.

To the E. of the doorway (pl. XX b, on the right hand to one facing the doorway from inside Room E) are the ends of four columns of a hymn or address to Amon-Rēc. Two further columns to the W. of the door (pl. XX c) may be its concluding words. (1) '..... Ankh-Towe, ruler of the Nine Gods. Thou regardest (2) Those in the horizon, they are happy (3) praise. The Great Ennead is in jubilation (4) Amūn in rejoicing, receives ... (5) [Amon-Rē], Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands (four times). Recitation: Hail to thee noble stone (6) every god rejoiceth at thee (\bigcirc , sic). Pure (four times) is Amon-Rē, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands.' If the inscription continued over the lintel of the door the columns numbered (4) and (5) were not adjacent. Beneath the first two columns is Meroitic graffito No. 42. On the N. wall of Room E (pl. XX c) Taharqa is '[presenting] wine to his father, to³ Amūn, that he may

be granted life'. Here again the lowest signs face the opposite way. Amūn has three goddesses in attendance, perhaps Satis and the two forms of Anukis already encountered on the W. wall of the Taharqa Shrine (pl. XVII e).

Between the King's tail and the last column of hieroglyphs, level with the back of the knee, is Meroitic graffito No. 57. Running from the forward knee to the left, across the signs — is No. 56 (see vol. I pl. 59), and above it a royal figure cut over the signs \[\bigcirc \big Before the feet are five steps, doubtless intended to represent the dais adjoining this wall. Since it is Amūn before whom the figure is inserted, one may infer that a statue of Amūn was also to be seen on the dais, as in the scene behind it. The anonymous king is likely to be Harsiotef, who placed a somewhat similar graffito figure before Amon-Rec on the opposite wall. Between the staff and thigh of the foremost goddess is a hacked-out graffito, No. 55, of which only the dividing lines remain.

The dais (pl. LX b) is rectangular, touching the W. wall but not entirely filling the space between the N. and S. walls. It is approached by a flight of seven steps, these being built into a platform slightly raised above the floor of the court. The space between the dais and the N. and S. walls is filled by a stepped plinth, the steps being in two pairs on each side, with an interval of 2.2 m. between them. At the foot of each higher pair is a circular hole, perhaps to take the upright supports of some canopy-like structure. On the S. side the plinth continues along the whole length of the S. and E. walls of Room D/E.

At the top of the dais and somewhat behind the centre a shaft descends to a depth of no less than 3.3 m., that is, to 1.7 m. below the floor of the court. This must originally have been a socket to anchor the throne upon which the statue of the god sat. The account left by Professor and Mrs. Griffith hazards the suggestion that its great depth was due to further excavation by seekers after treasure.

The statue of Amun, for such the occupant of the throne must surely have been, has entirely disappeared, but several other statues, all of grey granite, were found on the dais. On its NE. corner was a rectangular base [0728], to which belonged an ape [0729] with the arms raised in adoration, inscribed on the back with the names of Taharqa. S. of these lay the fragments of a statue of Taharqa [0730] leaning against an inscribed pilaster and holding with both arms a rectangular offering-table. Towards the NW. corner was a very fine recumbent sphinx [0732] of Taharqa, wearing the double uraeus and inscribed with one cartouche on the breast. The head is clearly a portrait. The unusual treatment of the mane and the ears is almost identical with that of the black granite sphinx of Ammenemes III (Cairo C.C.G. 393 and 394, the latter best seen in Sir E. Dennison Ross, The Art of Egypt through the Ages p. 132), found at Tanis. A second ape [0731], similar to the first, was broken off at the feet.

Behind the dais (pl. XX a) are two scenes in raised relief showing Taharqa 'pouring a libation for his father, that he may be granted life', before an enthroned figure of the god on the dais. The scenes are placed back to back, the King standing at the outsides, the throne in the centre.

Of tp 'upon the head of' there are many examples in the to by the suffix s. Pyramid texts (Gunn). Note that shmty on the left and nbty on the right (text mainly restored) are feminine duals referred

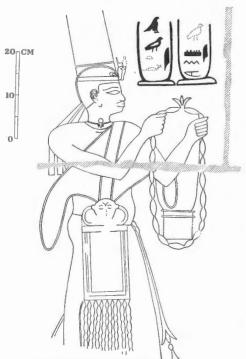
² Reading s? Imn Gm-Itn mry.f, &c.

³ See p. 94 n. 3.

¹ The observation is due to Professor Blackman. See his article on the Kawa finds in The Oxford Magazine, 18 June 1931. B 1261

The S. wall, which is also the S. wall of Room D, becomes less and less well preserved as it passes eastwards. The reliefs (sunk), from W. to E., are as follows:

(1) At the extreme W. end (pl. XXI b), beside the dais, Taharqa → is 'presenting (hnk) an amulet to his father [Amūn, that he may be] granted life'. Amūn is standing, like all the figures on this wall. Nothing is left of the object offered except the lower part of a string of barrel-beads. The lower signs in the legend once again face in the opposite direction.



King Harsiotef.

touches, wears the tall feathers, headcloth, fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head amulets at the ear and neck, collar, band over the left shoulder, leopard-skin, long apron, and tasselled 'fall' with long cords from the sash ending in tassels. There are many traces of colour, yellow on the leopard-skin and the pectoral, red on the arms, the tails of the fillet, the apron, and one of the tasselled cords. The head seems to wear the tall plumes. A smaller figure, without the plumes, appears between the right arm and kilt of Amūn.

(2) (part, pl. LXI b). Taharqa, standing \rightarrow , is 'giving a wsh-collar to his father The god faces \leftarrow and is

A well-cut graffito figure of King Harsiotef (fig. 31 =

Inscr. L; pl. LXI a), however, inserted between the

King's kilt and the legend, repeats the offering and shows it to have been an altar-shaped pectoral and a

string of beads such as frequently accompany the gift of

a small figure of Me it. Harsiotef, identified by his car-

a wsh-collar to his father...'. The god faces — and is accompanied by a goddess. His name is destroyed, leaving faint traces which do not suit 'Amūn'. Below the staff and right foot of the god is graffito No. 54.

(3) The King \rightarrow confronts Amūn of Pnūbs. The lower part of the legend . . . [Im]n P3-Nbs ir[·f di cnh] may be seen. The \rightleftharpoons is reversed. Between the god's knee and staff is graffito No. 53. To the right of the legend is No. 52 and to the left No. 51.

(4) The King → faces a god ←. All that remains of the legend is 'that he may be granted life'. Between the two scenes is graffito No. 50; between the god's legs, close under the kilt, is No. 49. No. 48 is in front of and below the tip of the King's kilt. There are many illegible traces of others.

(5) Almost nothing left. Graffiti Nos. 47 and 46.

(6) The King \rightarrow faces a god \leftarrow . Graffito No. 45 is written across the lower part of the god's staff.

Room D has four small columns, originally with palm-capitals, continuing the line of the N. wall of Room E. There is thus a small aisle in front of the dais in Room E, bounded on the S. by the S. wall and on the N. by the columns. It seems likely that the S. part was roofed, allowing the daylight to enter between the columns and the N. wall. The E. wall

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of D has a niche, opposite the dais, at the level of the plinth, presumably the remnant of a staircase running up to the roof in the thickness of the wall. The stairs continued downwards from the plinth level on to the floor of the court, ending on a low platform opposite columns 3 and 4. Immediately below the plinth are remains of a brick support for the stairway. To the right of the stairs (S. side) are the kilt and legs of the King \leftarrow . To the left, next to the entrance to Room A, are the legs and tail of a god \rightarrow . Between these points the lowest courses have been rebuilt and the blocks, some of which were inscribed, are in disorder.

The W. wall of Room D (pl. XXVII a) is anomalous in that it contains no figure of the King. It represents (sunk relief) a mummiform god in a shrine, probably Ptah, holding the combined $\frac{9}{10}$, accompanied by a goddess, probably Sakhmis, with a papyrus sceptre. To the left of the sceptre carefully drawn double dividing lines for a Meroitic graffito (No. 43) have been added. Only three lines were filled with text, and this was hacked out again. It seems unlikely that these deities belong to the adjacent scene on the N. wall since the ends of both walls have border decoration.

The left end of the N. wall of Room D (pl. XXI a), which is again in sunk relief, showed Taharqa standing beside the throne of Amūn. The throne is decorated with the emblematic plants of the Two Countries joined by the 'union' sign. The dais upon which it stands has a design of combinations of the signs ? \text{\signs}. As a space-filler there are two columns of inscription, an address by Amūn, '.... my son, my son, whom my heart loveth, before me, whom he who is in (?) respects (?).'

Next, to the right, follows a second god on a dais, in the design upon which the false door alternates with $\stackrel{\circ}{\to}$. Two royal figures, male and female, face him, both wearing the leopard-skin, long tasselled cords, and royal sandals. Below the Queen, near the floor, is graffito No. 44. Thereafter follow the lower parts of twelve columns of text. '(1) he hath granted the appurtenances of a god to the King of Upper and Lower Egypt as (2) holy places¹ of the gods. It is my son who (3) of the Gods, the Great House of Rēc, . . . (4) he hath granted him dominion and kingship (5) in the two plumes and the uraeus (6) Harakhte to his son Taharqa, may he live for ever. (7) divine offerings, building t[emples]² (8) in both the Two Lands,³ [one in whose time there (?)] happened (9) [miracles (?)]⁴ [those below (?)] and those above. One knoweth not (10) that they might live. [They (?)] feared (11) His Majesty goeth (?) [not] against them⁵ (12) having appeared as King of Upper Egypt, having appeared as King of Lower Egypt. The last column of text is on the jamb beside the door to Room A. The corresponding face of the right jamb is plain.

The four little columns had once had palm capitals, fragments of which were strewn about the floor. The arrangement of the texts (fig. 32) is similar to that in the Hypostyle Hall except for the omission of the prenomen of Taharqa from the single column of inscription. Out of a selection of the best drums a composite column was made up in 1931

¹ hmw or shmw.

⁵ Is Inscr. IX 27 an echo of this?

² Something after the style of Inscr. V 2-3.

⁶ Honorific transpositions. Cf. he nswt he bity in Inser.

³ Wb. v 304 15.

⁴ Cf. Inscr. V 4-5.

for removal to England [0933] and is now in the Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen. This column, however, is one drum short (pl. LX c). Most of the other inscribed drums were taken down and left lying in the court. Consequently it was impossible, in 1935-6, to reconstruct all the columns as they originally were. The text in fig. 32 is made from a second selection of inscribed drums and except for minor variations (such as a for a)

> may be taken as typical of that on all four columns. On one drum, however, noted. In 1935-6 the inscriptions contained traces of red and blue paint.2 On one of the fallen drums is graffito No. 58.

> Room A, the narrow chamber behind the Sanctuary, had sunk reliefs on the W. wall. Only the feet, tails, and tips of sceptres remain. At each end of the wall the King faced a deity (pl. XLV c, foreground). The inner faces of the door-jambs are plain, and there is the usual bolt-hole inside the jamb on the W. side.

All the chambers leading out of the Pronaos having been examined, it will be necessary for us to return there in order to reach the Sanctuary. On each half of the E. wall are six remaining lines of religious text in raised relief referring to the rituals enacted in this part of the temple. The signs are well executed. Owing to repairs made in ancient times to the left jamb of the doorway in the centre the commencement of the first three lines on the N. half (pl. XXVII d) has been lost. '(1) . . . (traces insufficient to restore with certainty)...he brings for thee ... (2) that thou mayest be pleased (?) therewith, that they may purify the House of Amun of Gempaten, that they may drive out every evil appertaining to it. (3) [The King of Upper and Lower T, Room D: Text Egypt, Tahalrqa, may he live for ever, he purifies for thee thy house, this thy

temple, with this pure and sweet-smelling incense; [he] has fumigated it with (4) the sweat of [the god], the emanation of the god that has fallen to the earth.3 The incense has come; the flame of the incense has come; the oil has come; the resin has come; (5) the offerings have come. That which Rec has joined together has been joined together by Thoth. They purify the House of Amun of Gematen, they drive out (6) every uncleanness (?)4 belonging to it. Thy purification is the purification of Horus, and vice versa. Thy purification is the purification of Thoth, and vice versa. Thy purification is the purification of Dwen-canwey,5 and vice versa. Pure, pure is the House of Amūn of Gematen (four times).'6

On the S. half of the wall (pl. XXVII b) is a second text, the first line of which, since

FONDA CERTIFORM & TELESCOPE AND SECTION OF A DOS

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it contains repetitions, is capable of more certain restoration than its counterpart on the N. side. Together with part of the second, this line seems to have run as follows:

The two phrases $iw \cdot f ir \cdot f$ are parallel, and one may restore n to the first nw on the supposition that [n] nw r nw is parallel to n tr r tr. Unfortunately one can say neither in what sense ir is being employed nor to what sw refers. After the first two lines, for which the translation must be provisional, the sense is clear enough. '(1) Amon-Rēc, [Lord of the Throne] of the Two Lands, he performeth (?) it (?), he performeth (?) it (?) from season to season (2) of the year and from period to period. He (Amon-Rēc) praises him (Taharqa) for what he has done on his behalf, he places the son of Rec, Taharqa, (3) in life, stability, and welfare, that he may be happy before the souls of all the living. He shall be King of Upper Egypt, he shall be King of Lower Egypt, having appeared upon the throne of Horus for ever. (4) Spoken: O Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Throne of the Two Lands, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H., the son of Rec, T., may he live for ever, [he offers] to thee beads of gold, of faience (5) and of every true precious stone, he brings thee the eye of Horus full, whole, ready, complete, praised, loved, equipped, [provided] with every[thing] appertaining to it, there being no evil with it. (6) [He] brings it to thee as the gift of the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H., the son of Rec, (T.), may he live for ever, that thou mayest be satisfied with it. May the King be gracious and give '

The W. faces of the jambs of the door into the Sanctuary (pls. XXVII b, d) had raised reliefs showing Taharqa performing And before Amun. Either with or without the god this is the scene depicted on all the inscribed axial doorways of Temples A and T. Below it is a decoration consisting of recessed panels placed side by side. The N. jamb has been extensively repaired in antiquity, and all of the scene, most of the false-door motif, and part of the adjacent text on the N. wall have been replaced by plain, smooth blocks. The S. face of the N. jamb and the N. face of the S. jamb are uninscribed. The E. faces of both jambs are destroyed. Inside the doorway the narrow portion of wall remaining between the door and the N. and S. walls of the Sanctuary had names and titles of Taharqa. On the N. side (E. face) is

'... beloved of [Amun of Gem]paten, (granted life) for ever'. The signs face as printed. On the S. side a few of the same signs, facing in the opposite direction, can still be seen. Inside this jamb a smooth granite slab is let into the floor, perhaps to take the door-pivot, although no swing-marks can be seen upon it.

The surface of the Sanctuary walls is almost entirely lost, probably owing to the action

Queen's College, Oxford, in 1931. The inscription on the there had been a wash of 'Naples yellow'. uppermost inscribed drum seems to have been spuriously restored at the top (visual) left side.

² 'Brown ochre' was used as a background to the incised signs within the vertical column. Small traces of the same colour and of blue were seen in the signs themselves. The blue specks were too small for a specimen to be taken, but the colour was matched with crayon and is, as nearly as possible,

¹ The plate shows the composite column as set up at 'Antwerp blue'. On the shafts and the capitals of these columns

³ Cf. P. Berl. 3055 12 7-8.

⁴ Sdb.f. The was omitted by the stone-mason but painted over the I in red. For sdb in similar context cf. Posener, Première Domination perse, Inscr. No. 1 ll. 19-20.

⁵ Sethe, Urgeschichte para. 62.

⁶ Cf. P. Berl. 3055 35 6-8.

of wind and sand. On the N. wall (pl. XXVII c) at the extreme left there remain the head and title of a nome figure, that of Heracleopolis, sufficient to show that a series of Upper-Egyptian nomes occupied the N. wall and one of Lower-Egyptian nomes the S. At the Temple of Sanam, which faces W. like that of Kawa, but where the opposite flow of the river might supply a reason for it, the arrangement is the same.

The disposition of the double plinth before the niche in the rear (E.) wall is best understood by reference to the sections and plan accompanying pl. XXIII b. The three columns of signs to the right of the niche are progressively recessed. To the S. of these are three panels, each containing a over the papyrus emblematic of Lower Egypt. No doubt the corresponding Upper-Egyptian emblem was once to be seen to the N. of the niche. Here again the reversed positions of the two countries will be noted. No other reliefs are visible.

A stand of grey granite was placed in the centre of the room. It was destroyed in antiquity, but its shape was restored by packing the gaps in the sides with stones and chips and plastering the whole over. In plan the restored stand is 1.30 m. square, the existing height being 1.60 m. The sides slope inwards.

We have now considered all the reliefs and other features of interest in the interior of Temple T. We next examine the exterior, commencing with the W. face of the S. tower of the Pylon and proceeding in a clockwise direction right round the temple.

At the S. end of the W. face of the S. tower the outer blocks, carrying the reliefs, have fallen (pl. XLVI b). Here was once a colossal figure of Taharqa, standing ←, a portion of whose kilt and legs can be seen on a fallen block. The figures of Amon-Rē^c→ and Mūt→, whom Tahara faced, are preserved to the neck level. Between the King and the god remain the middle parts of seventeen columns of text, repaired in places in antiquity with small, plain patches. Some blocks fallen below contain portions of the text. Only those blocks from beneath a point near the right-hand end can be restored to their places, and these have accordingly been drawn into pl. XXIV e in their proper positions. At least two courses containing text are lost from above, and from one to two courses from below. The signs are not so well cut as those, for example, in the First Court, and it is possible that some of them are restorations. '(1) the Lord who made what exists, Amūn (blank patch), who fashioned men (2) heaven for his son that acts (irr?) under his guidance (blank patch) (3) (blank patch) [who made] the water, who brought into existence the flood in order to nourish [mankind] . . . (4) who created the mountains and brought the hill-countries into existence, who cared for (ir (?) shrw)..... (5) make obeisance because (?) thy name is pronounced, to give praise (6) to his spirit. They pray for breath for their noses (7) (twice). They adore thy beauty, asking life (8) 2 through the favour (ism ib) of a god (9) since (?) he knew the excellence of his opinion in a matter of hnd (10) ... [there is no] failing (wh)?) for what thou hast begun; who made the years, who created

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.....(11) its month (?). The sky becomes pregnant (with rain?) ... his every(12) who made the summer at its season and the winter in its day (13) (?) Amon-Reg, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands (14) [being] of gold, the ... being of gold. It is thy place of a god in thy procession¹(15) thy house (?), the perfume of thy house is made pleasant with his festival-perfume (16) in his name of (17) in (?) the Palace, having appeared [as King, or upon the throne of Horus, &c.]'.

From the S. edge of the first mast-groove (pl. XXIV e, left end) as far as the jamb of the Pylon door all the sculptures are lost except for the right elbow and wig of Amūn → and the left hand of Taharqa - whom he embraces beside the door (pl. XXIII a). Behind the god are the words '. . . Thy [mother] is Isis, his mother is Isis; thy2 father is Osiris, his father is Osiris. The son of Re, Taharqa, his mother Isis bore him in [all] life, stability, welfare, joy.' Beside this column is a small graffito figure of the ram-headed Amūn.

The jambs of the door we considered when we first approached the temple (pp. 62-3). We therefore pass them by and proceed to the N. tower, where scenes similar to those already described are shown again in reverse. The same column of writing, less high by one course, appears behind the figure of Amūn — embracing the king. In the line-drawings the column is included in both pls. XXIV c and XXIV d and serves to indicate their cohesion and the difference in scale.

The third mast-groove,3 like the fourth, has been repaired at the corners, small plain blocks replacing parts of the reliefs on either side.

Between the third and fourth mast-grooves (pl. XXIV b) the king \rightarrow faces the god \leftarrow . There is no legend left.

At the N. end of the W. face of the tower the King - faces Amon-Reg and Mut across eight columns of text, most of which is lost (pls. XXIV a, XLVI a). Of the legend there remains only '... Amon-Rē', [Lord] of the Thrones of the Two Lands, that he may be granted life'.

On the N. face of the N. tower were colossal figures of the King - embraced by the god →. Only the feet and the legs up to below the calves can still be seen. The plinth is broken away. At the NW. corner of the tower, however, it still supports the bottom of the roll-moulding. This part has been repaired, as the courses are out of alinement.

On the E. face of the tower the King offered incense to a god o, both standing. The legend was '[giving in]cense to his fa[ther Amūn (?), that he may be granted life]'.

Scenes showing the King offering to various deities succeed one another all along the N. and S. walls of the temple. Along the N. wall the plinth continues as far as the N. door into the First Court. From that point it has disappeared, having perhaps been removed for building purposes. The courses above, receiving in consequence less support, have in many places dropped away, and with them the reliefs, exposing the inner core of the wall, built of smaller and less regular blocks. Hence often only the existing top courses remain

¹ This was the view of Mr. G. W. Grabham, Conservator the photograph pl. XLVI b (1930-1) it looks like []. The next of Antiquities, in 1935-6.

The third sign looks like I or I on the original (1935). In to restore the original text.

sign looks more like than . It looks ² I am unable to construe the beginning of this column. very much as though an attempt had been made at a late date

A reference to the ceremonial boat?

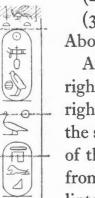
^{2 ,} sic.

³ The mast-grooves are wider than the arrangement of pl. XXIV suggests. So also pl. XLVI a.

in position, forming a narrow band of sculpture at about the level of the knees of the figures.

As so little is left we may dismiss the scenes in a more summary manner, enumerating them from right (W.) to left (E.) The figures are all standing.

(1) Goddess →; god →; offerings of cakes, &c.; King ←. Behind the King, lower end of a column of large signs '... all ... all health ... '



W.

FIG. 33.

- (2) Ptaḥ → (legs apart); King ← '... to his father Ptaḥ'.
- (3) God →; table of offerings, cakes, fowls, &c.; King ←. Above the offering-table part of an unidentified sign and IIII.

At this point we reach the N. door of the First Court. The right side has two columns of plain-incised signs, left column \(\diam\), right column \rightarrow , '[The King of Upper and Lower Egypt, H.,] the son of Rec, T., beloved of [Amon]-Rec, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, granted life like Rec for ever'. It is evident from the apparently small amount of text missing that the outer lintel of this door coincided with the next course but one above the present top of the masonry. The left side has been repaired with plain sandstone and no text remains.

- (4) God →; tall drink-offering table; King ← pouring a libation.
- (5) (Pl. XXV a) Goddess \rightarrow ; god \rightarrow ; drink-offering table: King - pouring a libation. This section of the wall is included

in the line-drawings chiefly in order to illustrate the extraordinary wealth of graffiti. Nearly all the figures are of gods and men. The only inscriptions are in front of the King's kilt (No. 107), in Meroitic and Old Abyssinian characters.

The exterior of the N. door to the Hypostyle Hall has the names of Taharqa in a column of plain incised signs on either side (fig. 33). The right (W.) jamb was leaning over and in danger of collapse when last seen.

- (6) God →; offerings; King ←. Only a narrow strip of reliefs at the knee level is left. The small blocks and irregular bonding of the interior of the wall are clearly visible.
- (7) Goddess →; King ←. A graffito figure shows a lion-headed goddess, perhaps a copy.
- (8) God \rightarrow ; base of #-pillar (?); King \leftarrow with staff. This scene is level with the N. end of the interior wall dividing the Hypostyle Hall from Room J.
- (9) Goddess →; offering-table with cakes, &c., wine-jars below; King ←.
- (10) God →; offering-table (?); King ←. Behind the King a column of signs ⇒ ending ∆?. The god (on the exterior of the N. wall) is slightly to the W. of the point opposite the doorway from H to I.

The remaining 15 m. of the N. wall, all the E. wall, and the first 16 m. of the E. end of the S. wall are ruined to below the reliefs. 16.4 m. along the S. wall from the SE. corner of the temple is a brick wall closing the street between Temple T and the houses on site II

TEMPLE T

- (cf. Pl. 19), level with the steps to the dais in the interior of Room E. From here the reliefs are again visible. The plinth is still in position for the whole length of the wall. We continue the enumeration of the scenes along the S. wall, this time in an E.-W. direction. As before, all the figures stand.
- (11) (Pl. XXVI c.) Immediately to the left of the brick wall. King →; offerings; goddess ←.
- (12) (Pl. XXVI b, c.) King →; offerings; goddess ←. At this point there commences a horizontal line of decay, from one to two courses wide, which continues along the whole remaining length of the S. wall. It is not level, but rises and falls, the greatest distance above the foundations occurring opposite the dividing wall between the Hypostyle Hall and the First Court (best seen in pl. XLV e).
 - (13) (Pl. XXVI a, b.) King \rightarrow sprinkling two alters with two streams of water; god \leftarrow .

(14) (Pl. XXVI a.) King →; god ←. Badly destroyed.

Here we arrive at the S. door to the Hypostyle Hall, the lower portion of which has been smoothly filled in with irregular sandstone blocks (as at Sanam). Both jambs have been extensively repaired with plain blocks. No inscription is left in position, but low on the right side a re-used block shows the edge of one of the original cartouches.

- (15) (Pl. LXI c.) King →; offerings (?); god ←. The god's left (hindmost) leg and tail have been rather coarsely re-cut on the smooth blocks of the repaired portion next to the door. A small graffito behind the leg crudely copies the leg. Of the legend the word $\widehat{\mathbb{A}}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ 'giving' can be seen.
- (16) King \rightarrow holding staff and mace, probably performing $\downarrow \land \triangleq \square$ before god \leftarrow (Amūn?) and two goddesses - (Anukis and Satis?). Before the god is the base of the offeringtable. In front of the mace-head are illegible traces of a Meroitic graffito with the usual upright strokes. More graffiti can be seen between and behind the goddesses.
- (17) King → '[making] four[fold adoration]'; offering-table, wine-jars below; god ←. This brings us to the S. door of the First Court. The E. jamb is entirely lost, the W.

jamb is plain, repaired in sandstone. Here the plinth and the lower part of the W. jamb have been additionally widened with brick.

- (18) (Pl. XXV b (right).) King →; mummiform Min or Amon-Rē^c ←; shrine with lettuce-garden above.
- (19) (Pl. XXV b (left).) King → '[giving in]cense to his father'; offerings; god ←. Behind the King are the usual protective symbols. This is the last scene on the S. wall, at the extreme W. end, next to the tower.

The E. face of the S. tower depicted the King → facing a goddess ←. The S. face had a representation of the King \rightarrow embraced by the god \leftarrow , doubtless Amūn, as on the N. face of the N. tower. The soles of the feet are 0.6 m. above the plinth, the top of which is 1.0 m. above the ground-level of the floor of the temple. Since the height of the figure from the sole to the base of the knee is 2.0 m., it is possible to calculate from the canon of

photograph as discontinuous (pl. CVIII c) and was conse- 1931 and 1935 the wall was cut by sebākh-diggers.

¹ Pl. XLV d, e, photographs taken in 1930-1, definitely quently drawn as such on the plan. It is evident therefore show a continuous wall. In 1935-6 it was recorded in a that in spite of the maintenance of a ghafir at the site between

proportions (cf. p. 113) that a reasonable height for the top of this colossal register was 10.2+0.6+1.0 = 11.8 m. (27 courses). In Chapter IX it will be shown that this tallies closely with the height of the cornice of the First Court as calculated from the columns. The height of the tower is likely to have been much greater, perhaps of the order of 40 to 45 courses.

Foundation deposits (pl. LXII) were sought and found below certain portions of the temple, but from the descriptions it seems likely that they may have been disturbed.

At the SE, corner of the temple the stone plinth is said to go down to a depth of 2.8 m.2 Below the corner were found broken fragments of sheep (?) bones [0737]. Outside the corner was the bottom half of a sandstone mortar [0738] and some sherds (no description, unidentified). About 0.3 m. below the 'wall' (sic, plinth?) was a plain lapis-lazuli plaque [0739] and beneath a stone another plaque of pale blue faience [0740] with the faint design of a lotus-flower. Near to these was a third plaque of gold [0741], very thin, dented at one end. Westwards and northwards below the corner of the temple is said to run a thin brick wall at a depth of 0.19 m. below the stone. In the angle of this wall was a sherd [0742] (unidentified); it is stated without comment to have exhibited Meroitic (?) writing, a hieroglyphic bird and other scratchings.

Under the NE. corner, 0.3 m. inside, was a complete mortar of sandstone [0743], thick, with shallow bowl, lying on its side with the bowl to the E. To its S. were a grindstone and grinder [0744/1, 2] of dark blackish-red sandstone. Here too was thin brick walling, parallel with the walls of the temple and below them, enclosing a faience plaque [0745] and a thin silver one [0746]. As on the SE, side there was a thin gold plaque [0747] which lay beneath a small stone. Near by was another of lapis-lazuli [0748] with two lines incised at one side, a small clay ball [0749], and some very small fragments of bone [0750].

At the W. end of the temple a tunnel was run under the SE. corner of the Pylon, but only 'two or three ring beads' [0751] were discovered. Below the SW. corner all that was found was a blue glaze daisy [0752], more fragments of bones [0753], and sherds [0754] (no description). Below the NW. corner of the Pylon were a shell disk-bead [0757], a circular piece of rough red ware [0758], a winding-reel (?) [0759], and again bones [0760] and sherds [0761]. Similar brick walls were found in these places also. There is no mention of a search below the NE. corner of the Pylon. Probably there was none, as a great quantity of masonry is fallen over this point.

sections of the temple foundations. It seems likely that the

Chapter IX

RESTORATION OF TEMPLE T: LOOSE BLOCKS

Note. Loose blocks which have been recorded either photographically or otherwise have been given Block Numbers from 1 to 200. A few blocks have also object numbers and are therefore described in the Object-register (Chapter XII). A selection of the blocks is shown in pls. LXIII-LXVI, and in each case there the relevant numbers are mentioned. Photographs or drawings of those numbered blocks which do not appear in the plates can be seen at the Griffith Institute.

WHEN in 1912-13 Professor Griffith excavated the Temple of Taharqa at Contra-Napata (Sanam) he was able to say little about its original height, shape, and appearance, for the temple was ruined to its lowest courses. The discovery of its architecturally less elaborate though perhaps artistically more sophisticated cousin at Gematen has enabled a better picture of these temples to be visualized.

We have seen that the two buildings are of the same length and have almost the same ground-plan, the main difference being the provision of a second pylon at Ṣanam.¹ The suggested restoration in pls. 14 and 15 is a humble attempt, based on Mr. Roy Pennison's plan and sections, to put on paper a personal estimate of the original appearance of the Temple of Taharqa at Kawa, and, with the difference mentioned above, of that at Ṣanam, and is offered with the greatest reserve.2 Great accuracy is not possible, for many of those fallen blocks which might have supplied the necessary information have long since disappeared.

The dimensions arrived at here are based mainly on the fact that the reliefs in the First Court were executed, as the inscriptions confirm, by craftsmen sent from Memphis, who reproduced scenes closely resembling those of the 5th and 6th Dynasties at Abūṣīr and Sakkārah. It surely cannot be a coincidence that if the proportions of the palm columns in the pillared hall of the mortuary temple of Sahure at Abūṣīr be applied to the dimensions of the fallen drums and still standing bases in the room lettered D on the plan, the size of capital thus calculated corresponds exactly to that found.3 Encouraged by this success, and noting that the shape of the shafts in the First Court and the Hypostyle Hall also indicates the former presence of palm capitals, we may calculate approximate heights for these other columns, and thence by adding abaci, architraves, roof-blocks, and cornices

¹ The NE. and SE. corners are described as the NE. and that all necessary drawings had been made. Amongst the SE. corners of the Sanctuary. This is evidently a slip, as a Kawa papers I have not, however, been able to find any mention of the mastaba, i.e. the plinth, indicates.

² It was not re-excavated in 1935-6 as it was understood 2.8 m. was measured from the top of the plinth.

¹ There being only one pylon in Temple T the term 'First there due to the similarity of the Sanam temple.

² The small doors have been left open at the top to show the construction. Actually the lintels would have been somewhat below the point where the section is taken.

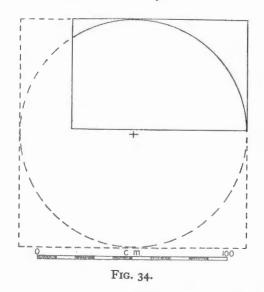
³ The height of these capitals was 1.297 m. from the top Pylon' on certain of the plans is a mistake inherited from down to the lowest line of horizontal 'binding'. See the Professor and Mrs. Griffith's notes on the Kawa temples, being column [0933] in pl. LX c and three pieces of a capital (blocks 194-6) in pl. LXVI. Though the uppermost of the lastmentioned pieces was photographed from a slightly different angle from that of the other two, the three blocks fit together. The over-all diameter near the top is 0.93 m.

RESTORATION OF TEMPLE T

of what seem to be correctly proportionate dimensions, we may arrive at probable heights of the roof for those parts of the temple which were supported by palm columns. These approximate heights work out as follows:

Room D, with the smallest columns and the lowest roof, 6.3 m. (not visible in the section, but partly shown in the most distant portion of the perspective drawing, pl. 15).

Hypostyle Hall, 9·1 m. First Court, 11·9 m.



Fortunately information is forthcoming from the loose blocks to show how these dimensions could have been made up. From the First Court three pieces (Nos. 80, 81 a, and 81 b; pl. LXV n-p) were found, from which the complete height of the (interior) cavetto cornice and of the horizontal moulding below it can be measured. This turns out to be 1.09 m. Next, a fragment of a composite abacus (No. 77, fig. 34; pl. LXV k), having a raised circle on its lower edge 0.07 m. deep (cf. Clarke and Engelbach, Ancient Egyptian Masonry, fig. 73), yields, when completed, the dimensions of the First Court abaci, 1.20×1.20×0.57 m. These accord very well with the sort of dimensions which our preliminary

calculations would lead us to expect. No measurements of architraves have been noted, nor do I remember seeing any fragments which could certainly be said to have come from such. Those blocks which carry portions of the royal titulary in large characters are for various reasons unlikely to have come from architraves. Either they are of dimensions too small for the architraves of the courts in which they were found, or they show only the upper or lower half of a line of text, which must accordingly have been completed on another course, or their dimensions show them to have been normal wall-blocks. Indeed one such piece (No. 84) shows part of a frieze of stars, indicating that bands of royal titulary were in fact to be found running along the walls of the courts.

A smaller and plain abacus (0.89×0.89×0.59, unnumbered) was also found in the First Court. Its height is roughly the same as that of the others, but since the length and breadth of an abacus are almost always equal or nearly equal to the width of the largest drums of the column to which it belongs, this must have come from a narrower column. Such a column is No. 15 in the First Court, which is anomalous in having drums of a smaller diameter than those of the other columns. One drum of this column bears part of the same design of royal cartouches as the columns of the Hypostyle Hall and seems to have come from there. This smaller column was probably re-erected, and we shall return to discuss it in a moment. Its presence might be explained if the ground, which slopes gently up

from the front to the back of the temple, was found to be too high in the SE. corner of the court to admit a column of the standard size. More likely it was partly rebuilt from fallen columns from the Hypostyle Hall and required a special abacus to suit its individual dimensions and yet meet the architrave.

These calculations leave the heights of the Pronaos and Sanctuary and of the rooms A, F, G, H, I, and J so far unaccounted for. Let us now consider these.

The existing lower portions of the columns in the Pronaos curve inwards and are clasped by triangular sheaths of leaves, indicating that the columns had papyriform capitals. The proportions of such columns vary enormously. The fat, squat, New Kingdom columns of, for example, Medīnet Habu would yield a disproportionately low roof if their proportions were applied to the comparatively small bases here. On the other hand, the proportions of Taharqa's papyrus column which still stands in the Kiosk of the outer court at Karnak, and which seems an appropriate example to choose, give a height of ceiling only slightly greater than that estimated for the Hypostyle Hall at Kawa. Since the stairway in the thickness of the wall between the Hypostyle Hall and the First Court probably gave access to the roofs of both courts, these presumably had parapets. The calculated heights of the roof of the Pronaos would be about the same as that of the Hypostyle Hall if the roof of the latter had a parapet while that of the Pronaos did not. All this, however, is extremely conjectural.

It will be noticed that the shape of the comparatively low-roofed court D/E in the SE. corner of the temple is balanced by the group of smaller chambers F, G, H, I, J in the NE. corner. It seems plausible, therefore, to suppose that these groups of chambers had roofs of the same height. The door into the Sanctuary formed part of the system of axial doorways and would have needed to be higher and more imposing than the doors from the Pronaos to the surrounding rooms. The presence of a granite stand in the Sanctuary and the absence of any trace of a stand in the axis of the Pronaos lead to the surmise that the processional boat was kept in the Sanctuary. If so, the doorway would need to be of sufficient height to admit the boat when carried shoulder-high. It would therefore seem possible that the height of the Sanctuary was intermediate between that of the Pronaos and the heights of the surrounding chambers, leaving a narrow passage at A, which, if roofed, would form a convenient means of communication between the low NE. and SE. roofs of the temple, as at the rear of the temple of Khons, Karnak (see Banister Fletcher, A History of Architecture (9th ed.) p. 25).

The general question of how much of the temple could have been spanned by roof-blocks may, however, present some difficulty. The maximum distance which could be spanned in sandstone was about 8 yards, though greater distances were attempted, probably with disastrous results. The distance between the great columns (centre to centre) in the Hypostyle Hall at Karnak is over 9 m. The thickness of roof-block chosen to span this distance across the central aisle was 1.25 m. On the other hand, centre-to-centre distance between these columns along the axis of the Hall was only 7.8 m., yet the

¹ The cornice is of the usual type, having vertical palm-leaves and a series of upright cartouches of Taharqa, each surmounted by disk and plumes.

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thickness of the architraves made to span this lesser distance was nearly double that of the roof-blocks. The same inconsequence is observable in other temples and suggests that the Egyptian architects were more concerned about the ratio between architrave and roof-block than the ratios between these and the distances they were to span.

The width of the Sanctuary of Temple T is 5.6 m. No one can doubt that this room was roofed, since the Sanctuary is the essentially dark and secret part of the classical form of temple. The distances required to be spanned over the central aisles of the Pronaos and the Hypostyle Hall are not greater than this, being 5.5 m. and 5.6 m. respectively. I infer, therefore, that both these courts were totally roofed.

With regard to the First Court the position is a little different. Here the arrangement of the columns unmistakably indicates a peripteral colonnade supporting a roof gallery admitting the light of day through the centre. From their position columns 1, 9, 8, and 16 were intended to carry this gallery across the doorways, the necessary distance here being 6·4 m. What we have to decide is whether or not this distance was originally spanned.

We have observed that column 15 is not quite in conformity with the others, and decided that it was probably re-erected. This column also differs from the majority in having a plain one-step base instead of the usual two-step base, a peculiarity shared with columns 14, 8, and 16. These last three may therefore also have been re-erected. Additionally it should be noted that columns 8 and 16, which are one of the pairs suspected of having carried the gallery, have been shifted nearer together, so that the span between them is only 5.7 m., very close to those of the Hypostyle, Pronaos, and Sanctuary. The only conceivable reason why this should have been done was in order to reduce the required span and so to render the gallery above a little less liable to collapse. The conclusion seems to be that the original gallery was unwisely made to cross the gaps of 6.4 m. between columns 1 and 9, 8 and 16, and that later the SE. portion fell and was rebuilt with the span slightly reduced.

Professor Griffith believed, and it seems that the belief is widespread, though I have been unable to trace its origin, that plain-incised inscriptions and sunk-relief figures on the walls of a court indicated that the court was hypaethral, while raised reliefs and hieroglyphs indicated a completely roofed court. With the amendment that this does not apply to columns, the principle works out fairly well as regards Temple T. All the exterior representations are in sunk relief. They are also in sunk relief in the hypaethral First Court. In the roofed Hypostyle Hall and Pronaos they are raised. In Room H, the only one of the small NE. chambers with wall reliefs, they are raised. On the other hand, the columned Room D and the narrow Room A behind the Sanctuary have sunk reliefs, while in Room E the reliefs are sunk except on the W. wall behind the dais. We shall therefore have to reconsider our former verdict and decide whether the SE. and E. parts of the temple were after all hypaethral.

At first sight the position of the columns in D seems to support the open-air or colonnade hypothesis, for one supposes that had they been intended to support roof ashlars on both sides of the architrave they would have been placed centrally between the N. and S. walls of the court. This, however, would not only have spoiled the vista from the dais at the W. end of E but would not have been in accordance with the strict symmetry of the temple, for it will be noticed that the four columns continue the line of the S. wall of the Pronaos and correspond on the N. side of the building to the S. walls of Rooms H and G. It may even be that the slightly advanced position of column 4 was meant to reproduce on the S. side of the building the reduced span of Room G as compared with that of Room H. At the E. end of Room D there seems to be the beginning of a stairway leading to a roof. If this court was partly hypaethral, therefore, I suggest that the portion not roofed was that to the N. of the columns, including probably Room A. Against the whole hypothesis, however, must be set the fact that in the Pronaos and Sanctuary of Temple A, which were roofed, the reliefs are sunk.

Attempts to calculate the height of the Pylon doorway from the width of the door and the width of the raised band surrounding it lead to conflicting results. On the Ethiopian Pylon of the small temple at Medinet Habu (Hölscher, The Excavation of Medinet Habu I pl. 18) the width of the band on either side of the door is about 45 per cent. of the width of the door itself. On the entrance to the Temple of Ramesses III at Karnak (Jéquier, L'Architecture II pl. 64) it is about 39 per cent., while on the Pylon of the Temple of Khons at Karnak (ibid. pl. 68) it is about 49 per cent. At Kawa it is only 24.5 per cent., which may indicate that the door was unusually spacious. Calculations based on the ratio between band and height on various pylons give results of the order of 5-7 m. for the height, while those based on the ratio between width of door and height give 8-12 m. or even higher. A better estimate of the height of the pylon door may, however, be obtained in the following way. The existing height of masonry at this point is 3.8 m. To this can be added the reliefs shown in pl. XXIII a, made by assembling scale photographs of the fallen blocks (Nos. 5, 10, 14, 15), the respective heights of which are 0.40, 0.43, and 0.48 m. These add up to a height of 5.55 m. to the top of the third register on the band, the average height of a register being 1.21 m., which is as usual equal to the width of the band itself. Since the top of the entrance is likely to have coincided with the top of a register the height must have been 5.55 + 1.21x metres, where x = the number of additional registers above the third. Two such extra registers give a height of 7.97 m., which seems to harmonize well with the supposed height of the First Court as well as making a good compromise between the heights suggested from other considerations. The heights of the other axial doorways would probably have decreased inwards towards the Sanctuary roughly in proportion to the widths of the walls through which they pass.

The heights of the tower, the flag-poles, and the other doorways are entirely conjectural. Many of the innumerable fallen blocks, which lie deeply scattered round and inside the courts, can be assigned to the portions of the temple to which they once belonged. One such fragment (No. 21) bearing a portion of vertical roll-moulding and the beginning of the royal titulary² indicates that a band bearing the names of Taharqa ran across the façades

The roof of the Sanctuary was still standing in 1936; that of the Pronaos collapsed immediately after excavation.

² The bases of the signs $\frac{Q}{R}$ can be seen.

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of the towers. A number of blocks bearing in huge characters 'Amon-Rēc, Lord of the Thrones of the Two Lands, who is in Gempaten', 'I give unto thee, &c.' (pl. XXIX b, drawing made from assembled photographs) doubtless formed part of the legends to the colossal figures on the W. faces of the towers.

Blocks 50-3 (No. 53 = pl. LXIV d) come from the hymn on the W. face of the S. Pylon tower and were found below it. Nos. 50-1 had only partially fallen, having merely slipped a short distance from their correct position, shown in pl. XXIV e.

The figures of Amon-Rēc and Mūt shown in pl. LXIII are made up from blocks originally found in the First Court. They must have formed part of a register some $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. high, probably on the back of one of the Pylon towers. For the inclusion in this plate of a block (No. 69) photographed to a different scale, and for the diversity of scales in some of the accompanying plates an apology is due. The photographs of blocks in pl. LXIV, with the exception of Nos. 95–8, were taken under my supervision at Kawa in 1935–6; their scale is as nearly as possible uniform, the distance between lens and block being the same in each case. Those in pl. LXIII, Nos. 95–8 in pl. LXIV, and all in pl. LXV, come from a series taken in 1930–1 which are not very consistent in scale, though fortunately the blocks were measured. Where the scale of a plate is not uniform the best remedy has seemed to be to include where possible the length (in one case the height) of each block.

The inscription in raised relief of which several blocks (18-32) appear in pls. LXIV-LXV, and which has too many gaps to be fitted together with any success, doubtless came from the Hypostyle Hall. This long inscription was bounded at the top by a frieze of stars seen on blocks 103-7 and 145 (not reproduced) and had a further register of reliefs above. On the upper part of the W. wall of this court had been a representation of Taharqa's royal ladies, including perhaps Queen Kasaqa, the wife of King Alara, whose cartouche appears on a small sandstone fragment [0829] (Inscr. XLVI). One of these ladies wore the interesting head-dress shown in pl. LXIV (blocks 95-6), having three long 'streamers', each one springing from a small standing goddess, Tfenet (?), Isis, and Nephthys. Such headdresses are characteristic of the royal ladies of the Ethiopian period and are known at Napata (JEA 15 pl. v) and at Sanam (Leps. Dkm. Text v 285; more complete in Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 pl. xlv). Another block (No. 102, pl. LXIV e) shows a head with only one such 'streamer', perhaps from a lady of junior rank, the daughter of a king. Queen Abar, Taharqa's mother, must have had a place of honour here. She certainly was represented at Sanam, for now that we know the correct reading of her name it is not difficult to recognize on a fallen block from that temple (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 pl. xxviii) the words snt nswt, mwt nswt, Ibr.

The canon of proportions to which the figures in the temple reliefs are drawn is amazingly constant, and can in consequence be used with fair success to gauge the original heights of the registers. The commonest type of figure represented is that of the King or the god standing with feet apart. The top of the head may be concealed by a head-dress, the size of the head-dress may vary, and the amount of legend above the head of the figure

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may vary also. From the eye downwards, however, the proportions are constant. It may be of interest to record here the proportions employed, expressed as percentages of the distance from the eye to the sole of the foot.

Length of	foot							15
Ground li	ine to	middl	e of h	oulge (of calf		٠	20
"	"	base o	of kne	e.		٠	•	29
,,	,,	base o					٠	35
,,	"	top of	back	of tu	nic			61
,,	,,	breast		٠				77
,,	"	top of	shou	ılder			•	90
22	22	eye						100

The above results are based on an analysis of a dozen standing figures of the King or of gods, all in or on Temple T. They are nearly always correct to 2 per cent. Slight deviations may be due to variations in perspective on the photographs used.

Thus even if only a small portion of a standing figure remains on a wall we can calculate the height of the eye with fair accuracy and from it gain an estimate of the height of the register.

As pointed out above, the amount of legend over the figures varies, consequently the distance from the eye to the top of the register is not constant. Using the small registers on the W. façade of the Pylon door as a pattern, the height of which is 148 per cent. with reference to the eye-level, the following approximate heights of registers are obtained. They will be seen to tally fairly well with suggested heights of walls, columns, and doors.

Position	Approximate height of top of lowest register from ground					
Pylon, exterior, N. and S. ends of towers	11.8 m.					
	(therefore probably leve					
	with top of First Cour					
	cornice, drawn as 11.9 m.)					
First Court:						
N. and S. walls	7.0 m.					
E. wall	5.5 m.					
Hypostyle Hall:						
N. and S. walls	6.7 m.					
E. wall	5.9 m.					
W. wall, top of register still in position	3.25 m.					
Pronaos, N., S., and W. walls	3.5 m.					
Room D, N. wall	4.7 m.					
Room E, N. wall	4.7 m.					
Room A, W. wall (behind Sanctuary)	4.0 m.					
N. and S. walls, exterior	5.5 m.					

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Chapter X

THE EASTERN PALACE

The building termed the 'Eastern Palace' (grid-squares A 14/15) is situated to the east of the ruined centre portion of the temenos wall of Temple T. It is a rectangular house (plan pl. 17, view pl. LXVII), having unusually solid brick walls, entered at the S. side through a stone gateway (I on plan) flanked by small red sandstone recumbent lions [0273] [0301] (pl. LXX c, d). It will be recalled that figures of very similar lions were found outside the Lion-Temple at Meroe (Meroe pl. xxi 3). The exact position of the Kawa lions was apparently not recorded, but the W. lion was described by Professor Griffith as 'guarding the W. side [of the entrance]'.

The stone entrance leads into a doorway in the S. wall of the house. This wall formed the façade of the building, since it continues eastward beyond the E. wall and westward beyond the W. wall, forming small projections like Pylon towers.

The façade door gives on to a small court (A), the walls of which had designs painted in red, blue, yellow, and black on a thin layer of whitewash (fragments in pl. XXXI). This court is referred to as the 'pillared room' from the presence of a sandstone column base SE. of the centre, in such a position as to suggest the original presence of three others.

North of the pillared room is a plain brick chamber (B) leading northwards again into a smaller brick chamber (C) facing along the axis of the building. This little room is flanked by still smaller chambers (D and E) to the E. and the W. in the manner of a triple sanctuary. The pillared room (A) and the central chamber (B) have entrances in the W. walls to further rooms (F and G) with longer axes N.-S. The more northerly of these two chambers (G) continues northwards as far as the main N. wall of the building.

The long narrow chamber (K) at the N. end seems not to form part of the main building, but is perhaps an exterior staircase or part of an earlier foundation. The photograph of the building taken by Professor Griffith's expedition (pl. LXVII) does not show this portion, which was only seen in 1935 when the Eastern Palace was cleared for planning. The 'NW. Room' given as the provenience of a large proportion of the objects from this building must therefore be the chamber G.

The W. end of the façade or Pylon tower abutted on the back of the temenos wall of Temple T. A thinner and possibly later brick wall ran from the temenos wall to the SW. corner of the stone gateway, forming another chamber (H) outside the main building. The uncertainty of the position of the entrance to this chamber is merely due to the fact that the whole building is ruined to its foundations, in some cases to below the thresholds. There is no record of any stone floor having been noted.

The shape of the building, with 'pylon' and 'triple sanctuary', recalls a temple. It might, after the discovery of two lions guarding the entrance, of a limestone lion's head

[0095] in Room G, and of the limestone forefeet of a lion [0126] outside the S. doorway, have been named the 'Lion-Temple', following the precedent of the excavators at Meroe (Meroe p. 21) who found similar lions and an inscription mentioning Apedemak, and noted that (as here) the building stood on the verge of the desert. In fact its size does suggest that it was a temple, for in this respect it is very similar to the small square Meroitic structures which dot the plains of the Island of Meroe, and is larger, even without the projection K and the gateway I, than the temples at Murabbas and Bassa and the Lion-Temples at Meroe and Naga. The lions relate it to Meroitic sites at Meroe, Umm Sōda, Basa, Naga, Muṣawwarāt, and Sōba, as well as to Philae, that great religious centre of Meroitic times, where sitting lions were set up before the great Pylon of the Temple of Isis.1 Professor Griffith seems to have named it the 'Eastern Palace' from its situation relative to the rest of the main temple area at Kawa, and from the belief that it was once a royal residence—there is a mention of a pr nswt at Kawa in Inscr. IX—becoming in the absence of the King the dwelling of the local magnate or mayor, in Meroitic days perhaps the shashimete. The presence here of a shabti [0302] of Ramesses VII might have been thought to confirm this opinion.

The building as found, whether or not it rests on earlier foundations, is undoubtedly Meroitic. It could not be earlier than Taharqa because it is built against Taharqa's wall, nor yet could it very well belong to the early Napatan period since it would then have been completely cut off from the temple area by the temenos wall. As for the later Napatan periods, we have elsewhere pointed out that the E. end of Kawa was then unsuitable for building owing to the liability to attack from the desert. During the later part of the early Meroitic period, in the first century B.C. and perhaps also in the second, more stable conditions prevailed, and it is to about this time that the beginning of the Eastern Palace should be dated. At the other end of the scale a sandstone floral capital [0784], if such it be, found in Room F, has a slight resemblance to a Christian capital found at Faras. There is, however, no other suggestion of post-Meroitic occupation.

Objects of interest that may be noted from the building are a piece of large early-Meroitic jar [0317] with pot-mark, the head and head-dress of a limestone statue of Onuris [0096, 0127], a bronze Uromastix lizard [0314], a Roman bronze seated Zeus [0093], a small and brilliantly carved Hellenistic ivory girl from a casket, dated to the first or second century B.C. [0094], a bronze tube, possibly the mouthpiece of a trumpet [0107], some creamy glazed pot-stands of strong, thick faience [0098, 0106, 0320], a plain uninscribed spouted Meroitic sandstone offering-table [0019], and a fragment of a fine blue glazed inlay lotus-flower [1099], of a different type from all the others, and shown to be Meroitic by the character 2, neatly incised on the back before glazing.

¹ Crowfoot, The Island of Meroe p. 23.

Chapter XI

TRIAL EXCAVATIONS IN CEMETERY

In the extensive cemetery area lying to the NE. of Kawa (see pl. 2) three trial excavations were made in 1930. The following details are all that I have been able to find concerning them.

GRAVE 1. Meroitic. Plundered. No description of type.

Contents:

Meroitic pot [0001].

Bronze finger seal-ring [0002].

Few very small ring-beads, type 4 [0003].

One blue glaze cylinder-bead, type 2 b [0004].

GRAVE 2. Meroitic. Plundered. Type: stairway pit with end chamber. Cut into Grave 3. Contents:

Scattered bones [0005].

GRAVE 3. Earlier than Grave 2, to E. of it and partly cut into by it. No description of type.

Contents:

Blue glaze scaraboid [0006] near femur.

Two pots at the head, [0007] on [0008].

Body in contracted position on l. side, head to E.

Chapter XII

OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31

(a) EXPLANATION AND ABBREVIATIONS

The purpose of the Object-register, the form it takes, and the methods used in compiling it have already been outlined in the Introduction, pp. xv ff. The following abbreviations are used in it and to some extent throughout the book. See also p. 133.

Ash. Mus. Ashmolean Museum
BF 'Bronze Find'
Brit. Mus. British Museum
Ct. court
Diam. diameter
E. east(ern)
fai. faience
fig. figure in text

fig. figure in ter frag. fragment gl. glaze Ht. height

Hyp. Hypostyle Hall
Inscr. Inscription number in vol. I

L. length

l. left or left hand

m. metre(s)
Mer. Meroitic
N. north
p. page
pl. plate

r. right or right hand

rm. or Rm. room
S. south
Sanct. Sanctuary
T. thickness
Tpl. Temple
W. west(ern)
W. width

(b) PROVENIENCE LIST

The four-figure numbers are object-numbers, the square brackets being omitted. Each object is described in the Object-register in the category whose number appears at the head of the column and in the section corresponding to the letter given. Thus object [0010] is in section 1 A.

	ı	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Tpl. A: Entrance to 1st Ct.						0330 F				
2. Tpl. A: 1st Ct.	0010 A 0011 A 0012 A 0013 G 0778 A		0040 B 0047 R 1045 R	0048 0	0042 0 0043 0 0044 0 0782 A	0041 C 0049 F	0092 M 0294 J 1065 K		0039 B 0050 B 0091 B	
3. Tpl. A: Entrance to 2nd Ct.						0788 с				
4. Tpl. A: 2nd Ct.	0 779 G	0014 G 0960 A	0054 R	0952 Н	0016 A 0052 O	0046 C 0053 A	0027 J 0055 E 0056 T 0057 T	0906 L	0045 В 0058 В 0060 В 0061 В	0051 C 0059 D
5. Tpl. A: Pronaos				0032 Н		0015 G	0020 I 0021 I	0022 CC 0033 CC 0034 CC	0035 C	
6. Tpl. A: Sanct.			0135 L 0136 L 0137 R 0138 R			0121 G 0122 G	0139 T 0172 T	0142 CC	0140 B 0141 B 0171 B 0171 bis B	• •
7. Tpl. A: Rm. E. of Sanct.			0180 A 0203 V 0274 D	0031 E 0087 T 0088 E 0114 E 0115 T 0123 E 0168 H 0169 P 0170 P 0177 E 0178 T 0179 U 0181 B	0037 G 0085 G 0118 G 0214 K 0215 O 0281 G 0295 K 1062 B	0120 G 0125 G 0161 G 0194 G 0718 F	0036 G 0038 T 0089 G 0119 G 0162 G 0163 G 0164 V 0165 V 0166 K 0182 K 0183 G 0184 G 0185 G	0035 bis G 0086 CC 0116 CC 0117 S 0167 CC 0173 CC 0174 CC 0175 S 0176 C 0186 CC 0187 CC 0188 S 0189 EE	0084 B 0199 B 0202 B 0206 D 0216 B 0228 C 0247 B 0248 B 0249 B 0252 B 0259 G 0261 B 0262 B	0090 C 0258 C 0260 D 0269 A 0270 A

	I	2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8	9	10
7. Tpl. A: Rm. E. of Sanct. (cont.)				0192 G 0193 G 0195 G 0204 P 0205 G 0209 G 0210 T 0213 T 0226 T 0227 T 0230 E 0231 E 0232 G			0196 V 0197 M 0198 V 0200 R 0201 K 0208 P 0211 G 0217 G 0237 K 0238 K 0239 K 0240 G 0241 G	0212 S 0218 CC 0219 CC 0220 CC 0221 EE 0222 S 0223 S 0224 S 0225 S 0229 D 0275 B 0276 CC 0277 CC		
				0233 U 0234 G 0235 S 0236 S 0244 CC 0263 E 0264 A 0265 P 0266 S 0267 F 0268 F 0282 T 0283 T 0284 E 0285 P 0286 G 0297 P 0298 P			0242 G 0243 G 0245 G 0246 H 0250 S 0251 S 0253 S 0254 P 0255 P 0256 J 0271 G 0272 K 0287 H 0288 K 0289 P 0290 M 0291 T	0278 CC 0279 CC 0280 S		
							0292 J 0293 J 0296 K 0299 G 0300 G			
. Tpl. A: Rm. W. of Sanct.			0444 Н	0350 F 0359 S 0361 U 0401 W 0402 D 0405 AA 0406 I 0410 X 0411 X	0352 K 0407 E 0408 E 0409 G 0809 E 0810 E	0342 G	0343 G 0414 K 0437 V 0441 K 0445 O 0446 T	0124 CC 0344 CC 0345 S 0346 S 0347 EE 0348 EE 0349 D 0351 II 0360 CC 0362 O	0363 D 0415 B 0416 F 0438 B 0439 C 0442 F 0447 B 0448 H	••

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Tpl. A: Rm. W. of Sanct. (cont.)				0413 P 0420 W 0421 E 0422 R 0423 A 0424 I 0425 AA 0426 AA 0440 P 1076 AA				0368 Q 0369 CC 0370 CC 0371 CC 0372 CC 0373 CC 0374 CC 0375 CC 0376 CC 0376 CC 0377 CC 0378 CC 0378 JJ 0380 JJ 0381 JJ 0382 JJ 0383 JJ 0384 II 0385 W 0386 W	y	
120								0387 W 0388 Q 0389 Q 0390 I 0391 Q 0392 A 0393 A 0394 S 0395 S 0396 M 0397 X 0398 FF		
								0399 FF 0400 FF 0403 EE 0404 D 0417 O 0418 GG 0419 GG 0427 II 0428 II 0430 CC 0431 S 0432 EE 0433 GG 0434 GG		

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Tpl. A: Rm. W. of Sanct. (cont.)						••		0839 JJ 0842 JJ 0846 H 0881 GG 0883 JJ 0884 JJ 0885 H 0897 H 0917 JJ 1103 FF 1104 FF 1105 JJ 1106 JJ 1107 JJ		••
9. Tpl. A: unspecified			0025 R 0062 R 0935 H 0936 H 0964 R 0974 L 1043 R 1044 R	0064 K 0966 BB 1019 M 1020 M 1028 Q 1029 H 1054 E 1055 R 1056 H 1057 H 1060 P 1122 E 1123 P 1124 W 1125 P 1126 W 1127 P	0067 G 0907 M 0954 M	0775 ₹ E	0023 K 0029 G 0030 G 0825 K 0826 K 0899 U 0913 V 0914 V 0915 S 0916 S 0918 S 0953 L 0957 K 0987 R 0988 R 1064 H	0065 0 0068 AA 0069 CC 0908 BB 0909 BB 0910 BB 0941 HH 1052 BB 1053 BB 1081 K 1082 CC 1083 CC 1084 CC 1086 CC 1091 CC 1092 CC 1092 CC 1093 CC 1094 CC 1095 CC 1095 CC	0017 B 0024 B 0026 B 0028 E 0063 G 0066 B	
10. Area to SE. of A and S. of B			0756 A		0785 N 0786 N			• •		0787 C
11. Tpl. B: 1st Ct.	••	••					0328 К	* *	0327 B 0329 B	••
12. Tpl. B: 2nd Ct.	0783 С				0893/1 0		0770 M	0767 X 0927 DD	••	0890 C

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13. Tpl. B: Sanct.			0321 R 0322 R 0323 R		0893/2 0	0143 F	0146 T 0147 T 0148 V 0149 V 0150 G 0151 G 0152 H 0153 H 0154 H 0156 P 0157 P 0158 I 0159 V 0324 M 0325 K	1089 S	0155 B 0160 V	0144 C 0145 C
14. Tpl. B: Rm. E. of 2nd Ct.			0335 R	0339 O 0340 O	0893/3 0		0334 T 0338 G		0333 В 0341 Н	
15. Tpl. B: unspecified			1042 R 1046 R 1048 R	0081 A 0082 M 0970 L 1063 J	0078 0 0079 0 0080 0		1068 к	0076 A 0077 S 0860 X 0862 X 1100 CC 1101 S	0075 В	0083 C
16. Eastern Kiosk			0709 Т					0707 AA 0708 AA 0712 AA 0717 AA 0983 AA		
17. Western Kiosk		9755 J	0331 Н		0815 к				0332 В	• •
18. Avenue between W. Kiosk and Altar			0877 т					.,		
19. Altar			0357 B 0515 T 0516 T 0517 T	0768 Y		0366 G	0353 F 0354 M 0355 M 0356 M 0358 K 0364 M 0365 O 0429 T 0769 M			;*

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20. Avenue and garden between Altar and Pylon of T		0018 I 0336 G 0337 G 0771 H								
21. Tpl. T: Pylon entrance	0543 F									
22. Tpl. T: Foundation deposit, SW. angle of Pylon					0754 0			0752 DD		0753 A
23. Tpl. T: Foundation deposit, NW. angle of Pylon	′			0757 S	07610					0760 A
24. Tpl. T: 1st Ct.	0367 A 0461 A 0462 A 0476 A 0483 D 0498 A 0710 G 0710 bis G 0716 G 0796 A 0793 A 0794 A 0795 A 0796 G 0797 G 0798 G	0463 G 0478 D 0484 I 0489 J 0490 J 0491 I 0492 C 0497 G 0541 F	0539 R		0475 A 0477 N 0507 K 0537 O 0774 N 0789 A 0791 A 0924 O 1000 O	0485 E 0506 D 0540 F 0775 bis E 0776 E 0777 E	0488 F 0496 M 0501 M 0502 M 0503 M 0504 M 0505 M 0538 V 0804 V	0508 L 0536 L	0473 B 0493 D	0460 C 0486 B 0487 B 0494 C 0495 C 0772 C 0792 C 0958 C
25. Tpl. T, 1st Ct.: Brick chamber i	<i>7</i>	'			0464 0 0465 N 0466 0 0467 0 0468 N 0470 0					0469 C
					0471 N 0472 J					
26. Tpl. T, 1st Ct.: Brick chamber ii	0693 D		0482 R		0449 I 0450 I 0451 I		0481 L	0458 L 0459 L 0886 L	0479 В	

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27 Tpl. T, 1st Ct.: Brick chamber iii	••				0452 M 0454 J 0518 J 0519 A 0521 O 0522 O	0453 F		••	0456 A 0457 B	0455 D 0520 C
28. Tpl. T, 1st Ct.: Brick chamber iv						• •	• •		••	* *
29. Tpl. T, 1st Ct.: Brick chamber v	0524 D 2189		0514 T 0532 E	0531 1	0509 D 0510 K 0511 M 0525 K 0526 K 0529 O 0530 C	0527 В 0528 В	0512 0 0513 V 0533 T		••	o535 C
30. Tpl. T, 1st Ct.: Brick chamber vi			•• ,		(0805 N)			••		
31. Tpl. T.: Entrance to Hyp.		• •	0704 G			• •	0500 H 0706 D 0720 F	0705 J		0695 B 0721 C 0722 C
32. Tpl. T.: Hyp. ¹	0694 D 0799 E 0800 G 0801 G 0802 G 0803 G 1128(?) G 1129(?) G 2190		0673 Q 0674 H 0675 C 0676 R 0696 H 0702 U 1069 T	0678 в 0698 в	0692 C 0697 K 0923 O 0955 M 1001 M	••	o677 T \$0680 Q \$0681 Q \$0682 Q \$0683 Q \$0684 Q \$0685 V \$0686 Q \$0687 Q \$0688 Q \$0689 Q \$0699 G	••	0691 E 0727 C	0679 C 0700 C 0701 C 0726 C 0888 C

The placing of an object under No. 32 does not exclude the possibility of its having been found in the 'Bronze Find' (No. 33): it merely denotes that it was not specially mentioned as having been found there. Three main areas of the conflagration, which I have here called A, B, and C, are shown in pls. LVIII a, b, and c respectively. Area A is the 'Bronze Find'. In this and the following section of the provenience list * indicates an object satisfactorily identifiable in pl. LVIII a and therefore certainly from the 'Bronze Find'. † indicates objects certainly from area B because identifiable in pl. LVIII b. ‡ indicates objects certainly from area C because identifiable in pl. LVIII c. More, however, can be seen in the photographs than can be safely identified.

The relative positions of A and B may be gauged from the appearance of two handles [0657/3 and 4] and a situla [0654] in the top right corner of pl. LVIII a and in the top centre of pl. LVIII b. A is described as having been in the middle of the Ct. and C as having been near the S. side of the entrance to the 1st Ct. Since A and B were adjacent, while B and C contained parts of the same portable shrine (section 7 q of Object-register), B must have lain between A and C.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32. Tpl. T: Hyp. (cont.)			• •	••			0703 Q 0725 K 1066 K 1067 K 1074 T 2191			••
33. Tpl. T, Hyp.: BF			0568 B 0569 B *0575 A 0576 R 0577 R 0578 R 0579 R 0580 R 0581 R 0582 R 0583 R 0584 R 0585 R 0586 R 0587 R *0604 F 0605 O *0606 O *0607 E 0608 F 0609 N 0611 Q 0612 G 0613 G 0614 G 0615 R 0616 T 0617 I 0618 M 0619 J 0620 J 0621 I 0622 H 0623 H 0624 H *0625 T *0640 H		0571 M 0573 B *†0654 D 0655 D *0656 D	0570 B 0670 G 0672 F	0588 T 0589 T 0590 T 0591 T 0592 T 0593 T 0594 T 0595 T 0596 T 0597 T 0598 T 0600 T 0601 T 0602 T 0627 I 0628 L 0630 L 0631 B *0631 bis L 0632 B 0633 L *0634 B *0635 B 0636 B 0637 B 0638 B 0637 B 0638 B 0639 B 0641 C 0642 C *0643 V 0644 C 0653 V *0657 H 0658 E 0659 E 0660 E 0661 A 0662 A	0544 J 0545 J 0546 J 0547 J 0548 J 0559 J 0551 J 0552 J 0553 J 0555 J 0555 G 0556 CC 0560 CC 0560 CC 0561 CC 0562 DD 0563 DD 0564 DD *0565 W 0566 L 067 L 0961? J 0962? J 1085 CC	обб9 д	0574 C 0668 D

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
33. Tpl. T: Hyp., BF. (cont.)		••	0645 L 0646 L 0647 L 0648 L 0649 K *0650 K 0651 K 0652 K 0934 H				0663 M 0664 K 0665 E 0666 U *†0667 Q 0671 G 0977 T 0978 T		••	
34. Tpl. T: Hyp. Shrine of Aspelta	0911 C			* *					• •	
35. Tpl. T: Rm. D	0933 C									0765 C
6. Tpl. T: Dais Rm. E	0811 D	0728 B 0729 A 0730 E 0731 A 0732 H					••			
7. Tpl. T: Rm. G	41		0491 bis A 1024 R		0719 G		* *	1021 CC 1022 CC 1023 DD 1025 CC		
38. Tpl. T: Rm. J			0715 A							
39. Tpl. T: Sanct.	• •		• •		• •			0980 J 1079 J 1102 DD		
40. Tpl. T: unspecified	0829 g	0932 I 0956 E	0822 U 0830 G 0834 H 0878 K 0879 J 0880 Q 0889 R 0894 G 0905 P 0939 U 0972 L 0973 L 0979 T 1027 K 1030 R	1017 V	0904 L 0999 I		0572 F 0835 L 0836 D 0837 D 0840 H 0931 L 0937 A 0938 A 1070 K 1072 A 1073 S 1087? T	0813 DD 0824 N 0876 P 0887 CC 0928 DD 0929 DD 0948 N 1016 J 1077 J 1078 J 1080 J 1097 CC		0816 p 0817 p 0892 c

	I	2	3	4	5	6	. 7	8	9	10
40. Tpl. T: unspecified (cont.)	••		1036 R 1037 R 1038 R 1039 R 1040 R 1047 R 1049 G		••					
41. Tpl. T: Exterior, S. side, including site II	1071 A		0443 B	0751 P	0735?C	0733 F	0982 F			0542 D 0723 C
42. Tpl. T: Foundation deposit, NE. corner	·				0743 A	0749 F	0746 L 0747 L	0745 L 0748 L		0744 C
43. Tpl. T: Exterior, N. side			0736 Т				'			
44. Tpl. T: Foundation deposit, SE. corner			• •		0738 A 0742 O		0741 L	0739 L 0740 L		0737 P
45. E. Palace: Exterior, S. side		0126 F 0273 F 0301 F								
46. E. Palace: Rm. A (Pillared Rm.)				0304 P 0310 Q 0311 N 0312 P 0313 G	0305 B 0306 G 0308 G		0314 B	0307 0 0309 V 0315 0	0316 Н	
47. E. Palace: Rm. F	0784 C									
48. E. Palace: Rm. G (NW. Rm.)		0095 F 0096 C 0127 C	0093 S 0097 A 0302 B	0102 M 0104 O 0105 L 0108 S 0109 W 0110 H 0111 P 0130 W	0098 F 0106 F 0132 G	0094 A 0303 F	0103 N 0107 E 0133 H 0134 B	0100 R 0101 U 0129 T	0099 C	
49. E. Palace: unspecified	0019 В		0318 R 0319 R 0832 R 0833 T	0863 Z 0874 AA 0986 P 1059 M 1061 R	0317 J 0320 F	0827 A 0872 G 0984 G 0994 F 0995 G	0806? в 0996 О	0864 L 0865 F 0866 K 0867 U 0868 Z 0869 O	0112 C 0113 B 0114 bis C	0812 0

	ı	64	3	4	2	9	7	8	6	OI
49. E. Palace: unspecified (cont.)	:	:	:		:	:	:	0870 E 0871 B 0873 D 0882 N 1099 CC	:	
50. Cemetery: grave 1	:		:	0003 P 0004 H	000 J	:	0002 N	:	:	:
51. Cemetery: grave 2	:	:	:				:	:	:	0005 A
52. Cemetery: grave 3	:	:	:	:	N 8000 N 8000	:	:	х 9000	:	:
53. Various	0781 G	:	:	o713 D	0009 I 0074 O 0773 I 0780 H 0919 I 0922 O 0922 O	TIII F	0072 P 0523 K	0070 L 0762 X 0763 X 0764 X 0852 X 0852 X 0853 X 0855 X 0855 X	оо73 в	0071 C 0734 C 1012 C 1013 C 1014 C 1015 C
54. Exact place of discovery unknown	:	о895 в	0838 T 0946 B 0947 B 0951 A 0951 A 0951 R 1018 A 1033 D 1041 R 1088 R	0807 C 0808 D 0900 N 0901 P 0959 H 1031 O 1050 C 1058 I	0714 L 0903 B 0903 B 0921 O 0925 I 0926 O 0968 G 0998 O 1002 O 1003 O 1004 O 1005 O 1005 O 1005 O 1005 O 1005 O 1005 O 1005 O 1005 O	0724 F 0759 bis E 0819 D 0828 D 0843 C 0891 F 0969 C 1035 F	0766 T 0823 V 0875 B 0945 N 0999 R 0991 R 1075 T	0818 M 0845 M 0847 X 0848 X 0849 X 0850 X 0851 L 0851 L 0851 L 0940 Y 0944 N 0944 N 0944 N 0944 N 0944 N 0944 N 0944 N	:	0889 bis c 1026 c 1113 c 1118 c

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OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31

(c) CROSS-REFERENCE INDEX

The purpose of this index is to facilitate the looking up of descriptions, drawings, and photographs of objects mentioned in the text. The first three digits of the object-number (always placed in square brackets except in section (b) and the present section of this chapter) must first be found in the left column of figures. Level with these and below the last digit (to be found in the line of figures at the top of the table) will be seen a category number and section letter. These refer to the category and section of the Description of Objects (pp. 133 ff.) wherein the object will be found under its number. With the description will be found a list of references to the object in this publication including drawings, photographs, and references to other publications if they exist. Object-numbers with 'bis' will be found at the end of this list. For 'X' see p. xviii.

Example: [0137] is in section 3 R (p. 146).

	0	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
000	X	5 J	7 N	4 P	4 H	IO A	8 Y	5 N	5 N	5 I
001	IA	IA	I A	I G	2 G	6 G	5 A	9 B	2 I	I B
002	71	71	8 cc	7 K	9 B	3 R	9 B	7 J	9 E	7 G
003	7 G	4 E	4 H	8 cc	8 cc	9 C*	7 G	5 G	7 T	9 B
0 0 4	3 B	6 c	50	50	50	9 B	6 c	3 R	40	6 F
0 0 5	9 B	IO C	50	6 A	3 R	7 E	7 T	7 T	9 B	IO D
006	9 B	9 B	3 R	9 G	4 K	80	9 B	5 G	8 AA	8 cc
007	8 L	IOC	7 P	9 B	50	9 B	8 A	8 s	50	50
0 0 8	50	4 A	4 M	IO C	9 B	5 G	8 cc	4 T	4 E	7 G
009	IOC	9 B	7 M	3 S	6 A	2 F	2 C	3 A	5 F	9 C
0 1 0	8 R	8 U	4 M	7 N	40	4 L	5 F	7 E	4 S	4 G
OII	4 H	4 P	9 C	9 B	4 E*	4 T	8 cc	8 s	5 G	7 G
0 I 2	6 G	6 G	6 G	4 E	8 cc	6 G	2 F	2 C	8 U	8т
O I 3	4 W	4 N	5 G	7 H	7 B	3 L	3 L	3 R	3 R	7 T
0 I 4	9 B	9 B	8 cc	6 F	IO C	IOC	7 T	7 T	7 V	7 V
O I 5	7 G	7 G	7 H	7 H	7 H	9 B	7 P	7 P	7 1	7 V
o 1 6	7 V	6 G	7 G	7 G	7 V	7 V	7 K	8 cc	4 H	4 P
017	4 P	9 B*	7 T	8 cc	8 cc	8 s	8 c	4 E	4 T	4 U
о 18	3 A	4 B	7 K	7 G	7 G	7 G	8 cc	8 cc	8 s	8 EE
019	7 G	4 P	4 G	4 G	6 G	4 G	7 V	7 M	7 V	9 B
020	7 R	7 K	9 B	3 V	4 P	4 G	9 D	8 s	7 P	4 G
0 2 I	4 T	7 G	8 s	4 T	5 K	50	9 B	7 G	8 cc	8 cc
0 2 2	8 cc	8 EE	8 s	8 s	8 s	8 s	4 T	4 T	9 C	8 D
0 2 3	4 E	4 E	4 G	4 U	4 G	4 S	4 S	7 K	7 K	7 K
024	7 G	7 G	7 G	7 G	4 CC	7 G	7 H	9 B	9 B	9 B
0 2 5	7 S	7 S	9 B	7 S	7 P	7 P	7 J	7.3	10 C	9 G
026	IO D	9 B	9 B	4 E	4 A	4 P	4 S	4 F	4 F	IO A
027	IO A	7 G	7 K	2 F	3 D	8в	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc*
0 2 8	8 s	5 G .	4 T	4 T	4 E	4 P	4 G	7 H	7 K	7 P
029	7 M	7 T	7 J	7.1	7.1	5 K	7 K	4 P	- 4 P	7 G
030	7 G	2 F	3 B	6 F	4 P	5 B	5 G	80	5 G	8 v
031	4 Q	4 N	4 P	4 G	7 B	80	9 H	5 J	3 R	3 R
0 3 2	5 F	3 R	3 R	3 R	7 M	7 K	7 G	9 B	7 K	9 B
0 3 3	6 F	3 H	9 B	9 B	7 T	3 R	2 G	2 G	7 G	40
0 3 4	40	9 H	6 G	7 G	8 cc	8 s	8 s	8 EE	8 EE	8 D
0 3 5	4 F	8 11	5 K	7 F	7 M	7 M	7 M	3 B	7 K	4 S
0 3 6	8 cc	4 U	80	9 D	7 M	70	6 G	IA	8 Q	8 cc
0 3 7	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 JJ
0 3 8	8 11	8 јј	8 11	8 јј	8 11	8 w	8 w	8 w	8 Q	8 Q
0 3 9	81	8 Q	8 A	8 A	8 s	8 s	8 м	8 x	8 FF	8 FF
040	8 FF	4 W	4 D	8 EE	8 D	4 AA	4 I	5 E	5 E	5 G
041	4 X	4 X	4 X	4 P	7 K	9 B	9 F	80	8 GG	8 GG
0 4 2	4 W	4 E	4 R	4 A	4 I	4 AA	4 AA	8 11	8 11	7 T
0 4 3	8 cc	8 s	8 EE	8 GG	8 GG	8 FF	8 FF	7 V	9 B	9 C
0 4 4	4 P	7 K	9 F	3 B	3 H	70	7 T	9 B	9 H	5 I
0 4 5	5 I	5 I	5 M	6 F	3 **	10	/ -	9 5	8 L	8 L

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0 4 6	10 C	I A	I A	2 G	5 0	5 N	50	5 0	5 N	IO C
47	50	5 N	5 J	9 B	x	5 A	I A	5 N	2 D	9 B
4 8	IA	7 L	3 R	I D	2 I	6 E	IOB	IO B	7 F	2 J
4 9	2 J	2 1*	2 C	9 D	IO C	IO C	7 M	2 G	IA	IA
5 0	7 H	7 M	7 M	7 M	7 M	7 M	6 D	5 K	8 L*	5 D
5 1	5 K	5 M	70	7 V	3 T	3 T	3 T	3 T	5 J	5 A
5 2	10 C	50	50	7 K	I D	5 K	5 K	6 в	6 в	50
5 3	5 C	4 I	3 R	7 T	x	10 C	8 L	5 0	7 V	3 R
0 5 4	6 F	2 F	10 D	IF	8 ј	8 ј	8 J	8 J	8 ј	8 J
	8 J	8 J	8 J	8 J	8 J	8 1	8 1	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc
5 5	8 cc	8 cc	8 DD	8 DD	8 DD	8 w	8 L	8 L	3 B	3 B
5 6										
5 7	6 в	5 M	7 F	5 B	10 C	3 A	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R
5 8	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	7 T	7 T
5 9	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T	7 T
060	7 T	7 T	7 T	3 F	3 F	3 0	30	3 E	3 F	3 N
061	3 N	3 Q	3 G	3 G	3 G	3 R	3 T	3 I	3 M	3 J
062	3 J	3 I	3 H	3 H	3 H	3 T	3 T	71	7 L	7 L
063	7 L	7 B*	7 B	7 L	7 B	7 B	7 B	7 B	7 B	7 B
064	3 H	7 C	7 C	7 V	7 C	3 L	3 L	3 L	3 L	3 K
0 6 5	3 K	3 K	3 K	7 V	5 D	5 D	5 D	7 H	7 E	7 E
066	7 E	7 A	7 A	7 M	7 K	7 E	7 U	7 Q	IO D	9 D
067	6 G	7 G	6 F	3 Q	7 H	3 C	3 R	7 T	4 E	IOC
068	7 Q	7 Q	7 Q	7 Q	7 Q	7 V	7 Q	7 Q	7 Q	7 Q
069	7 Q	9 E	5 C	ID	ID	IO B	3 H	5 K	4 E	7 G
070	10 C	IO C	3 U	7 Q	3 G	8 J	7 D	8 AA	8 AA	3 T
071	I G#	I G	8 AA	1		3 A	I G	8 AA	6 F	5 G
				4 D	5 L 6 F	_			2 B	2 A
072	7 F	10 C	10 C	10 C		7 K	10 C	9 C		8 L
073	2 E	2 A	2 H	6 F	10 C	5 C	3 T	10 A	5 A	
074	8 L	7 L	5 0	5 A	IO C	8 L	7 L	7 L	8 L	6 F
0 7 5	IO A	4 P	8 DD	IO A	50	2 J	3 A	4 S	6 F	6 F*
076	IO A	5 0	8 x	8 x	8 x	10 C	7 T	8 x	4 Y	7 M
077	7 M	2 H	IO C	5 I	5 N	6 E*	6 E	6 E	I A	I G
078	5 H	I G	5 A	I C	IC	5 N	5 N	10 C	6 c	5 A
079	I A	5 A	IO C	IA	IA	IA	I G	I G	I G	IE
080	I G	I G	I G	I G	7 V	5 N	7 B	4 C	4 D	5 E
о 8 г	5 E	ID	IO C	8 DD	x	5 K	IO D	IO D	8 м	6 D
082	x	X	3 U	7 V	8 N	7 K	7 K	6 A	6 D	I G
083	3 Q	X	3 R	3 T	3 H	7 L	7 D	7 D	3 T	8 11
084	7 H	X	8 JJ	6 c	X	8 м	8 11	8 x	8 x	8 x
085	8 x	8 L	8 x	8 x	8 x	8 x	8 x	8 x	8 x	8 x
086	8 x	8 x	8 x	4 Z	8 L	8 F	8 K	8 U	8 z	80
087	8 E	8 E	6 G	8 D	4 AA	7 B	8 P	3 T	3 K	3 J
088	1	8 GG	8 N	8 JJ		_	8 L	8 cc	10 C	3 R*
089	3 Q				8 11	8 11			8 L	
	10 C	6 F	IO C	50	3 G	2 E	X	8 11		7 U
0 9 0	4 N	4 P	7 M	5 B	5 L	3 P	8 L	5 M	8 вв	8 BB
0 9 1	8 BB	I C	X	7 V	7 V	7 S	7 S	8 JJ	7 S	5 I
0 9 2	5 I	50	5 0	50	50	5 1	50	8 DD	8 DD	8 DD
0 9 3	8 J	7 L	2 I	IC	3 H	3 H	3 H	7 A	7 A	3 U
0 9 4	8 Y	8 нн	8 нн	8 x	8 N	7 N	3 B	3 B	8 N	8 н
0 9 5	8 N	3 A	4 H	7 L	5 M	5 M	2 E	7 K	IO C	4 H
096	2 A	8 ј	8 ј	3 R	3 R	8 x	4 BB	X	5 G	6 c
097	4 L	3 R	3 L	3 L	3 L	x	x	7 T	7 T	7 T
0 9 8	8 ј	X	7 F	8 AA	6 G	IO C	4 P	7 R	7 R	7 R
099	7 R	7 R	5 0	8 K	6 F	6 G	70	50	50	5 1
100	5 0	5 M	50	50	50	50	50	5 K	5 J	5 I
IOI	50	50	10 C	10 C	10 C	10 C	8 J	4 V	3 A	4 M
102	4 M	8 cc	8 cc	8 DD	3 R	8 cc	10 C	3 K	4 Q	4 H
103		40	X	3 D	8 Y	6 F	3 R			
	3 R							3 R	3 R	3 R
104	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 R	3 G
105	4 C	X	8 BB	8 BB	4 E	4 R	4 H	4 H	4 I	4 M
106	4 P	4 R	5 B	4 J	7 H	7 K	7 K	7 K	7 K	3 T
107	7 K	I A	7 A	7 S	7 T	7 T	4 AA	8 J	8 ј	8 J
108	8 ј	8 K	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	7 T	3 R	3 S
109	8 x	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc	8 cc
IIO	8 cc	8 s	8 DD	8 FF	8 FF	. 8 јј	8 JJ	8 JJ	8]]	8 cc
III	7 V	6 F	6 F	IO C	IO C	6 F	IO A	8 BB	10 C	IO C
	8 AA	8 w								

OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31

*The asterisks in the above list are meant as reminders that 'bis' numbers exist.

Bis nu	mbers
Number	Section
0035 bis	8 G
0114 bis	9 C
0171 bis	9 B
0491 bis	3 A
0631 bis	7 L
0710 bis	I G
0759 bis	6 E
0775 bis	6 E
0889 bis	IO C

(d) INDEX TO THE REGISTER

	(a) INDEA 10 1	IIL KLO	DIDK
CATEGORY 1.	STONE stelae, model altars, censers,	3 M	bronze lion-headed deity
CHILDONI I	offering-tables, stands, model dais, stone	3 N	bronze Min
	parts, and fragments of buildings.	3 0	bronze mummiform deities
I A	stelae	3 P	bronze Mūt
I B	offering-table	3 Q	bronze Onuris
I C	columns	3 R	bronze Osiris
I D	model altars and model dais	3 S	bronze Zeus
I E	model obelisk	3 T	fragments of bronze statuettes
I F	window-grille	3 U	uncertain bronze figure
I G	loose blocks	3 V	gold kneeling king
		CATEGORY 4.	BEADS, PELLETS, PENDANTS
CATEGORY 2.	STONE statues and parts of statues.	4 A	barrel beads, type 1 a
	(For small statues see CAT. 3.)	4 B	barrel bead, type 1 b
2 A	ape	4 C	barrel beads, type I c
2 B	base	4 D	barrel beads, type 1 d
2 C	anthropomorphic deities	4 E	barrel beads, type I e
2 D	falcon	4 F	barrel beads, type uncertain
2 E	human	4 G	tubular beads, type 2 a
2 F	lion	4 H	cylinder beads, type 2 b
2 G	ram	4 I	cylinder beads, type 2 c
2 H	sphinx	4 J	globular beads, type 3 a
2 I	uncertain	4 K	globular beads, type 3 b
2 J	votive feet	4 L	globular beads, type 3 c
CATEGORY 3.	STATUETTES, small Statues, Figures,	4 M	globular beads, type 3 d
3.	of any material except ivory, wood, clay,	4 N	globular beads, type 3 e
	pottery (terra-cotta), and mud, for which	40	globular beads, type uncertain
	see CAT. 6. Small animals, reptiles, &c.,	4 P	ring beads, type 4
	see CAT. 7.	4 Q	flower beads, type 5 A
2.4	small stone figures	4 R	flower beads, types 5 b, 5 c, 5 d
3 A	faience figures	4 S	disk beads, type 6
3 B	bronze Amūn	4 T	discoid beads, type 7 a
3 C	bronze ape	4 U	discoid beads, type 7 b
3 D	bronze Atūm	4 V	Hathor-head bead, type 8
3 E	bronze falcon-headed deities	4 W	
3 F	bronze Harpocrates	4 X	pellets, type 9
3 G		4 Y	
3 H	bronze Isis	4 Z	ear pendant, type 10 b
3 1	bronze Isis bronze Isis with infant Horus	4 A	4
3 J		4 A	2 1
3 K			bag-shaped pendant, type 10 e
3 L	bronze kneeling king	4 0	bag shaped pendant, type xe

		Object-Regi	SIEK 1929	-31	
Category	5 A 5 B 5 C 5 D 5 E	VESSELS, POTS, MORTARS sandstone and granite vessels alabaster vessels glass vessels bronze vessels faience circular stands	CATEGORY 8.	FAIR OTH MET	
	5 F	faience ring-stands	8 A	faien	ce Amūn, Amon-Rēc (flat)
	_	other faience vessels	8 в		n-Rēc (amulet)
	5 G	steatite vessel	8 c	Bast	(Ubastet) (amulet)
	5 H		8 D	bosse	es
	5 1	pottery jars and bowls, wide-mouthed	8 E	cowr	ies
	5 J	pottery jars and bottle, narrow-mouthed	8 F	Hath	or (amulet)
	5 K	pottery four footed dishes	8 G		amulet)
	5 L	pottery lide	8 н	Ptah	Pataikos (amulet)
	5 M	pottery lids	8 1	ram ((flat)
	5 N	various pottery vessels potsherds	8 ј		s heads (flat-backed)
	50	potsnerds	8 к	faien	ce ram's head (amulet)
CATEGORY	7 6	IVODY WOOD CLAY DOTTEDY	8 L		os plaques and seals
DATEGORI	0.	IVORY, WOOD, CLAY, POTTERY	8 м	uncla	ssified amulets
		(TERRA-COTTA), AND MUD OBJECTS, MOULDS		Amul torals	ets, flat inlays, plaques, and pec- capable of being classified by
	6 A	ivory		refere	nce to hieroglyphs, thus:
	6в	pottery lamps	0 37	8	
	6 c	pottery moulds	8 N	M	Bes
	6 D	pottery stamps	8 o	R	eye
	6 E	pottery and mud weights	8 P	X	bull
	6 F	various clay, pottery, and mud objects		X	
	6 G	wood	8 Q	20	lion (flat)
CATEGORY	7.	IMPLEMENTS AND ORNA- MENTS OF METAL, including	8 R 8 S	B	nfr and c3
		SMALL BRONZE ANIMALS, REPTILES, URAEI, &c.	8 т	M	falcon
	7 A	bronze 'angle-pieces'.	8 U	Sea .	crocodile
	7 B	small bronze animals, birds, reptiles,	8 v	8	uraeus
	12	&c.	0 1	5	uracus
	7 C	bronze arm censers	8 w	盘	1. scarab beetle (flat)
	7 D	arrow-heads	8 x	A	a annul
	7 E	bronze cylinders	ОА	何	2. scarab
	7 F	bronze door-fittings	8 y	(祭)	3. scaraboid
	7 G	gold leaf and tape		(19)	
	7 H	bronze handles and handle-like objects	8 z		fly
	71	bronze heads (not parts of statuettes)	8 AA	340	scorpion
	7 J	knives	8 вв	Y	
	7 K	nails and studs	O BB	0	papyrus stem
	7 L	plaques and flat inlay ornaments (metal)	8 cc	W	lotus-flower (flat)
	7 M	bronze plating	0 ==		1-1
	7 N	finger-rings (seal)	8 DD	36	daisy
	70	other rings (metal)	8 EE	0	sun(?)
	7 P	bronze rods	8 FF	Δ	hill
	7 Q	portable shrine (parts of)	8 GG	0	finger-ring
	7 R	split pins	8 нн	2	
	7 S	staples and clamps		051	
	7 T	bronze uraei	8 11	丫 ₹1	combined
	7 U	wings	QTT	0	cartouche (flat)
	7 V	miscellaneous	8 јј		cartouche (flat)

CATEGORY 9.	INDETERMINATE FRAGMENTS		9 H	paint
9 A	alabaster	0		Y/ADIA '
9 B	bronze	CATEGORY	10.	VARIA
9 C	faience		IO A	bones and bone objects
9 D	glass		IO B	fabric, &c.
9 E	iron		IO C	stone implements and small stone
9 F	lapis lazuli			objects
9 G	lead		IO D	unclassified

(e) DESCRIPTIONS OF OBJECTS

The normal order in which the details are listed is: 1. Object-number in square brackets; 2. description; 3. find-spot; 4. present whereabouts if known or as stated in the records; 5. references to vols. I and II (in heavy type) and other refs.; 6. dimension(s). Italics indicate quotations from the excavation records and are frequently resorted to when the object has not been identified. All measurements are in metres, even if no 'm.' follows. Measurements of objects which have tangs (i.e. projections to go into sockets) are exclusive of the tangs unless otherwise stated. Grid-numbers refer to the grid in vol. I pl. 1. References to types of vessels are to the pottery corpus in Ann. Arch. Anthr. 11 pls. xv ff. Abbreviations for types of ware (SCW, F. Db., &c.) are those used by Reisner in Kerma I-III (HAS 5 41) and Kerma IV-V (HAS 6 325). These terms are applied when the description fits: they do not guarantee identity of composition. The term 'blue gl.' implies faience unless the contrary is stated.

CATEGORY 1

STONE STELAE, MODEL ALTARS, OFFERING-TABLES, STONE PARTS AND FRAGMENTS OF BUILDINGS

I A. STELAE

[0010]. Grey sandstone round-topped stela of the time of Tutankhamūn containing hymn to Amon-Rēa and funerary wishes for the tpl. scribe in the House of Rēa, the Governor of Gempaten, Panakht. Inscribed front and sides. Figures in shallow sunk relief, signs incised. Much of surface of front and edges lost. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), leaning against W. half of S. wall, beside and to l. (E.) of [0011]. Merowe Museum No. 54. Inscr. I. I pp. 1-3, pls. 2, 3; II pp. 10, 30. 0.76×0.53×0.15.

[0011]. Sandstone, round-topped, almost entirely defaced. Figures in relief, signs incised. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), S. wall, W. side, beside [0010] and 0.67 W. of it. Still in situ. Inscr. LI. I pp. 91-2, pl. 41; II p. 30. 1.00×0.62×0.17.

[0012]. Frags. of deep red sandstone stela, probably of King Aryamani (of First Mer. Dynasty of Napata?). Round-topped, plain except for traces of lines and columns of debased hieroglyphic inscription incised on edges. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), SE. corner. Inscribed portion A (cut off), Brit. Mus. Portion B in situ. Inscr. XV. I pp. 80–1, pl. 34; II p. 30. Over-all dimensions appear to have been 1.47×1.085×0.29.

[0367]. Grey granite round-topped stela of Taharqa. Figures in shallow sunk relief, signs incised. Large part of surface lost. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), interior, W. wall, N. half. Copenhagen 1713. Inscr. VII. I pp. 41-4, pls. 13, 14; II pp. 6, 71. 1.925×0.839×0.263.

[0461]. Grey granite round-topped stela of Taharqa, damaged at top and bottom r. Figures in shallow sunk relief, signs incised. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (F 14), lying face upwards at SW. side of col. 9. Merowe Museum No. 53 (Khartoum No. 2679). Inscr. VI. Cf. SNR. 14 pl. I 2. I pp. 32-41, pls. 11, 12; II pp. 6, 71. 1.82×0.85×0.30.

[0462]. Grey granite round-topped stela of Taharqa in almost perfect condition. Figures in sunk

relief, signs incised. Back slightly convex. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. wall, S. half, leaning against wall. Merowe Museum No. 52 (Khartoum No. 2678). Inscr. IV. I pp. 14-21, pls. 7, 8; II pp. 6, 71. 2.08×0.81×0.35.

[0476]. Inscribed frags. of grey granite stela (?) of Aspelta. Poor cutting, signs small. One fragment blackened by fire. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), SE. corner. Ash. Mus. 1932.1295. Inscr. XLI. I p. 89, pl. 40; II p. 71. Original Ht. unknown. W. approx. 0.50. Greatest preserved T. 0.17.

[0480]. Inscribed frags. of grey granite. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), NE. corner. Found to be small pieces of stelae [0498] and [0499], in drawings of which they are incorporated.

[0498]. Grey granite round-topped stela of Taharqa, damaged at l. side, but some missing fragments found (cf. [0480]). Figures in sunk relief, signs incised. Text provides duplicates of 'High Nile' and the 'Tanis' stelae. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. wall, N. half, backed against wall between stela [0499] and ram [0497]. Copenhagen 1712. Inscr. V. I pp. 22–32, pls. 9, 10; II pp. 6, 71. 2·02×1·22×0·32.

[0499]. Grey granite round-topped stela of Anlamani, damaged at top. Broken from top to bottom and r. side missing except for about quarter of height at bottom. Figures in sunk relief, signs incised, but some also in sunk relief. Fragments [0480]. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. wall, N. half, against wall to N. of [0498]. Copenhagen 1709. Inscr. VIII. I pp. 44–50, pls. 15, 16; II pp. 6, 16, 17. 1.65×0.86×0.25.

[0778]. Yellowish sandstone round-topped stela of King Aryamani. Figures in flat unmodelled relief, signs incised, debased and mostly unintelligible. Soft and friable. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), face downwards in floor between W. wall of court and cols. 5 and 6. Broke into many frags. when lifted. On edges also a no longer legible inscription. Copenhagen 1708. Inscr. XIV. I pp. 76–80, pls. 32, 33; II p. 30. 1.61×1.30×0.21.

[0790]. Grey granite round-topped stela of Taharqa, broken through centre but little lost. Figures and signs all incised. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), W. wall, N. half, leaning against wall to N. of [0367]. Copenhagen 1707. Inscr. III. I pp. 4–14, pls. 7, 8; II pp. 6, 71. 1·31×0·71×0·29.

[0793]. Frag. of soft white sandstone stela (?) with incised Mer. cursive inscription of early style. Originally plastered. Characters and dividing-lines coloured red. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14). Inscr. 25. I p. 100; II p. 75. L. 0·16.

[0794]. Another frag. of the same. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14). Inscr. 26. I p. 100; II p. 75. L. 0.085.

[0795]. Another frag. of the same. Same place. Inscr. 27. I p. 100; II p. 75. L. 0.075.

[1071]. Another frag. of the same, found by the writer in 1935 outside Tpl. T on S. side, whither it had perhaps been moved in 1930–1. (Left in Tpl. T, 1st Ct.) Inscr. 24. Ip. 100, pl. 52. L. 0.21.

I B. OFFERING-TABLE

[0019]. Plain Mer. sandstone offering-table, rectangular, with spout. Unused and uninscribed. E. Palace (A 15). Brit. Mus. II p. 115. L. 0.37, W. 0.20.

I C. COLUMNS

[0783]. Plain sandstone capital. Tpl. B, 2nd Ct. (J 14), at base of col. 3 and presumably belonging to it. In situ. II p. 46, fig. 13. Diam. 0.58, Ht. 0.44.

[0784]. Red sandstone capital with floral design in relief. E. Palace (A 15). Mer. (?), but there is perhaps more than a fancied resemblance to the design seen on a Christian capital from Faras, Ann. Arch. Anthr. 13 pl. lxii no. 6. II pp. 25, 115, pl. LXVIII b. No dimensions given.

[0911]. Capital and upper part of worn red sandstone model column. Top (abacus) hollowed to depth of 0.015, for use as incense burner (?). Tpl. T, Shrine of Aspelta (D 14), i.e. to N. of Shrine of Taharqa. Of same red sandstone as that of Wall of Aspelta. II pl. LXVIII a. Ht. 0.22, section about 0.08 square.

[0933]. Composite sandstone column and base, made up from drums taken from Tpl. T, colonnade rm. D (C/D 14), one drum missing. Palm capital with five rings of binding and loops. Copenhagen 1711. II pp. 100, 107; pl. LX c. Present Ht. 4·17.

I D. MODEL ALTARS AND MODEL DAIS

See Mond and Myers, *The Bucheum* III pl. lxii No. 14 = I p. 78. Resin was found in the top of the Bucheum specimen.

[0483]. Square sandstone base in three steps with remains of lower part of small column. Traces of corner-pieces. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), NE. corner. Brussels E 6949. **II pl. LXIX a.** Plinth 0·13×0·043.

[0524]. Top part of square sandstone model altar. Roll-moulding at sides and at top below cornice. The four horns enclose bowl of circular section. Censer. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber v. Brussels E 6949. II p. 73, pl. LXIX a. 0.093×0.093×0.093.

[0693]. Lower part of nearly square sandstone model altar painted black, yellow, and red. Sides yellow enclosed in border of black, this again enclosed in border of red. Down centre row of black dots on vertical red band. Remains of bowl at top. Censer. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber ii. Brit. Mus. II p. 72, pl. LXIX b. 0·19×0·22×Ht. 0·27.

[0694]. Another, said to be similar to [0693], but smaller, plainer, and less well preserved. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), SE. corner. May be identical with [2190].

[0811]. Limestone model dais with double staircase of eight steps on ramp with sloping treads. Remains of feet of cynocephalus on dais. On sides of stair ramp dedicatory inscription of scribe Parēc. Tpl. T, Dais-rm. E (D 14), between dais and door to Pronaos. Brit. Mus. (No. 63583). Inscr. XXI. I p. 83, pl. 36; II pl. LXIX c. Ht. 0.20, W. 0.09.

I E. MODEL OBELISK

[0799]. Broken sandstone model obelisk, in two steps, top portion with vertical ridges. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), S. half. II p. 92, pl. LXVIII c. Ht. 0.70, base 0.24 square.

I F. WINDOW GRILLE

[0543]. Sandstone window grille, Mer., in form of 'Sa'-amulet as mullion enclosed in rectangular frame with decorated border of diamonds. Tpl. T, Pylon (F 14), S. side of door, leaning against jamb inside doorway at floor-level. Copenhagen 1710. II p. 212, pl. LXVIII d. Ht. 0·38, W. 0·27.

I G. LOOSE BLOCKS

Note. There are many more loose blocks at Kawa, mostly from Tpl. T, than are mentioned here. This list contains only those which were removed from the site or were mentioned in the account of the excavation as deserving special notice.

[0013]. Large granite block, probably originally basis for statue, subsequently used for grinding. Three basins hollowed out on upper surface. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), between cols. 2 and 3. II p. 30. 0.86×0.48×0.45.

[0710]. Sandstone block with border binding, part of frieze of stars and upper part of cartouche. Mer. Probably fits to [0716]. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), S. door, inside. I pl. 35, beside and to left of the two blocks [0716]; II pp. 23, 75.

[0710 bis]. Another similar, with signs 🛫. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), S. door, inside. II p. 23.

[0711]. Two sandstone blocks, fitting, with cartouche and titles of Akinidad and part of frieze of stars. Same place. Reverse of design of [0710], probably from l. side of doorway. Brit. Mus. (No. 1774). Inscr. 105. I pl. 58; II pp. 23, 75.

[0716]. Loose sandstone block and portion of second, containing incised and painted cartouche of Amanishakhte in yellow, red, and blue. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), near S. door. Brit. Mus. (No. 1774). Inscr. 106. I pl. 35; II pp. 23, 75.

[0779]. Sandstone block originally built into Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 15), S. wall, W. of door to Pronaos, later plastered over. Sunk relief, temp. Tut'ankhamūn, representing the Child of the Court, Superintendent of Southern Countries, Fanbearer on the King's Right, Saḥtepatenkha'y, presenting a fat bull 'for the Ka of Amon-Rē'. Ash. Mus. 1931.552. II pp. 10, 35, pls. I a, XL c. L. 1.21, Ht. 0.53. Present T. 0.14, sawn from original block.

[0781]. Small sculptured block, with defaced cartouche of Tutcankhamūn (?), apparently the King offering, found 30 m. W. of Tpl. A (K 14). Still at Kawa (?). II p. 6.

[0796]. Sandstone block with part of relief showing horseman, horse wearing hat and attendant carrying rope. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14). Ash. Mus. 1931.551. II p. 75, pl. I b. 0.78×0.40×0.09.

[0797]. Small frag. of sandstone block with relief showing procession of men and horses. Found with [0796]. The stone referred to is believed to be block No. 79 in II pl. LXV1.

[0798]. Sandstone block with part of sunk relief representing a king (prob. Taharqa) offering. On it curious graffito like bad imitation of some hieroglyphs seen on tpl. wall. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14). In situ. Inscr. 23. I p. 100, pl. 48; II p. 75.

[0800]. Sandstone block with head of Tfenet in sunk relief. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14). Unidentified, possibly same as [1129].

[0801]. Sandstone block with portion of cornice, winged disk and uraeus, from a lintel. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14?). II pl. LXVI d, block 160. L. 0.788.

[0802]. Sandstone block with name of Tfenet. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14?). L. 0.355.

[0803]. A number of sandstone blocks, partially fitting, showing queen of the Napatan period, nearly life-size, pouring libation from situla. On her head fillet with lotus-flower in front. Standing on fillet three small figures of goddesses, Tfenet (?), Isis, and Nephthys, from the head-dress of each of which springs long streamer or plume curving backward and downward behind head of queen. Tpl. T, unspecified (almost certainly from Hyp.). Brit. Mus. (No. 1771). II p. 112, pl. LXIV f-i. Chin to top of head 0·16; bottom of fillet to top of plumes 0·22.

[0829]. Small sandstone block with lower portion of raised cartouche of Queen Kasaqa, prob. part of legend to [0803] or other similar figure. Tpl. T, unspecified (Hyp.?). Ash. Mus. 1932.1297. Inscr. XLVI. I p. 90, pls. 35, 42.; II p. 112. 0.24×0.13×0.10.

[1128]. Small sandstone block with portion of human head in sunk relief. Tpl. T, Hyp. (?). Ash. Mus. 1936.664. II pl. LXVI c, block 182. 0.45×0.39×0.16.

[1129]. Sandstone block with portion of a human head and the upper part of a 1-sceptre in sunk relief. Tpl. T, Hyp. (?). Ash. Mus. 1936.663. II pl. LXVI b, block 181. 0.815×0.36×0.17. Possibly identical with [0800].

OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31

CATEGORY 2

STONE STATUES AND PARTS OF STATUES

Small stone statues not included here will be found classed as statuettes in section 3 A.

2 A. APE

[0729]. Grey granite ape on base in attitude of adoration with arms raised, back of hands against shoulders, with pilaster at back, on side of which tail is represented in relief. Inscription on back of pilaster similar to that on [0731]. Tpl. T, Dais-rm. E (D 14), lying on NE. corner of dais. Khartoum 2689 (photo. S.N.R. 14 pl. i, 1). Inscr. XXXII. I p. 87, pl. 35; II p. 97, pl. LXX a-b. Ht. 0.75.

[0731]. Grey granite ape similar to [0729], bottom of legs and feet missing, inscribed on back with names of Taharqa. Same place. Copenhagen 1705. Inscr. XXXIII. I p. 87; II p. 97.

[0960]. Two sandstone apes with disks and horns side by side on base, removed from rectangular niche in E. side of stand which supported large ram's head [0014] in Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), adjoining col. 3 on S. side. Brussels E 6973. II p. 34, pl. XL a. Over-all Ht. 0.45. Ht. of apes without base or head-dress 0.29.

2 B. BASE

[0728]. Grey granite rectangular base (stand) for statue, found near [0729] and little N. of it; it prob. belonged to it. Tpl. T, Dais-rm. E (D 14), on NE. corner of dais. Khartoum 2689. II p. 97.

2 C. ANTHROPOMORPHIC DEITIES

[0096]. Broken imperfect limestone head-dress of Onuris, conical. E. Palace, NW. rm. (A 15). Head belonging to it, see [0127]. Khartoum. II p. 115, pl. LXXII a. Ht. 0.08.

[0127]. Limestone head of Onuris, from same statue as [0096]. Wig short and composed of tight curls. Features well sculptured. Hairs of eyebrows and eyelashes indicated. Two holes drilled under neck. Remains of pilaster at back with \circ and \wedge (?). Same place. Khartoum 2756. II p. 115, pl. LXXII a. Ht. of restored head and head-dress [0096] 0·13.

[0492]. Granite head of Ptaḥ, later found to be head of seated statue of Ptaḥ ḥry-ib Gm-Itn from Kawa in Merowe Museum. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), found above floor-level at SE. corner of ram [0497]. Merowe Mus. 28 (Khartoum No. 5216). II p. 2, pl. LXXI a, b. Dimensions of complete statue 0.65 × 0.38 × 0.17.

2 D. FALCON (?)

[0478]. Small granite falcon or 'Ba'-bird, head missing. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), near ram [0463]. Brussels E 6983. Remaining Ht. 0·11.

2 E. HUMAN

[0730]. Several frags. of fine grey granite statue of Taharqa wearing pleated apron, standing on plinth, holding out rectangular offering-table with flat unmodelled relief of cakes and fowls. The figure is supported against pilaster inscribed at back with names and titles of Taharqa. Main frag. from shoulders to knees. Another frag. with feet on plinth. Smaller frags. of double uraeus, top of head with tails of double uraeus, nose. Tpl. T, Dais-rm. E (D 15) at bottom of steps to dais, backed against S. wall. Base with feet farther E. Copenhagen 1706. Inscr. XXXV. I p. 87, pl. 35; II pp. 97, 242, pl. LXXIII. Ht. of principal frag. 0.74.

It would appear from the photograph that only one and not both of the frags, named belongs to this statue.

B 1261

[0895]. Small pinkish granite statue of male figure with pleated apron. Inscribed pilaster of square section at back. L. hand holds staff of circular section. Head, shoulders, and feet missing. Probably N.K. Good workmanship, inscription badly cut. Found at Kawa by Mr. A. B. B. Howell, late Governor of Dongola Province. Ash. Mus. 1932.1298. Inscr. XXII. I p. 84, pl. 36; II pl. LXXII b. Ht. 0.24.

[0956]. Fragmentary double-seated headless granite statue representing the Fanbearer on the King's Right, . . . Chief Bowman Kha'emwēse and the Mistress of Harem of Tut'ankhamūn Tamwadjsi. Both figures badly damaged. Upper half of male figure lost. Legs and feet chipped in various places. Inscription in one column down knees of each figure and funerary prayer in form of round-topped stela incised on back. Believed found in Tpl. T. I Khartoum 2690. Inscr. II. I pp. 3, 4, pl. 4; II pp. 10, 32, pl. LXXII c. Ht. 0·55.

Note. Smaller stone figures in section 3 A.

2 F. LION

[0095]. Limestone head from statue of lion, much worn. E. Palace, NW. rm. (A 15). Prob. part of same statue as [0126]. Ash. Mus. 1932.813. II p. 115. Ht. 0.07.

[0126]. Limestone forefoot of lion and frag. of unidentified object beside it on base. Prob. goes with [0095]. E. Palace, S. end (A 15). Ash. Mus. 1932.814. II p. 115. L. 0.06.

[0273]. Red sandstone lion, head missing, recumbent. Outside W. side of S. door to E. Palace (A 15). II p. 114, pl. LXX c. Cf. Meroe, pl. xxi 3. Dimensions not stated.

[0301]. Remains of companion to [0273], shapeless body, head missing. Outside E. side of S. door to E. Palace. II p. 114, pl. LXX d. Dimensions not stated.

[0541]. Broken limestone frag. of hindquarters of lion, with remains of yellow paint. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14). L. 0·12.

2 G. RAM

[0014]. Large sandstone ram's head, broken slightly at top, rectangular socket hole on top of head 0.06×0.05 to take tang of head-dress. Originally stood on stand of sandstone blocks in Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), beside and to S. of col. 3. Brussels E 6972. Cf. Chron. d'Ég. 10 (1935) p. 324. II p. 34, pl. XL a. Ht. 0.39, W. 0.67, nose to back of neck 0.86.

[0336]. Large grey granite ram reposing on plinth with inscription round sides containing names and epithets of Taharqa. In recumbent position with front forelegs tucked under, holding between them small standing royal figure of Taharqa. Fleece indicated in large tufts, horns incised with horizontal zigzag lines. Socket on top of head to take tang of head-dress. Damaged at front and back. From stand on S. side of approach to Tpl. T. (F 14). Pair with [0337]. Brit. Mus. 1779. Published in Antiquity 10 (1936) pl. i; BMQ 8 (1933) pl. xi. Inscr. XXXVIII. I p. 88; II pp. 6, 60, pl. XLIV g. L. 1.65, Ht. 1.02, W. 0.64. Ht. of small figure 0.48.

[0337]. Large grey granite ram, similar to last but better preserved. From stand on N. side of approach to Tpl. T (F 13/14). Pair with [0336]. Merowe Museum 56 (Khartoum No. 2682). Inscr. XXXVII. I p. 88; II pp. 6, 60, pl. XLIV g. L. 1.62, Ht. 0.96, W. 0.63.

[0463]. Large grey granite ram, similar to last, in good state of preservation. Pair with [0497]. From stand in Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), to S. of entrance to Hyp. Merowe Mus. 55 (Khartoum No. 1581). National Art-Collections Fund, Report (1931) fig. on p. 49; The Times 14 June 1933. Inscr. XL. I p. 89; II pp. 7, 60, 71, pl. L a, c. L. 1.61, Ht. 0.98, W. 0.56.

¹ One MS. gives provenience as 'near Temple A, sanctuary', but it is thought that this was a mistake for [0756]. Two other MSS. give 'Temple T'.

[0497]. Large grey granite ram, similar to last, cracked crosswise through centre. Pair with [0463]. From stand in Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), to N of entrance to Hyp. Ash. Mus. 1931.553. Cf. Museums fournal 41 p. 228; National Art-Collections Fund, Report (1931) pp. 47-8. Part of text reproduced in facsimile in I pl. 37. Inscr. XXXIX. I pp. 88-9; II pp. 7, 60, 71, pl. XLVII b, L b. L. 1.56, Ht. 0.95, W. 0.55.

2 H. SPHINX

[0732]. Pale grey granite royal sphinx, recumbent on plinth, head of Taharqa, double uraeus, broad ruff, large ears, face round and plump, with incised cartouche on breast. Tpl. T, Dais-rm. E (D 14), towards NW. end of dais, high up between dais and N. wall of room. Brit. Mus. 1770. Published in BMQ 7 (1932–3) 46 pl. xix b; The Times 13 June 1932 The Times Educ. Suppl. 18 June 1932. Inscr. XXXIV. I p. 87; II p. 97, pl. LXXIV. L. 0.743, Ht. 0.40, W. 0.273.

[0771]. Head of sandstone sphinx, in poor condition, W. side of S. half of Pylon, Tpl. T (F 14).

2 I. UNCERTAIN

[0018]. Frag. of red granite, from plinth of recumbent ram or lion, inscribed with part of cartouche of Amenophis, probably Amenophis III. Exterior of Tpl. T, W. of N. wing of Pylon (F 13). Khartoum 5690. Inscr. XVIII. I pp. 82-3, pl. 37; II pp. 10, 13, 49, 60, 226. L. 0.25.

[0484]. Frag. of white sandstone figure, painted yellow on three sides. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. end. L. 0·13.

[0491]. Remains of feet of statue. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), near S. end of ram [0497]. Brussels E 6948.

[0932]. Upper part of granite figure with head-dress of disk and double plumes leaning against obelisk. Lightly incised on back of obelisk are = and beginning of Horus-name. Tpl. T. Brussels

E 6977. Inscr. XLIX. I p. 91, pl. 37; II pl. LXXV d. Ht. 0.59, W. and T. 0.39.

2 J. VOTIVE FEET

[0489]. Rectangular plinth of sandstone with raised pair of votive feet upon which are indicated tied sandal-straps. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), on ground before ram [0497]. Khartoum 2691. II pp. 56, 71, pl. L b. 0.46×0.33×0.13.

[0490]. Pair of sandstone votive feet, each on separate plinth, cut from block from tpl., placed on ground before ram [0497]. R. foot damaged, l. only half (front) preserved. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14). R. foot, Pitt-Rivers B IV 168. II pp. 56, 71, pl. L b. Dimensions of the r. foot 0.51×0.26×0.19.

[0755]. Part of sandstone votive foot, roughly indicated on small sandstone slab, very fragile. Outside W. door of W. Kiosk (H 13), on N. side of door. II p. 56. 0.13 × 0.14 × 0.04.

CATEGORY 3

STATUETTES, SMALL FIGURES OF STONE, BRONZE, GOLD, AND ANY MATERIAL OTHER THAN IVORY, WOOD, CLAY, POTTERY, TERRA-COTTA, AND MUD, FOR WHICH SEE 6

For small bronze animals, see 7. For fragments of bronze statuettes, see also 7 if the object sought is not found here.

3 A. SMALL STONE FIGURES

The larger figures are listed in Category 2

[0097]. Limestone (?) headless seated figure with pillar at back. E. Palace (A 15), NW. rm. Ht. 0.11.

The find-spot of the foot at the Pitt-Rivers Museum was given as 'Kiosk', that is to say this foot may be one which dimensions tally exactly with those given for [0490].

[0180]. M.K. slate (?) statuette of the 'Overseer of the Ruler's Table, Sennu who is called Menu', standing on base with pilaster at back. The figure wears royal apron. Head shaven, nose injured, front of base and advanced l. foot broken off. Funerary prayer incised in vertical column at back. Remains of title and name on top of base in front of r. foot. Tpl. A, Rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Khartoum 2750. Inscr. XVII. I p. 82, pls. 35, 36; II pp. 9, 42, pl. LXXV a. Ht. 0.26.

[0491 bis]. Lower half of grey granite seated woman with hands on knees, uninscribed. Part of base and 1. foot broken away. Tpl. T, Rm. G (C 14). Ht. 0.09.

[0575]. Steatite statuette of ape, squatting on cubical stand with cavetto palm-leaf cornice, cracked from top to bottom. Tail curled round to side. Sides of stand incised with [1]. Ape wears wig and wide collar. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), one half with BF, the other near the door to the 1st Ct. Khartoum 2725. II pl. LXXV e. Ht. 0·18.

[0715]. Lower part of granite statuette of Lady Nubemḥēt, wearing long dress and supported against pilaster. Remains of column of inscription on back. Doubtfully M.K.¹ Apparently used as rubber (surface under base worn) and as pounder (surface fractured at top). Tpl. T, Rm. J (D 14). Brussels E 6985. Inscr. XVI (B). I p. 82; II p. 10. Ht. 0·10.

[0756]. Fragment of double statuette, male and female, of serpentine, male wearing royal apron. Traces of red paint on hands of both figures. Inscribed on back (inscription painted red) 'The King's Son, Ḥori' and 'The Mistress of a House, Nubem . . .', and on the front 'The Superintendent of . . . (?), Ameny' and 'The Mistress of a House, Sitamūn'. . . . Possibly the latter names (M.K.) were the originals, those on back being usurpations of later date. Perhaps same lady (Nubemḥēt?) as is named on [0715], in which case latter may be later than M.K. since name and title 'King's son Ḥori' have N.K. associations, unless the name on [0715] is also a usurpation. Reisner's list² of viceroys includes two Ḥori's, Nos. 17 and 18, of Ramesses III–V, but according to his study of the development of the titles plain s: nswt would not be used for a viceroy at that period. The M.K. stela Cairo (C.C.G.) 20329 is of a King's son Ḥori, but his wife is differently named. Behind Sanc. of Tpl. A (J 15). Brussels E 6947. Inscr. XVI (A). I p. 82, pls. 35, 36; II pp. 10, 42. Ht. 0·11.

[0951]. Head of woman, from small statuette. Red sandstone (?), glazed green. Pillar at back. Site. Ht. 0.01.

[1018]. Upper part of granite figure of Sekhmet. Hole in top of head with traces of bronze head-dress. No inscription. Site. Brussels E 6984. Ht. 0.09.

3 B. FAIENCE FIGURES

Note. Those which are stated or known to have holes for suspension are classed as amulets and will therefore be found in Category 8.

[0040]. Upper part of blue gl. dwarf Ptaḥ Pataikos, with scarab on head. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), E. half. Brussels E 7015. Ht. 0.036.

[0302]. Feet of blue gl. shabti with lower part of cartouche of Ramesses VII, E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.1267. Inscr. XXVIII. I p. 86; II pp. 11, 14, 115, pl. LXXVI c. Remaining Ht. 0.04.

[0357]. Part of blue gl. disk with upper parts of two uraei each wearing double plumes. S. of altar (G 14). Brussels E 6979. W. 0.068.

[0443]. Head of blue gl. shabti, face broken, wig indicated by black lines. Tpl. T (F 15), by S. side of . . . Pylon. Ht. 0.03.

² Journal 6 48–50.

[0568]. Crude blue gl. figure of Osiris, cracked below knees and at neck but complete. Draped, bearded, with **stfw* crown, crook, and 'flail'. Standing on long base. Uninscribed pillar at back. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), in BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.869. Ht. 0.20. Base 0.07 × 0.04.

[0569]. Recumbent ram on plinth, burned black. Hole at top of head. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14) in BF in mass of ash and melted bronze. Khartoum. II pl. LXXVI b. L. 0.06.

[0946]. Lower part of small blue gl. seated Isis with infant Horus on knee. Site. Ht. 0.04.

[0947]. Lower part of small blue gl. seated figure with hands on knees. Site. Ht. 0.03.

3 C. BRONZE AMŪN

[0675]. Standing, hands to sides, tall plumes rather pointed, on thin stand. Ring behind plumes. Delicate but worn. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Khartoum. II pl. LXXVI d. Ht. 0·11.

3 D. Bronze Ape

[0274]. Solid ape, standing with knees slightly bent, on curved base, perhaps handle. Ring at top of head. R. arm extended, l. broken. Rivet through palm of r. hand. Tail curves inwards, ending between heels. Rectangular lump of different metal at back of head. Tpl. A, Rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Copenhagen 1694. II p. 42, pl. LXXVI g. Ht. 0.22.

[1033]. Corroded figure of ape, arms raised in attitude of adoration, palms facing outwards, standing on edge of frag. of lid of bronze vessel. Found at Kawa and presented to Khartoum Museum by Mr. W. Nicholls. Khartoum 55/1. Ht. 0.05.

3 E. BRONZE ATŪM

[0607]. Standing, legs apart, detailed dress, somewhat clumsy. Wears Double Crown with circle of uraei round the head, beard, pectorals, feathered or scaled corselet with knotted shoulder-straps, armlets, royal apron, anklets, and sandals. R. arm extended to hold sceptre (missing), l. holds $^{\circ}$. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum. **II pl. LXXV b, c.** Ht. 0·20.

3 F. Bronze Falcon-headed Deities

[0603]. Ḥarakhte, legs apart, arms to sides, disk with large uraeus, wig, collar, royal apron. Has tangs under both feet. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum. II pl. LXXVII b. Ht. 0·29.

[0604]. Month, standing, legs apart, r. arm raised to hold sceptre (missing), l. to side. Wears disk with double uraeus and tall plumes, wig, collar, royal apron, armlets, and wristlets, trace of anklets. Tangs under both feet. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.824. II pl. LXXVII c. Ht. 0·32.

[0608]. Ḥarakhte, standing, legs apart, wears wig, collar, and pleated apron, no head-dress. R. arm extended across front to l. shoulder, l. arm hanging down. Tangs beneath both feet. Same place. Copenhagen 1695. II pl. LXXVII a. Ht. 0·18.

3 G. Bronze Harpocrates

[0612]. Nude, seated, with uraeus and sidelock. Tail of uraeus goes back over head. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 6962. Ht. 0·12.

[0613]. Seated, with Double Crown, single uraeus, r. hand to mouth, l. extended above l. knee. Same place. Copenhagen. Ht. 0·10. Possibly identical with [0894].

[0614]. Standing, wears Double Crown with trace of sidelock at r. side. Single uraeus. R. hand holds 'flail', l. to side. Feet apart. Remains of stand and trace of tang. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. LXXVI a. Ht. 0·12.

[0704]. Seated, with Double Crown and single uraeus, plaited sidelock, collar, armlets, bracelets, perhaps trace of anklets, fillet with two streamers at back of neck, back of Red Crown ornamented with incised circles, genital organ indicated. Both arms to sides. Tang below posterior. Tpl. T, at E. end of doorway from 1st Ct. to Hyp. (E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.827. II pl. LXXVI f. Ht. 0·13.

[0894]. Seated, Double Crown, sidelock, r. hand to mouth, l. extended above l. knee. Feet on thin stand. Tpl. T. Copenhagen 1698. II pl. LXXVI e. Ht. 0·10.

[1049]. Seated, *tfw-crown, sidelock (?), r. hand to mouth, l. extended above l. knee. Feet on stand. very badly corroded. Tpl. T. Ht. 0·19.

3 H. Bronze Head-dresses

[0331]. Large disk and horns of Isis, disk hollow, back broken away. From W. Kiosk. Khartoum. II p. 56, pl. LXXVIII c. Ht. 0·15.

[0444]. Osiris head-dress, once gilded. Tpl. A, Rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Ht. 0.08.

[0622]. Large disk and horns of Isis, horns bent inwards, tang. Disk hollow, full of earth when found. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.834. II pl. LXXVII a. Ht. including tang 0·16, T. 0·03.

[0623]. Disk and horns of Isis. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ht. 0·10.

[0624]. Small disk and horns of Isis. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. LXXVIII b. Ht. 0.06.

[0640]. Head-dress of Osiris, on bracket. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Ht. 0.03. L. of bracket 0.05.

[0674]. Part of lion's head (perhaps Mandulis or Apedemak) with elaborate *tfw-head-dress. The three members are crossed by winged disk with two uraei, each member being surmounted by globe having incised upon it small disk with uraei. On either side of members are plume and uraeus, the whole supported on pair of horizontally curling ram's horns. Prob. late Napatan, perhaps Mer. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.830. II pl. LXXVIII i. Ht. 0.09.

[0696]. Half of lotus-flower, hollow, originally inlaid. Lower part damaged. Rings at back similar to [0834], perhaps part of lotus head-dress of Nefertēm. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14). Khartoum. II pl. LXXVIII e. Ht. 0.048.

[0834]. Half of lotus-flower, hollow, inlaid with glass (?) and blue glazed faience. At back three rings, one at either end of semicircular flower and third behind calyx. Perhaps part of lotus head-dress of Nefertēm. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.841. II pl. LXXVIII d. Ht. 0.051.

[0934]. Head-dress of ram-headed Amūn, gilded, tall plumes with horizontally curling horns. Part of tang. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 6946. II pl. LXXVIII f. Ht. 0.075.

[0935]. Head-dress of Amūn on tang. Two plumes with disk and double uraeus. Tpl. A. Brussels E 6999. II pl. LXXVIII g. Ht. 0.052.

[0936]. Head-dress of Amūn. Two plumes with disk (gilt remaining), beside each plume uraeus with disk, the whole supported on pair of horizontal twisted horns. Tpl. A. Brussels E 6998. II pl. LXXVIII h. Ht. 0.047.

3 I. Bronze Isis

[0617]. Standing, arms to sides, on stand with tang below. Feet together but not touching. Broken across at waist and knees. Mended in antiquity. Faint traces of tails of two uraei at back of wig. Large hole in top of head for head-dress and small hole for uraei above forehead. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.773. II pl. LXXVII f. Ht. 0·3.

3G-3L

[0621]. Standing, arms to sides, feet together and touching. Disk, horns, uraeus, r. horn damaged. Same place. Khartoum. Ht. 0·114.

3 J. Bronze Isis with Infant Horus

[0619]. Seated Isis, wearing disk and horns, with infant Horus on knee. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ht. 0·16.

[0620]. Another, on thin stand with tang. Same place. Brit. Mus.? Ht. 0.072.

[0879]. Another similar. Tpl. T. Khartoum. II pl. LXXVII e. Ht. 0.14.

3 K. BRONZE STANDING KING, PRIEST

[0649]. King. Feet apart, on thin stand with tang beneath. Fillet, double uraeus (?), no crown. Ends of fillet hang down back. Ram's-head ornament on string round neck, ends of string falling forwards over shoulders (?). Royal apron. Arms (since broken) held two large spherical wine bowls. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.828. II pl. LXXVII d. Ht. 0.09.

[0650]. King. Feet apart, each with separate tang. Arms in attitude of adoration, hands at shoulder level, facing outwards. Fillet, double uraeus. Ram's-head ornament on string round neck, ends of string falling forwards over shoulders and terminating in ram's heads. Royal apron. Head too large. Same place. Brit. Mus. (No. 63596). **II pl. LXXVII d.** Ht. 0·11.

[0651]. Priest with long apron in attitude of adoration, hands raised above shoulders with palms outwards. Feet apart, on thin rectangular stand with tang beneath. Head bare. Same place. Khartoum? II pl. LXXVII d. Ht. 0.07.

[0652]. King offering figure of Me'it. Wears crown of Lower Egypt of which upper portion missing. Ram's-head ornament strung as [0650]. Remains of inlay in eyes. Royal apron. Feet apart, each with separate tang. Same place. Brit. Mus. 63594. II pl. LXXIX f. Ht. 0·15.

[0878]. King on rectangular thin base. Feet apart. Fillet, double uraeus. Ram's-head ornament strung as [0650]. Royal apron. L. arm extended forward from the elbow, hand broken off. R. arm to side. Tpl. T. Khartoum 2719? Ht. 0.09.

See also No. [0822], section 3 U.

3 L. Bronze Kneeling King

See ZÄS 33 pl. vi

[0135]. Fillet, double (?) uraeus, ram's-head ornament on string round neck, ends of string falling forward over the shoulders. Royal apron. Knees and toes together. Arms extended forwards and downwards, palms facing inwards. Tang below feet. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15), W. side, near floor. II p. 41, pl. LXXIX c. Ht. 0·15.

[0136]. Fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head (?) ornament on string round neck, ends of string falling forward over the shoulders and terminating in balls. Royal apron. Knees together, feet apart. Arms as [0135]. Tangs below knees and feet. Same place. Khartoum 2715? (cf. [0648]). II p. 41, pl. LXXIX e. Ht. 0·12.

[0203]. Small kneeling king, in gold, see under 3 v p. 149.

[0645]. Bronze king offering, kneeling, hands parallel. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ht. 0·125.

[0646]. Hair in tight curls, fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head ornament as [0650]. Royal apron. Knees together, feet nearly together. Arms as [0135]. Tangs below knees and feet. Same place. Copenhagen 1696. II pl. LXXIX d. Ht. 0.076.

[0647]. Same description, arms broken off at elbows. Same place. Khartoum 2719. Ht. 0.08.

[0648]. Fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head ornament as [0650]. Royal apron. Knees and feet together. Arms as [0135]. Tang below knees, tang below feet missing. Same place. Khartoum 2715? (cf. [0136]). Ht. 0.078.

[0972]. Fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head ornament and pendants as preceding. Royal apron. Knees and feet nearly together. Arms broken off below shoulders. Tangs below knees and feet. Tpl. T. Khartoum 2719? II pl. LXXIX b. Ht. 0.056.

[0973]. Fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head ornament and pendants as above. Royal apron. Knees and feet together. Arms as [0135]. Long tangs below knees and feet. Remains of gilt. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6942. Cf. Chron. d'Ég. 10 (1935) fig. on p. 324; ZÄS 72 132. II pl. LXXIX a. Ht. 0.081.

[0974]. Cap or very wide fillet, double uraeus, ram's-head ornament on string round neck, ends of string falling forward over shoulders. Royal apron. Knees nearly together. Arms as [0135]. Tangs below knees and feet. Tpl. A. Brit. Mus. 63595. Ht. 0.093.

3 M. Bronze Lion-headed Deity

[0618]. Seated lion-headed goddess (Sakhmis?), much decayed, but head well preserved. Hands clenched at sides of knees. Socket-hole for disk on top of head, from which tail of uraeus hangs down over wig. Tang. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Manchester 9347. Ht. 0·12.

3 N. Bronze Min

[0609]. Min, plumes and whip lost. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ht. 0·15.

[0610]. Ithyphallic Min, plumes with disproportionately large disk, l. arm supports 'flail', r. arm missing. Body attenuated, ending in a l. foot. Beard. Ring at back for suspension. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. LXXX f. Ht. 0·104.

3 O. Bronze Mummiform Deities

(For Min, see previous section. For Osiris, see section 3 R)

[0605]. Ptaḥ, standing, shrouded, with beard. Hands with bracelets come out from shroud to hold long 1. Broad collar. Counterpoise incised on back. Head-cloth only lightly indicated. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum. II pl. LXXX b. Ht. 0·24.

[0606]. Khons (?), shrouded, hands holding combined # and 1 against front of body. Unusual head-dress consisting of large disk having in front uraeus of same height as disk itself and at each side another large uraeus. Long tang beneath feet. Same place. Brit. Mus.? II pl. LXXX c. Ht. 0·11.

3 P. Bronze Mūt

[0905]. Seated, Double Crown with large uraeus. At about one-third of height of Red Crown are remains of curling projection of White Crown. Wig with skin of vulture laid over. Armlets and anklets. Thin rectangular stand beneath feet. Tangs beneath posterior and beneath feet. Tpl. T. Copenhagen 1697. II pl. LXXX a. Ht. 0·13.

3 Q. Bronze Onuris

[0611]. Standing, distorted by fire. L. foot forward. R. arm raised to hold cord which passes in front of body through clenched l. fist. Uraeus, feather head-dress (broken off short). Tang below feet. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 6960. Ht. 0.062.

3L-3R

[0673]. Standing, r. hand raised, l. hand in front of body, cord missing. At each side of cylindrical head-dress are two pin-holes, one of which is blocked. Eyes formerly inlaid (?). Uraeus in front, band of smaller uraei encircling bottom of plume head-dress. Wig short, curly hair. Beard long and plaited. One foot twisted. Dress stretches from waist to below knees. Tangs. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.826. Ht. 0·20.

[0830]. Standing, r. hand raised, l. hand in front of body, cord missing. Wig has horizontal rings of curls. Head-dress flat, broken off, showing remains of uraei at side and base of 1 at front. Beard. Dress stretches from waist to below knees. Tangs below feet. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6959. II pl. LXXX d. Ht. 0·12.

[0880]. Standing, r. hand raised, l. hand in front of body, both holding cord. Uraeus, head-dress broken at top. Plaited beard. Adhering to figure at lower end is large lump of fused bronze and iron (?). Tpl. T. Khartoum. Ht. to knees 0.07. Total Ht. 0.13.

3 R. Bronze Osiris

The records constantly refer to the discovery of bronze Osirises. They were found in little hoards









Fig. 35. Four types of Osiris head-dress.

in most of the buildings. They were doubtless fabricated in the temple workshops or even, it would seem, in the courts of the temples themselves, for sale to visitors who left them as offerings. Later, when a suitable time had elapsed, they were collected, melted down, and used for casting, thus providing a small but perpetual source of income.

In the excavation records no attempt was made to type these systematically, and only rarely does an entry give more than (a number of) bronze Osiris figures. From study of the examples which were photographed (which were doubtless the best examples) and of the large number of small ones which were left undistributed, they may, however, be classified into four main and two subsidiary types, to which reference will be made when possible.

All the figures are mummiform, wear the **ifw-crown with single uraeus, hold crook and 'flail', and have one tang below the feet. In types 1-4 each figure holds the crook in its 1. hand and the flail in its r. Additionally,

in type 1 the crown has no horns and no disk at the top, though the bulbous upper portion of the centre part of the crown is sometimes enlarged so as to resemble a disk;

in type 2 the crown has no horns but is surmounted by a disk;

in type 3 the crown has horns but no disk;

in type 4, which appears to be the commonest, the crown has both horns and disk.

Two subsidiary types may also be distinguished.

In type 5 (of which only one example is known to me, but of which there may have been others) the positions of the crook and the 'flail' are reversed, that is to say the figure holds the crook in its r. hand and the 'flail' in its l. (assuming that the arms are not crossed).

After much use the mould became dirty and clogged with waste matter. Figures produced by such a mould were thin and flat, with the details barely indicated, and were almost always found in a fragmentary condition. Such figures are classed as type 6. All the examples known to me in which the head-dress is complete have both disk and horns.

Many of these figures are too corroded or fragmentary to type with certainty. No account is therefore taken in typing of such details as the position of the tail of the uraeus, which is seldom clearly visible. Some figures classed as types 1–3 may be type 4, but broken.

In all cases in this section the measurement is that of the height.

[0025]. Several lumps of Osiris figures, run together, i.e. partially melted and adhering to one another. Two such lumps identified. [0025/1], one of type 4 and one fragmentary, each L. 0.7. [0025/2], two of type 4, two fragmentary, longest 0.6. From Tpl. A.

[0047]. Type 6, feet lost. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), W. half. 0.09.

[0054]. Type unknown. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 15), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. 0.06.

[0062]. Type unknown. Tpl. A. 0.06.

[0137]. Headless. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 14), W. side, near floor. II p. 41. 0.15.

[0138]. Another ditto. II p. 41. 0·15.

[0318]. Type 6, middle portion only. E. Palace (A 15). 0.07.

[0319]. Type unknown. E. Palace. 0.07.

[0321]. Type not stated (type 1?). Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). Brussels E 6975. With tang 0.05.

[0322]. Type unknown. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). Ht. not stated.

[0323]. Another as above.

[0335]. Type unknown. Tpl. B, room SW. of sanctuary (sic). It is believed that 'NE. of sanctuary', i.e. rm. to E. of 2nd Ct. (H 14) is intended. Ht. not stated.

[0482]. Type unknown. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber ii. II p. 72. Ht. not stated.

[0532]. Ten figures. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber v. [0532/1], type 4? disk broken off, rather thin, 0·10. [0532/2], headless, heavy, 0·07. [0532/3], type 4, 0·06. [0532/4], type 4, 0·05. [0532/5], disk missing, type 4?, 0·05. [0532/6], incomplete, 0·06. [0532/7], type 4, no tang, 0·05. [0532/8], type 6, top of head-dress and feet missing, 0·03. [0532/9], type 6, Brussels E 6963, 0·06. [0532/10], type 6, Ht. not stated, said to be at Brussels (not identified). **II p. 73.**

[0539]. Type unknown. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), NE. of centre of court. Ht. not stated.

[0576]. Type 3, very fine. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), BF. Khartoum. II pl. LXXXI c. 0.332.

[0577]. Type 4, fine. Counterpoise of mnit incised on back. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.823. 0.24.

[0578]. Type 3. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.783. 0·14.

[0579]. Type unknown. Medium-sized bronze Osiris figure. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF.

[0580]. Type unknown, same description.

[0581]. Type unknown, same description.

[0582]. Type unknown, same description.

[0583]. Type 4. Same place. Brussels E 6996. 0.07.

[0584]. Type 4. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). 0.05.

[0585]. Type uncertain. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). 0.05. Has frags. of another adhering to it.

[0586]. Type 6. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. 0·14.

[0587]. Type unknown. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), with uraeus attached. Ht. not stated.

[0615]. Type unknown. Same place. Ht. not stated.

[0676]. Type unknown. Same place. 0.08.

[0832]. Type 4. Large disk. E. Palace. Ash. Mus. 1932.786. 0.16.

[0889]. Two small, type 1? (tops of head-dresses broken), adhering at shoulders, probably from a triad of such figures. One figure has ring at back for suspension. Tpl. T. Pitt-Rivers B IV 165. 0.055.

[0963]. Two small, type 4, on stand with tang. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.784. 0.06.

[0964]. Very small, broken, perhaps type 3 or 4. Ring at back. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.752. 0.04.

[0971]. Various examples picked up on site. [0971/1], type 4, Ash. Mus. 1932.781, 0.08. [0971/2], type 1, Ash. Mus. 1932.782, 0.09. [0971/3], type 5, Ash. Mus. 1932.1261, 0.07. [0971/4], pair, type 2, legs broken off, Ash. Mus. 1932.1262, 0.05. [0971/5–18], types not recorded, Brussels E 6981, Hts. between 0.12 and 0.05. [0971/19], pair, type not recorded, Brussels E 6982, 0.04.

[1024]. Type 4. Tpl. T, rm. G (C 14). II p. 4. 0.05.

[1027]. Four small. Tpl. T. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [1027/1-3], without ring. [1027/4], with ring for suspension.

[1030]. Rough (type 6?), details hardly visible. Tpl. T. Pitt-Rivers B IV 165.

[1036]. Bronze Osiris, usual Atef crown without disk. Tang. Tpl. T. Copenhagen 1699. 0.16.

[1037]. Type unknown, two. Tpl. T. [1037/1], 0.07. [1037/2], 0.07. Brussels E 6996.

[1038]. Type unknown. Tpl. T. Khartoum. 0.17.

[1039]. Same description.

[1040]. Type unknown. Tpl. T. Khartoum. 0·18.

[1041]. 102 small Osirises from unrecorded find-spots at Kawa, 59 of which Ash. Mus. 1932.1261. [1041/1-4]. Four of type 1. Longest 0·10, shortest 0·05.

[1041/5-8]. Four, type uncertain, 1 or 2, disks missing. Longest 0.13, shortest 0.07.

[1041/9-24]. Sixteen of type 2. Longest 0·12, shortest complete 0·05, one lower half lost 0·03. [1041/25]. One of type 3, 0·12.

[1041/26, 27]. Two, type uncertain, 3 or 4, disks missing. 0.09 and 0.07 respectively.

[1041/28-77]. Fifty of type 4. Longest 0·14, shortest complete 0·05, one with feet broken off 0·04. One has slight remains of gilding.

[1041/78–90]. Thirteen of type 6. Longest, lower half missing, 0.08, shortest 0.05. [1041/91–102]. Twelve fragmentary or corroded.

[1041/91-102]. I weive magnitudary of confod

[1042]. Type 6, flat, shapeless. Tpl. B. 0.06.

[1043]. Type 4. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 0.04.

[1044]. Type 6, head concave at back. Tpl. A. Lower half missing. 0.09.

[1045]. Type 4. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14). 0.06.

[1046]. Type 4. Tpl. B. 0.05.

[1047]. Twelve. Tpl. T.

[1047/1-6]. Six of type 4. Longest 0·10, shortest complete 0·05, one lower portion lost 0·06.

[1047/7]. Type 3 or 4, disk missing, 0.04.

[1047/8-12]. Five of type 6. One complete 0.05. Five incomplete 0.06 to 0.04.

[1048]. Ten. Tpl. B, five of which Ash. Mus. 1932.1263.

[1048/1-7]. Seven of type 4. Longest, feet missing, 0.09, shortest, complete, 0.05.

[1048/8]. One of type 6. 0.05.

[1048/9, 10]. Two, type uncertain, 0.07 and 0.06.

[1088]. Ten small, including 6 of type 6, find-spot unknown. Pitt-Rivers B IV 166.

3 S. Bronze Zeus

[0093]. Seated figure of Syrian Zeus, of good Roman work, seated on rock, wearing chlamys (?), Phrygian cap, and boots. R. arm with hand on r. knee, l. arm bent, hand lost. E. Palace, NW. chamber, S. end (A 15). Khartoum 2760. II p. 115, pl. LXXXI b. Ht. 0.075.

3 T. Fragments of Bronze Statuettes

[0113/1]. Small human arm with clenched hand from figurine. Remains of rivet at shoulder. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.802. L. 0.049.

[0113/2]. Lower part of leg and hoof of bull. Strong rectangular tang. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.822. L. 0.021, tang 0.022.

[0514]. Bronze horn. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v, SW. corner. II p. 73.

[0515], [0516], [0517]. Three small twisted horns. S. of Altar (G 14).

[0616]. Corroded arm with hand, from figure. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. L. 0·13.

[0625]. Ram's horn, with tang. Same place. Copenhagen 1701. II pl. LXXXI a. L. 0·16.

[0626]. Ram's horn, with tang. Same place. Copenhagen 1701. II pl. LXXXI a. L. 0.15.

[0709]. Ram's head with large disk and uraeus, the uraeus itself having disk and horns. Ram has downward-curling horns. E. Kiosk. Copenhagen. II p. 54, pl. LXXX e. Ht. 0.065.

[0736]. Frag. resembling part of head of falcon, circular in section, hollow, filled with hard conglomerate containing granules of sand. Exterior of Tpl. T, N. side. Ht. 0.024.

[0833]. Small ram's head, with disk and uraeus, horizontal horns broken. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.790. Ht. 0.025.

[0838]. Tip of mandible of falcon, plain, heavy. Tpl. A or T. Ash. Mus. 1932.836. L. 0.065.

[0877]. Fine arm with clenched hand. Recess on wrist for inlaid bracelet (missing). Another higher up for inlaid armlet (missing). Between W. Kiosk and Altar. Khartoum. II p. 57. L. 0.209.

[0979]. Well-modelled arm with clenched hand. Bracelet on wrist. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6961. L. 0·153.

[1069]. Small human arm with extended hand, broken off above elbow, from figurine. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). L. 0.049.

3 U. UNCERTAIN (BRONZE)

[0702]. Statuette of woman (probably queen or princess) with wig of tight curls, large feet, thick legs, pointed buttocks, arms bent and extended forwards, hands missing. On thin stand with lump of different metal adhering. Tpl. T, Hyp., in area enclosed by cols. 2, 3, 6, and 7 (D 14). Possibly handle of vessel or top of staff. Brit. Mus. II pl. LXXXI e. Ht. 0·17.

[0822]. Figure of Arsenuphis (?),1 standing, feet apart, 1. foot forward, arms to sides, 1. hand broken,

¹ So Griffith; but is it not rather the King with head-dress somewhat as in pl. XVII a? There seem to be traces of a double uraeus.

r. hand broken off. Royal apron, *tfw-crown with horns. Tangs beneath feet. R. eye has cloison for inlay. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.825. II pl. LXXXI d. Ht. 0.22.

[0939]. Head with beard, tall head-dress and uraeus with tail twisting upwards, broken from figure (Osiris?). Tpl. T. Manchester 9344. Ht. 0.06.

3 V. GOLD KNEELING KING

[0203]. Very fine statuette of king offering two globular wine bowls. Wears crown of Upper Egypt with single uraeus and long beard. Tail of uraeus reaches up to knobbed top of crown. Body bare except for kilt, ribbed and crossed in front without fall, not reaching to knees. End of tie of girdle shown on r. side. Lower arms along thighs, hands cupped to hold plain globes (wine bowls). Feet and lower legs delicately shaped, toes pressed forward, clearly marked. Workmanship throughout very fine and delicate. If cast, worked over afterwards with burin, but there are two projecting specks of metal beneath chin. Portrait said to resemble Tuthmosis III or perhaps Haremhab. Tang between knees and double tang at feet. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end, loose in turāb, perhaps dropped there by thieves. Cf. Illustrated London News 12 August 1933 p. 261. Ash. Mus. 1931.480. II p. 42, pl. LXXXII a, b. Ht. 0.028.

CATEGORY 4

BEADS, PELLETS, PENDANTS

Note that the type-drawings do not represent any particular bead but only the general form of bead listed in each section.

The records speak of 'barrel', 'tubular', 'cylindrical', 'ring', 'flower', 'disk', 'keeled', 'melon', and 'eye' beads, and usually preserve the distinctions, so that some sort of typing has in this case been possible. Inspection of the photographed examples shows, however, that under these general headings several sub-types were included. For example, all the five subdivisions of type I (I a to I e) are referred to except in a few cases indiscriminately as 'barrel'. Likewise the photographs show several different sub-types of type 5, all referred to indiscriminately as 'flower'. Where it has not been possible, therefore, to decide the sub-type from other sources, only the main type number can be given. Thus no more is known of a bead classed here as 'type I' than that it belonged to one of the five types I a—I e.

Barrel Beads

The types are shown in figs. 36-8. Types 1 a to 1 d are the most interesting and are therefore mentioned first.

Type I a is a broad barrel, plain and polished, with a single incised ring near the perforation at each end. Beads of this type were all of the same material, resembling a hard red paste, and are sometimes so described in the records. A specimen, however, was sent for examination to the late Mr. H. C. Beck, who reported as follows: 'Its weight is 14.487 grammes and its specific gravity is 2.615. A microscopic examination showed that it polarized freely. This is an ordinary jasper.'

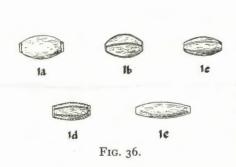
Type 1 b (one example only) is of gold, pentagonal, hollow, the edges decorated with raised bands of small billets, resembling tightly twisted gold wire.

Type 1 c has four sides, the edges each having a plain band between longitudinal incisions.

Type I d is hexagonal, the edges having raised serrated longitudinal bands, each band having from thirteen to fifteen billets, possibly in imitation of twisted wire as in type I b. The beads of this type are usually of a dull red colour, and generally unpolished. A specimen was sent to the late Mr. H. C. Beck, who reported: 'It is made of a natural material, has a weight of 7.550 grammes, and a specific gravity of 2.94. As I could not recognize the material I sent it to Dr. Thomas of the Geological Survey. At the same time as sending him the bead I sent a microscope slide made from a small

scratch in the perforation. Dr. Thomas replied, "The complete bead is I think made from a natural rock. Your slide shows a variety of mineral grains—quartz, pyroxine, chlorite, a little calcite and a prism or two of apatite. The rock is evidently composed of the waste from igneous rocks. It is certainly detrital and might quite well be a tuff". Another broken and less well-made example [0402/2] of this type which Mr. Beck also forwarded to Dr. Thomas was pronounced by the latter to be of 'spherulitic red jasper, chalcedony charged with red oxide of iron'.

Type I e is the plain barrel.



4 A. BARREL BEADS, TYPE I A

[0081]. Red jasper, half, broken. In disturbed soil in upper level. Tpl. B. Ash. Mus. 1932.1255 c.

[0264]. Group, jasper. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), at S. end of wooden chests, with some large blue gl. barrels [0263]. [0264/1-5], Brit. Mus. [0264/6-9], Ash. Mus. 1932.761. [0264/10-13], Khartoum. [0264/14-15], Brussels (no number). **II p. 42.** L. 0.036 to 0.042.

[0423]. Two, jasper. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Pitt Rivers B IV 165. L. 0.039.

4 B. BARREL BEAD, TYPE I B

[0181]. Pentagonal, hollow, gold, with raised billets along the edges resembling twisted wire. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brit. Mus. II pp. 42-3, pl. LXXXIII b. L. 0.033.

4 C. BARREL BEADS, TYPE I C

[0807]. Bronze, faceted. Badly preserved, but perhaps of this type. Provenience unknown, apparently picked up on site. Brit. Mus.? L. 0.03.

[1050]. Spherulitic red jasper (?), with 4 raised bands. Exact provenience unknown. Was in possession of the late Mr. H. C. Beck.

4 D. BARREL BEADS, TYPE I D

[0402]. Two, red. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. [0402/1]. Tuff (?). Ash. Mus. 1932. 1255 a. II p. 43, pl. LXXXIII a. L. 0.03. Colour, no exact equivalent; nearest is 'purple madder'. [0402/2]. Half bead. Spherulitic red jasper. Ash. Mus. 1932.1255 b. II pl. LXXXIII a. L. 0.027. Colour 'Indian red', mottled.

[0713]. Tuff (?). Rubbish dump near E. Kiosk. Ash. Mus. 1932.800. **II pl. LXXXIII a.** L. 0.031. Colour 'purple madder'.

[0808]. One, red. Site. L. 0.034 (not identified). See also [2186].

4 E. BARREL BEADS, TYPE I E

[0031]. Ten, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.04. [0031/4-10]. Manchester 9340.

[0088]. One, white-yellow gl., stamped with name of Shabako, flattened by impression of stamp. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.763. Inscr. XXIX. I p. 87, pl. 35; II pp. 14, 42. Cf. Petrie, Scarabs pl. lii 16–18. L. 0·054.

[0114]. One, blue gl. Same place. L. 0.036.

[0123]. Twenty-two, blue gl. Same place. L. 0·026–0·03. [0123/1–8, 21, 22], Brussels E 7003. [0123/9], Ash. Mus. 1932.760. [0123/9–19], Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [0123/20], colourless, Pitt Rivers B IV 165.

[0177]. Three. Same place.

[0230]. Three, yellow gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. L. 0.034.

[0231]. One, yellow gl., fragmentary. Same place.

[0263]. Group of blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end of wooden chests, with [0264].

II p. 42. L. 0.03. [0263/1-7], Ash. Mus. 1932.760. Others Khartoum.

[0284]. Four, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end.

[0401]. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end.

[0401/2]. Polished black limonite. Brussels E 7014. L. 0.01.

[0401/7]. White quartz (glass?). Brussels E 7025. L. 0.013.

[0401/8]. Blue gl. Brussels, E 7025. L. 0.01.

[0401/9]. Bright yellow gl. Brussels E 7025. L. 0.008.

[0401/26]. Glass, now grey. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.008.

[0420/1]. One, cream gl. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), N. half. Brussels E 7025. L. 0.01.

[0421]. Carnelian (?). Same place. Khartoum. L. 0.023.

[0678]. White, glass, crystalline, once gilded, each end broken, cracked. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.855. Remaining L. 0.029.

[0698]. Colourless gl. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), against W. side of Shrine of Taharqa. L. 0.05.

[1054]. Eight, blue gl. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7003.

[1122]. Sixteen blue gl., one blue frit [1122/17], from Tpl. A. L. 0.028-0.037.

[1124/4, 6]. Two very small blue gl., from Tpl. A. L. 0.008.

4 F. BARREL BEADS, TYPE UNCERTAIN

[0267]. One thick barrel glass (?) bead, splitting. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end of wooden chests. L. 0.023.

[0268]. One carnelian barrel bead. Same place. L. 0.013.

[0350]. Two gl. barrel beads. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), high up.

4 G. Tubular Beads, Type 2 A

Ratio length/diam. greater than 3

[0109]. One, blue gl. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.008.

[0192]. One, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7025. L. 0.017.

[0193]. One, yellow gl. Same place.

[0195]. One, gold. Same place. Brussels E 7024. L. 0.014.

[0205]. Eight, brownish gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end Brussels E 7003. L. 0.018.

[0209]. Ten large, blue gl. Same place.

[0232]. Two small, lapis lazuli, each threaded on piece of bronze wire. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.765 a and b. L. 0.027.

[0234]. One, cream gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7006. L. 0.02.

[0286]. One, cream gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brussels E 7006. L. 0.02.

[0313]. Two small blue gl. E. Palace, pillared room (A 15). L. 0.015 and 0.008.

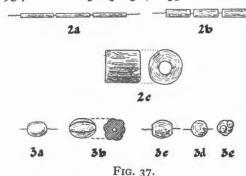
[1124/1, 2, 3, 7, 8]. Five very small blue gl. Tpl. A. L. o.o.

4 H. CYLINDER BEADS, TYPE 2 B

Ratio length/diam. less than 3 and greater than 1

[0004]. One blue gl. cylindrical bead. Mer. grave 1. II p. 116.

[0032]. Five coarse gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct., near door to Pronaos (J 15). [0032/1], Manchester 9340. L. 0.03. [0032/2-5], Pitt Rivers B IV 165, various lengths.



[0110]. Eight, fai. E. Palace, NW. room (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. L. 0.008-0.006.

[0168]. One, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7025. L. 0.013.

[0952]. One, bronze, outer surface covered with puncture marks. Slight projection at one end. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14/15). Ash. Mus. L. 0.024, diam. 0.013. Diam. of hole 0.007.

[0959]. One, pebble pierced longitudinally to make rough cylinder bead. Site. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. L. 0.035.

[1029]. One, large, of baked clay or mud. Tpl. A. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. Diam. 0.02.

[1056]. One, colourless gl. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7025. L. 0.011.

[1057]. One, baked clay or mud. Tpl. A. L. 0.031.

[1124/5]. One very small blue gl. Tpl. A. L. 0.003.

4 I. CYLINDER BEADS, TYPE 2 C

Ratio length/diam. 1 or less

[0406]. Fragments of large beads, red and green fai. and blue frit. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. [0406/1], thick, green, Ash. Mus. 1932.755 b, L. 0.027. [0406/2], half cylinder, red, Ash. Mus. 1932.755 a, L. 0.03. [0406/3, 4, 5], frags. of red, Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [0406/6–10], frags., blue frit, L. 0.026 and 0.03. [0406/11, 12], frags., blue frit, Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [0406/13], blue, Khartoum. [0406/14, 15], red, Khartoum.

[0424]. Frag., red gl. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.032.

[0531]. Frag., blue frit. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber v. II p. 73. L. 0.026.

[1058]. Two frags., blue frit. Site. [1058/1], L. 0.03. [1058/2], L. 0.028.

4 J. GLOBULAR BEAD, TYPE 3 A

[1063]. Grey steatite, very crude, rather elongated, tending to type 2 b. Tpl. B. Ash. Mus. 1932. 1255 c. L. 0.024.

4 K. GLOBULAR BEAD, TYPE 3 B

[0064]. 'Melon' bead, blue gl. Tpl. A. Diam. 0.007.

4 L. GLOBULAR BEADS, TYPE 3 C

[0105]. Coarse pale blue gl. with impressed dark blue-black trellis pattern. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.027.

¹ The blue frit examples are not listed as coming from Tpl. A, but specimens were nevertheless found included with the undistributed objects said to have come from there.

4H-4P

[0970]. Very large, blue gl. Tpl. B. Brussels E 6974. L. 0.052, diam. 0.050, diam. of perforation 0.008.

[1126]. Small blue gl. in a chain of ring beads. Tpl. A. [1126/79-81]. Three, diam. 0.003. [1126/82-4]. Three, same size, in a stick.

4 M. GLOBULAR BEADS, TYPE 3 D

[0082]. Black glass (?), with white band. Tpl. B, near surface. Diam. 0.013.

[0102]. Frags. of glass 'eye'-bead with stratified eyes of dark blue surrounded by alternate thick white and thin brownish rings. Matrix blue-green. Cf. Petrie, Illahun, p. 26 = pl. xxix figs. 52, 53. AJA 1916 p. 15 (= pl. i nos. 40-2) with numerous refs. Dyns. XIX-XXIII. Also cf. [0302]. E. Palace. Original diam. 0.011.

[0130/1]. Yellowish-white gl. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.021, diam. 0.023.

[0130/3]. Blue gl., decorated at each end with black circle and central dot. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.022, diam. 0.023.

[0401/3]. Carnelian. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Brussels E 7014. L. 0.01.

[0401/4]. Chalcedony. Same place. Brussels E 7014. L. 0.01.

[1019]. Blue gl. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7025. L. 0.010, diam. 0.012.

[1020]. Yellow gl. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7025. L. 0.012, diam. 0.012.

[1059]. Dark opaque blue glass 'eye'-bead, with design of concentric blue and white circles. E. Palace (A 14/15). L. 0.009, diam. 0.01.

4 N. GLOBULAR BEADS, TYPE 3 E

[0130/2]. Blue gl. 'Eyes' slightly convex, outlined with dark blue circle and having central dot. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.024, diam. 0.023.

[0131]. Blue gl., 3 projecting 'eyes' broken. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. L. 0.012, diam. 0.013.

[0311]. Glass, opaque, very dark blue, slightly elongated, with central white ring round the matrix and small prominent 'eyes', ringed in white. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. L. 0.015.

[0900]. Glass. Site. No details given.

4 O. GLOBULAR BEADS, TYPE UNCERTAIN

[0048]. Half of large globular bead of glazed pottery, originally blue (?). Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), W. half. Diam. 0.027.

[0104]. Globular, thickly oxidized. East Palace (A 14/15). L. 0.02.

[0339]. One. Tpl. B, rm. E. of 2nd Ct. (H 14/15).

[0340]. One, as above.

[1031]. Small, bronze. Site. Pitt Rivers B IV 165.

4 P. RING BEADS, TYPE 4

[0003]. A few beads of blue glaze of the very small ring type. Mer. grave 1. II p. 116.

Two white rings, the matrix of the eye forming the eye-spot and the blue ring around it. (See AJA 1916 p. 10.)

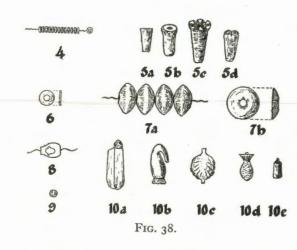
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X

[0111]. One, small, white glass. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.806. Diam. 0.005.

[0169]. Chain of 183 small green, brown, and white. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Pitt Rivers B IV 165.

[0170]. Chain of 149 small blue gl. and one blue frit. Same place. Average diam. 0.008.



[0191]. Chain of 128 small blue, white, red, yellow, and brown. Same place. Largest diam. 0.007, smallest 0.003.

[0204]. Chains of 24 shiny blue gl., diam. 0.005, and 44 dull pale blue gl., diam. 0.006. Same place.

[0265]. 80 small blue gl. and 16 white gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end of wooden chests (with barrels [1054] and tubulars [0205/1-8]). Brussels E 7003.

[0285]. Chain of 108 small faded blue, white, and red gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Diam. 0.007-0.005.

[0297]. Small gold. Same place. Brussels E 7024. Diam. 0.002.

[0298]. Small gold. Same place. Brussels E 7024. Diam. 0.007.

[0304]. Half of very large fai. bead, with hole 0.027 deep, tapering to a point, in the thickness of one side. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.811. Diam. 0.112. For others somewhat similar see [0986].

[0312]. 54 minute blue gl., 5 shaped as type 2 c, but too small to be classed as such. Same place. Largest diam. 0.006, smallest 0.002.

[0413]. Gold. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. Brussels E 7024. Diam. 0.012.

[0440]. Gold. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Crushed. Brussels E 7024? II p. 43. Dimension not stated.

[0751]. Two or three. Below SE. corner of Pylon, Tpl. T (F 15). II p. 106.

[0901]. Many ring beads. Site.

[0986]. Broken segments of very large beads, concave, glazed inside and outside. E. Palace (A 14/15).

[0986/1], Ash. Mus. 1932.812, remaining L. 0.077. [0986/2], remaining L. 0.05.

[1060]. Pale red gl. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7025. Diam. 0.009.

[1123]. Strings of small blue gl., total number of beads 427. Tpl. A. Diam. 0.003-0.007.

[1125]. Chain of 88 small blue, white, and yellow gl. Tpl. A. Diam. 0.006-0.007.

[1126/1-78]. Chain of 78 small blue, white, yellow, and red gl. Tpl. A. Diam. 0.002-0.007.

[1127]. Chain of 53 small blue and white gl. Tpl. A. Diam. 0.003-0.005.

4 Q. FLOWER BEADS, TYPE 5 A

[0310]. Half of large bead, glazed blue frit, broken in two. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.819. L. 0.047.

[1028]. Three, rough, discoloured blue gl., different lengths. Tpl. A. Pitt Rivers B IV 165.

4 R. FLOWER BEADS, TYPES 5 B, 5 C, 5 D

[0422]. One. Type 5 b. Blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), N. half. Brussels E 7019. L. 0.035.

[1055]. One. Type 5 c. Blue gl. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7005. L. 0.019.

[1061]. Three. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.1265 a-c.

[1061/1]. Type 5 d. Blue frit. L. 0.023.

[1061/2]. Type 5 d. Blue gl. L. 0.049.

[1061/3]. Type 5 c. Blue gl., brown discoloration. L. 0.032.

4 S. DISK BEADS, TYPE 6

[0108]. Two. White shell. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Diams. 0.01 and 0.008.

[0235]. A number of blue . . . Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. [0235/1], blue gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.806, diam. 0.007. Some in chain, Manchester 9341, diam. 0.006. Some in chain, Brussels E 7004, diam. 0.008 and less.

[0236]. A number of . . . yellow. Same place. Some, Brussels E 7004, diam. 0.008 and less. Some, Manchester 9341, diam. 0.006.

[0266]. Chain of 148 beads and 5 sticks of beads (adhering laterally about 6 together). Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end of chests. Ash. Mus. 1932.762. Diams. 0.008-0.005.

[0359]. One, dark blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), high up. Brussels (?). Diam. 0.016.

[0420]. Cream and white. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), N. half. In chain Brussels E 7004. Diam. 0.008 and less.

[0757]. One, shell. Below NW. corner of Pylon. Tpl. T (F 13). Ash. Mus. 1932.862. II p. 106. Diam. 0.01.

4 T. DISCOID BEADS, TYPE 7 A

[0087]. One, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Diam. 0.025.

[0115]. One, blue gl. Same place. Brussels E 7005. Diam. 0.025.

[0178]. Three (blue gl.?). Same place. Diam. 0.025.

[0210]. One, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brussels E 7005.

[0213]. One, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Brussels E 7025. Diam. 0.023.

[0226]. Four, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brussels E 7005. Diam. 0.025.

[0227]. One, red gl. Same place. Brussels E 7025. Diam. 0.017.

[0282]. One, cream gl. Same place.

[0283]. Half, cream gl. Same place.

[0401]. Thirty. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. [0401/1], gold, diam. 0.008. [0401/5], blue gl., Brussels E 7025, diam. 0.016. [0401/6], red gl., Brussels E 7025, diam. 0.015. [0401/10-13], cream gl., Brussels E 7005, diam. 0.031 to 0.019. [0401/14], cream gl., with some gold foil adhering and partially covering, Ash. Mus. 1932.759, diam. 0.024. [0401/15], blue gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.758 a, diam. 0.03. [0401/16], green gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.758 b, diam. 0.024. [0401/17], green gl., red discoloration, Ash. Mus. 1932.758 c, diam. 0.025. [0401/18], faded blue gl., black discoloration, Ash. Mus. 1932.758 d. [0401/19], faded green gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.758 e, diam. 0.024. [0401/20], green gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.758 f, diam. 0.019. [0401/21], bright green gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.758 g, diam. 0.014. [0401/22], brownish discoloration, Ash. Mus. 1932.758 h, diam. 0.023. [0401/23], faded blue-green, edges damaged, Ash. Mus. 1932.758 i, diam. 0.027. [0401/24], brownish gl., traces of gilding, Ash. Mus. 1932.758 j, diam. 0.025. [0401/25], blue gl., Ash. Mus. 1932.758 k, diam. 0.027. [0401/27, 28], two, green gl., Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [0401/29-31], three cream gl., Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [0401/29-31], three cream gl., Pitt Rivers B IV 165. [0401/29-31], three cream gl.,

4 U. DISCOID BEADS, TYPE 7 BI

[0179]. Red gl. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7016. Diam. 0.029.

[0233]. Blue gl. covered with gold leaf. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brussels E. 7016. Diam. 0.023.

[0361]. Three, blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), high up. Brussels E 7016. [0361/1], diam. 0.026. [0361/2], diam. 0.025. [0361/3], diam. 0.015.

4 V. HATHOR-HEAD BEAD, TYPE 8

[1017]. Blue gl. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6953. L. 0.024.

4 W. MIXED LOTS OF BEADS

[0130]. Several large globular beads. E. Palace, NW. rm. (A 14/15). Those identified will be found registered as follows: [0130/1] section 4 M, [0130/2] section 4 N, [0130/3] section 4 M, [0130/4] section 4 M.

[0401]. A large number of ring, keeled and barrel beads. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Those which can safely be assigned to this lot have been registered in sections 4 E, 4 M, 4 U. The ring beads were not identified. They might well be those numbered [1123].

[0420]. Fayence barrel bead and small disk beads. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), N. half. [0420/1], section 4 E. Rest, section 4 S.

[1124]. Chain of 8 very small beads. Tpl. A. [1124/1, 2, 3, 7, 8], type 2 a, section 4 G; [1124/4, 6], type 1 e, section 4 E; [1124/5] type 2 b, section 4 H.

[1126]. Chain of small ring and globular beads. Tpl. A. [1126/1–78], type 4, section 4 P; [1126/79–84], type 3 c, section 4 L.

4 x. Pellets, Type 9

[0410, 0411, 0412]. Three, gold. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. II p. 43. Dimensions not stated.

4 Y. DROP PENDANT, TYPE 10 A

[0768]. Transparent rock crystal, upper part broken off. SE. corner of Altar (G 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.1268. L. 0.04.

4 Z. EAR PENDANT, TYPE 10 B

[0863]. Cream glazed grey steatite, decorated with incised scrolls, zigzags, $\frac{0}{1}$, lotus, and wdit-eye. Hook broken. E. Palace (A 14/15). Similar ear ornaments, but of bronze, were found at Sanam, e.g. in tomb 1516 at the ears of the deceased (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 10 pl. 40 and p. 106). Ash. Mus. 1932. 880. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.03.

4 AA. FLOWER PENDANT, TYPE 10 C

(Cf. Petrie, Tell el Amarna pl. xviii nos. 388, 391)

[0405]. Fai., one ring broken, probably originally covered with gold foil. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Cf. one from Megiddo shown in *Illustrated London News*, 23.10.37, p. 710. Khartoum. L. 0.027.

[0425]. Blue gl., similar. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), N. half. Brussels E 7018. L. 0.027.

The records call these 'keeled rings'. A sketch of [0233] shows. The others are, however, at present inaccessible, and shows that that at least was plano-convex, as the type-drawing there is a possibility that they may in fact be biconvex.

4U-5A

[0426]. Yellow and green gl., both rings broken. Same place. Brussels E 7018. L. 0.025.

[0874]. Blue gl., back flat, discoloured brown, one ring broken. E. Palace. Ash. Mus. 1932.804. L. 0.025.

[1076]. Blue gl., back flat, one ring broken. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. L. 0.025.

4 BB. CORNFLOWER PENDANT, TYPE 10 D

(See Newberry, PSBA 22 (1900) pl. i (opp. p. 142) No. 3)

[0966]. Grey and blue gl., rings at top and bottom lost. Tpl. A. Brussels E. 7018. L. 0.02.

4 CC. BAG-SHAPED PENDANT, TYPE 10 E

[0244]. Gold cylindrical bag-shaped pendant, wire loop at top. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brussels. 0.014 × 0.006.

CATEGORY 5

VESSELS, POTS, MORTARS

References to types, e.g. F lxxii, are to the type numbers in the Faras pottery corpus published in Ann. Arch. Anthr. 11 pls. xv ff.

5 A. SANDSTONE AND GRANITE VESSELS

[0016]. Base of large circular coarse yellow sandstone vessel, hollowed in centre by grinding. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct., in front of stand at entrance to Pronaos. *In situ*. II p. 34. Diam. 0.63.

[0475]. Oval grinding dish of pink-grey granite. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), SE. corner. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. L. 0·102, W. 0·079, Ht. 0·03, T. 0·01.



Fig. 39. [0743].

[0519]. Lower part of circular granite bowl. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. II p. 73. Diam. 0.31.

[0738]. Lower half of shallow thick mortar, similar to [0743]. Tpl. T, foundation deposit at SE. corner (C 15). II p. 106.

[0743]. Shallow thick white sandstone mortar, lying on side in foundation deposit at NE. corner of Tpl. T (C 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.861. II p. 106, fig. 39, pl. LXII a. Ht. 0·17, W. at top 0·21.

[0782]. Nearly circular block of ferruginous sandstone, hollowed into basin by grinding. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), between cols. 1 and 2. In situ. II p. 30. Diam. 0.76 ×0.63.

[0789]. Solid sandstone basin, the ὅλμος of a Greek-type grinder [0772], sunk in floor of 1st Ct., Tpl. T (E 14), touching [0772]. In situ. Outer diam. 0·56, inner diam. 0·42, Ht. 0·20. II p. 74; seen with [0772] in pl. XLVIII a.

[0791]. Base of a tall sandstone mortar, the upper part of which is all broken away. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), against W. wall, N. half, to N. of [0367] and [0790]. (Not seen again 1935-6.)

5 B. Alabaster Vessels

[0305]. Frag. of tall vase with rim. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.1283. II fig. 40. Ht. of frag. 0.11.

[0573]. Shallow dish, with originally four lug handles, flat base, damaged, discoloured by fire. Tpl. T, Hyp. (E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.865. II fig. 41. It can be seen in situ in pl. LVIII b. Diam. 0.20.







Fig. 40. [0305].

FIG. 41. [0573]

FIG. 42. [0903].

[0903]. Small vase, of stone (?), neck broken off, provenience uncertain. Discoloured by fire. Ash. Mus. 1932.1282. II fig. 42. Ht. 0.07.

[1062]. Small cup. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Ash. Mus. 1932.756. Ht. 0.052.

5 C. GLASS VESSELS

[0530]. Tall cylindrical neck of green toilet-bottle (unguentarium) with hollow folded rim. White enamelly decay. 2nd-3rd cent. A.D. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v. Ash. Mus. 1932.853. II pp. 25, 73. Ht. 0.10.

[0692]. Hollow folded rim of toilet bottle (unguentarium), neck broken off. Mottled enamelly weathering. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.1269. II p. 25. Diam. 0.046.

[0735]. Fragment of variegated vessel. Exterior of Tpl. T (probably on S. side, i.e. site II).

5 D. Bronze Vessels

[0509]. Mer. bowl (type F (bronze) IV a). Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), brick chamber v, mouth downwards at base of col. 5. A common Mer. type, 1st cent. B.C. to 1st cent. A.D. Cf. Addison, SNR 18 289 and pl. v No. 4. Manchester 9350. II p. 73, fig. 23. Diam. 0.21.

[0654]. Plain situla with two loops and spout. Rounded bottom. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. II fig. 23, pl. LXXXIII d. Manchester 9345. Ht. 0·12.

[0655]. Peg-bottomed situla, decorated with reliefs. Two loops at top. Below rim a plain band. Second register, sun-bark towed by two apes, Ba-bird on prow; two jackals; second bark. Third register, small worshipper, facing l., pours libation from ewer. Before him altar with four loaves; Min-shrine and Min, facing r.; Isis, facing r., with disk, horns, ♀ and 1; space; Sakhmet, facing r., with \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \); Horus, facing r., with Double Crown, \(\frac{1}{2} \) and \(\frac{1}{2} \). Lowest register, incised lotusflower, embracing base of vessel. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14 x), BF. Brussels E 6970. II pl. LXXXIII. Ht. 0.11.

[0656]. Situla, decorated with reliefs, bottom more rounded than that of [0655]. Two loops at top. Below rim a plain band. Second register, two jackals towing sun-bark to r.; two apes facing l. adoring second sun-bark. Third register, small worshipper, standing ←, before an altar; Min-Amūn, →; Min-shrine; Isis \rightarrow with disk, horns; Nephthys \rightarrow , with \(\gamma\); Horus \rightarrow , with Double Crown and \(\gamma\); Nefertem or Onuris →, with characteristic head-dress and 1. Fourth register, incised round the vessel, from r. to l., see Inscr. XXXI. Fifth register, seated falcon-headed deities (souls of Pe)

One MS. says 'Temple T, First Court, near N. door'. bronze find)'. The object was identified among those labelled Another MS. 'Temple T, query bonfire (i.e. Hypostyle Hall, 'site', which often indicated a forgotten provenience.

← and jackal-headed deities (souls of Nekhen) →, in relief. Sixth register, lotus-flower in relief. embracing bottom of vessel. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum 2702. Inscr. XXXI. I p. 87. pl. 36; II pl. LXXXIII e. Ht. 0.10.

5 E. FAIENCE CIRCULAR STANDS

The stands referred to consist of a funnel-shaped lower component attached to a saucer-shaped upper component having a central hole on to which the narrow end of the base is fixed. These are the hyyt- 'altars' of which examples made of silver and bronze are mentioned in the inscriptions. II p. 44 and fig. 43.

[0407]. Blue gl. frags. of lower components. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. [0407/1], Ash. Mus. 1932.737. Ht. 0.083, original width of base about 0.056. [0407/2, 3, 4], various fragments giving original diams. of 0.063 and 0.057. [0407/5], lower component, Brussels E 7026.

[0408]. Blue gl. frags. of upper components. Same place. [0408/1, 2, 3], three frags. fitting, Ash. Mus. 1932.737, diam. of saucer at top 0.125. [0408/4], frags. of upper component, Brussels E 7027.

5B-5G

FIG. 43.

[0809]. Complete lower and [0810] nearly complete upper components of one stand. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Brit. Mus.? Ht. 0.225.

5 F. FAIENCE RING-STANDS

[0098]. Frag., cream gl., exactly similar in size and in type to [0320]. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.1285. II. p. 115. Ht. 0.07.





Fig. 44. [0320].

[0106]. Frag., cream gl., exactly similar in size and type to [0320]. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.1285. II p. 115. Diam. 0.085.

[0320]. Four frags., fitting together, circular, of thick cream gl., flat at top, convex below, having two rectangular openings in side. Cream colour due to fading, slight traces of blue at top. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.1284. II p. 115, fig. 44. Ht. 0.07.

5 G. OTHER FAIENCE VESSELS

[0037], [0067], [0085], [0118], [0281]. 22 frags. of plain blue gl. vessels of varying thicknesses 0.005-0.015. Tpl. A, mostly from rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15).

[0132]. Frags. from E. Palace. [0132/1] from a cylindrical vessel, Ash. Mus. 1932.822, orig. diam. 0.04. [0132/2], frag. blue gl. L. 0.10.

[0308]. Frag. of fai. bowl with design of slightly raised lotus-flowers in pale green and pale purplishblue gl. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. 0.035 × 0.03.

[0306]. Fragment of rim and neck of vase, once blue. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ht. 0.048.

[0409]. Frags. from Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), similar to those at the head of this section. [0409/20], two fitting to form part of small cup. II fig. 45. Ht. 0.06.

[0719]. Half of shallow blue gl. bowl, cloth imprint at bottom (cf. Ann. Arch. Anthr. 10 102). Tpl. T, Rm. G (C 14)? Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II fig. 46. Orig. diam. 0.113.





Fig. 46. [0719].

[0968]. Frag. of small fine blue gl. New-Year flask with collar at neck (cf. Cairo C.C.G. 3739-49). On body of flask a kneeling figure, facing l., with column of inser. behind. 'May the Lady of Contentment² open [a happy (New) Year for its owner].' The figure holds an object—a vessel or a collar. Brussels E 6986. II p. 224, pl. LXXXIII c. Ht. 0.051.

5 H. STEATITE VESSEL

[0780]. Frag. of base of dark grey saucer with ring bottom. On the interior bust of Isis in relief. Roman conception, 3rd to 4th cent. A.D. S. town site. Ash. Mus. 1932.777. II p. 25, pl. LXXXVI c. L. 0.07.

5 I. POTTERY JARS AND BOWLS, WIDE-MOUTHED

Note. Reisner's pottery designations, referred to here and in the following sections, will be found in Kerma I-III (= Harvard African Studies v) p. 41 and Kerma IV-V (= Harvard African Studies vi) p. 325.

[0009]. Rough red-ware bowl, rim turned in. Between Tpl. A and river, near brick wall (K 14). II p. 6. Ht. 0.10.

[0449]. Coarse red-ware jar, used as cooking-pot. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber ii, in angle formed by W. wall of chamber and short piece of wall running E. at its N. end. II p. 72, fig. 22.

[0450]. Jar which contained [0449]. Diam. near base 0.29. No further details. II p. 72.

[0451]. Jar which contained both [0450] and [0449]. Diam. near base 0.40. See II p. 72. No further details.

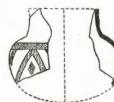


Fig. 47. [0773].

[0773]. Frag. of hard brownish-black-ware bowl, type F (black) II j. Incised pattern of zigzags and diamonds filled with rows of dots. Mer. S. town site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II fig. 47. Orig. diam. 0.055.

[0919]. Frag. of Kerma ware, black-topped red-polished, of Reisner's type Bkt. I. Upper edge of red slip discernible under black at top. Irregular purplish band at upper part of red. S. town site? 2nd Interm. Per. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II p. 10, fig. 48. Orig. Ht. 0.008.

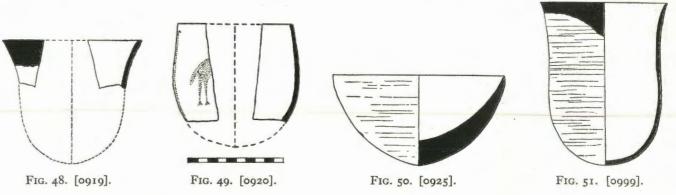
[0920]. Frag. of grey-brown ware, with pricked design of giraffe (?) and bird on sceptre. Type Faras (black) I k. Mer. 1st-2nd cent. A.D. S. town site. II fig. 49. Orig. diam. 0.12.

'Hand of the God', in Saite times a title of the votaresses. See

¹ Professor Griffith relates that he found it in 1931 on the Gardiner, Onomastica ii 146* with further references. The wall at the NE. corner of Tpl. T, but this had already been same title or epithet on scarab [0397] and ring [2141]. \subseteq is associated with Imn nb nswt t3wy (corrupt) on a seal plaque ² Hathor (Sethe, Commentary to Pyr. 814 a), but also the from Jebel Moya (Addison, The Wellcome Excavations in the Sudan pl. 1 no. 5).

[0925]. Wheel-made bowl of soft crumbly bright red ware. Site. II fig. 50. Diam. 0.135.

[0000]. Frag. of black-topped red-polished-ware beaker (shape of Reisner's Bkt. IV, but Mer., as e.g. F lxxiv d). Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II fig. 51. Orig. diam. o·10.



[1000]. Frag. of large basin of coarse reddish-purple ware with grey-brown streak in fracture (Reisner's SCW) and orange-red wash inside and outside. Projecting rim with struts below. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. Orig. diam. at top 0.32.

5 J. POTTERY JARS AND BOTTLE, NARROW-MOUTHED

[0001]. Red ware bulging narrow-necked bottle, with black painted lines. Mer. grave 1. II p. 116. Diam. 0.14, Ht. 0.17.

[0317]. Frag. of large 'ginger jar', type F xxiv, of hard red ware, with painted brown decoration on creamy-red background. Characters incised on shoulder. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932. 1289. II p. 115, fig. 52. Orig. diam. about 0.30.





B 1261



Fig. 53. [0472].

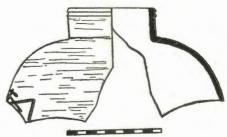


Fig. 54. [1008].

[0454]. Frags. of Mer. jar of type F I c/d. Hard drab ware (Reisner's Db). Painted design of vertical sprigs and garlands in red and brown on buff. 1st-3rd cent. A.D. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II p. 72, pl. LXXXIV e. Orig. diam. about 0.30.

[0472]. Frag. of coarse red ware (grey fracture, Reisner's SCW) jar, wheel-made, shape of type F iii, with Mer. hieroglyph 75 painted in cream on shoulder. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), brick chamber i. Cf. other examples of same sign on pottery from Faras in Ann. Arch. Anthr. 10 pl. lxxii. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II pp. 72, 73. The pot-mark, fig. 53.

[0518]. A cooking-pot. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), against NE. of base of col. 2. Unidentified, but Kirwan noted frags. of coarse red-ware jar of type F I a-c in this position in 1935-6. II p. 72.

[1008]. Frags. of large wheel-made jar of fine hard pink ware with part of incised mark. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II fig. 54. Orig. diam. about 0.23.

Firth's No. 5 in his list (Arch. Surv. Nub. 1908-9 vol. i p. 52).

[0214]. Hard red ware, carinated. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Ash. Mus. 1932.757. Diam. 0.088.

[0295]. Frag. of small SCW cup like [0352]. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Orig. diam. 0.05.

[0352]. Half of small cup or crucible, SCW. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), high up. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. **II fig. 55.** Diam. 0.06.

[0507]. Small red-ware vessel, rectangular at top, with circular base. Hole for suspension in each of four sides near lip. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), NE. corner. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. II fig. 56. Ht. 0.044.





Fig. 55. [0362].



Fig. 56. [0507].



Fig. 57. [0526].



[0510]. Frags. of typical Mer. cup of fine light paste (F. Db), pinkish, with faint pink dressing, decorated with design painted in black and red, type F lxxi a (1st-3rd cent. A.D.). Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v. Ash. Mus. 1932.1287. II p. 73, fig. 24. Diam. 0.094.

[0525]. Sawn-off lower portion of similar cup, blackened by fire. Design painted in brown on buff. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.1288. II p. 73. Diam. 0.093.

[0526]. Plain hard reddish ware, wheel-made. Same place. II p. 73, fig. 57. Ash. Mus. 1932.1292. Diam. 0.00.

[0697]. Small, wheel-made, whitewashed mud. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), against W. face of Shrine of Taharqa. Ash. Mus. 1932.1291. II fig. 58. Diam. 0.085.

[0815]. Broken, Mer. ware similar to that of [0510]. Painted design of upright lotus-flowers. Type F lxxi g (1st-3rd cent. A.D.). W. Kiosk (G/H 13). Ash. Mus. 1932.852. II pl. LXXXIV c. Diam. 0.085.

[1007]. Sherd of small narrow vessel, perhaps with handle and spout. Hard pinkish drab ware with intermittent grey streak in fracture. Wheel-made. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. Orig. diam. c. 0.03.

5 L. POTTERY FOUR-FOOTED DISHES

[0714]. Shallow dish, broken, coarse red ware with black fracture (Reisner's SCW), sub-rectangular. Outside decorated with rows of punctures, edges with incised lines, lip with incised zigzag pattern. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1294. Ht. 0.07. L. 0.13.

[0904]. Shallow circular soft, bright-red ware, lip decorated with incised lines, supported on four curved cylindrical legs decorated with punctures, rising from rectangular base. Centre of dish pierced with hole. Tpl. T. Ht. 0.08. Diam. of dish 0.115.

5 M. POTTERY LIDS

(Types in fig. 59)

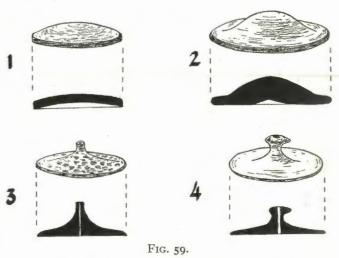
[0452]. Shallow pottery basin (lid?), circular, with remains of fastenings for two bronze handles on concave side, crossing in middle. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. II p. 72. Diam. 0.43. Rim 0.02 wide by 0.01 deep, depth of basin 0.08. (Not identified.)

5K-5N

[0511]. Round lid, SCW with red wash, type 3. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v. II p. 73. Diam. 0.10.

[0571]. Round lid, SCW with red wash, type 3, base quite flat. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), BF, between cols. 6 and 7. Diam. 0.095.

[0907]. Round lid, burnished SCW with red wash (?), type 4, decorated with painted design of wavy lines. Tpl. A. Base slightly concave. Brussels E 7002. Diam. 0.102. II pl. LXXXIV f.



[0954]. Round lid, of coarse pinkish drab ware with bright-red wash, type 1, wheel-made. Tpl. A. Diam. 0.094.

[0955]. Round lid, SCW with red wash, type 2, heavy. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Wheel-made. Diam. 0.108.

[1001]. Round lid, SCW with red wash, hand-made, with many finger-marks, clumsy, type 3. Same place (fire-blackened). Diam. 0.10.

5 N. VARIOUS POTTERY VESSELS

This section contains references in the records to pots the description of which is insufficient to allow of their identification or typing.

[0007]. Pot, no description, Mer. grave 3, at head, on top of [0008]. II p. 116.

[0008]. Pot, no description, Mer. grave 3, at head, beneath [0007]. II p. 116.

[0465]. Amphorae. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber i. II p. 72.

[0468]. Large jar or amphora with darker red lines round shoulders. Same place. II p. 72.

[0471]. Large vessel with wide black bands. Same place.

[0477]. Shallow pottery basin much charred by fire below. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (D 14), SE. corner.

[0774]. Cooking-pot. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), on S. side of S. wall of brick chamber v. Inside was sandstone slab [0792] resting on remains of burnt nakhl, and sherds of pottery. A very rough sketch indicates that it had rounded bottom and might have been of shape F iv d with neck and shoulders broken off. II p. 74.

[0785]. Large pots, sunk in floors of brick houses SE. of Tpl. B (H/J 15). This area is at S. end of 'Site III' of 1935-6 excavations and is mentioned in Mr. Kirwan's report II p. 43, cf. p. 229.

[0786]. Large furnace pot full of charcoal. House in same area. II p. 43.

[0805]. Furnace pot. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (F 14), outside centre of W. wall of brick chamber vi.

¹ See Lucas, Materials (3rd ed.) 432. The redness may be due to the burnishing: I have not seen the original

5 o. Potsherds

The majority of the sherds listed in this section are either (1) frags. often unidentified, mentioned in the records, or (2) specimens brought home from all over the site, not mentioned at all in the records, and not specially studied with a view to the reconstruction of the original pots. Most of those sherds of which the shape of the original pot is easily discernible have been listed in the preceding sections as though they were complete pots. The residue is of little interest because the excavation of the town site will probably yield a series of pots in chronological order at least from the 2nd Interm. Per. to the Late Meroitic period, and as the town mound is of some considerable height and should show a valuable though complicated stratification, these will act as a check on such series as have already been produced out of the material from Faras and Ṣanam with little or no stratification as a guide. Since, however, the excavation of the town site is still only under discussion, it seems best not to leave these specimen sherds unmentioned.

[0042]. R-B. W. Smooth, pebble polished. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), E. half. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0043]. Three frags. SCW with red wash and trellis pattern painted in white. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II pl. LXXXIV b.

[0044]. SCW with red wash inside and out, painted cream and purplish-brown. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0052]. Mer. F. Db, closely stamped with $\int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}}$. Small bulges on inside from pressure of stamp. From bowl, perhaps of Type F lxiv. Incised line round lip. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0074]. Blk. J.W. with incised pattern of diamonds ending in tassels. Wheel-turned, no polish. Near main entrance to Tpl. A (J 13). Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0078]. Frag. of red pottery with incised design of a sistrum. Tpl. B, high up (not identified).

[0079]. Base of small vessel, yellow with double brown band. Tpl. B, high up (not identified).

[0080]. F. Db, pinkish-orange dressing, strongly ribbed on outside. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932. 1296.

[0215]. SCW with comb-impressed herring-bone pattern, fire-blackened. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), S. end. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0464]. Frag. of bowl with notched rim. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), brick chamber i. II p. 72.

[0466]. Amphora handle, thick and round. Same place. II p. 72.

[0467]. Frag. of wavy-handled pot. Same place. II p. 72.

[0470]. Frag. of Mer. painted cream-coloured bowl, with two narrow purple bands below rim. Same place. II p. 72.

[0521]. Handle of amphora. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. II p. 72.

[0522]. Piece of incised jar. Same place. II p. 72.

[0529]. Frags. of polished pottery bottle, long-necked type, red decorated with white flower pattern on shoulders. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v. II p. 73.

[0537]. Frag. of large Mer. pot with herring-bone design on shoulder, black on cream band. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), S. door.

[0742]. Sherd, with Mer. (?) writing, a \(\) on it and other scratchings, found in angle of brick wall below SE. corner of Tpl. T. Evidently intrusive or not Mer. (not identified). II p. 106.

[0754]. Very small sherds. Tpl. T, beneath SW. corner of Pylon (F 14). II p. 106.

[0761]. Frags. of pottery. Tpl. T, beneath NW. corner of Pylon (F 13.) II p. 106.

[0893]. Three Mer. sherds Blk. J.W. with impressed comb patterns, perhaps of Type F. II o. (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 11 pl. xv; pot without type-number at bottom of plate.) Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. [0893/1], marked 'Temple B, Second Court, E half' fits [0893/2], marked 'Temple B, Sanctuary'. II p. 49. [0893/1] is shown in II pl. LXXXIV d. [0893/3] from rm. E. of 2nd Ct., Tpl. B.

[0921]. Blk. J.W. with same type of design. From site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0922]. Two frags. of coarse reddish-black ware containing grains of grit. Impressed decoration made by a square-ended point. Probably Mer., cf. next item. S. town site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0923]. Another of same ware, brownish-black outside, black inside, with herring-bone design impressed with square point. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[0924]. SCW, impressed criss-cross and diamond designs made by comb (?) with square points. Four frags. of large jar. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), NE. corner. Type perhaps F iii a. Ash. Mus. 1932. 1296.

[0926]. Blk. J.W. impressed zigzag decoration. S. town site.

[0992]. Frag. blackish drab ware, straw-marked, unpolished, with impressed design of tassels or lotus-flowers. Ash. Mus. 1932.818.

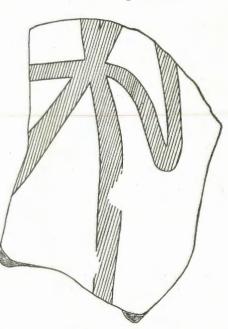


Fig. 60. [1011].

[0997]. Thin, hard ware, black inside, red-brown outside, decoration of close dots impressed by comb (?). Perhaps originally burnished. From descriptions and photographs decoration appears to be similar to that of 'new pottery' described in *Cemeteries of Armant* 1 p. 278 and 11 pl. lxxiv 6, 254/N-261/N. To the eye the ware closely resembles that of a 'Saharan' sherd (no. 469) deposited for study at Queen's College, Oxford, and now at Ash. Mus. Surface of desert to NE. of Kawa. Ash. Mus. 1932.1293 a. II pl. LXXXIV a.

[0998]. Hard red-brown ware, with rows of impressed dots made by comb (?) with square points. Outer surface slightly polished. Decoration may be part of larger design of triangles, and much resembles that of Armant Saharan ware illustrated in *Cemeteries of Armant* II pl. lxxiv, 3, cf. I p. 267, though there is no exact counterpart among the examples of Saharan ware at Queen's College, Oxford, and now at Ash. Mus. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1293 b. II pl. LXXXIV a.

[1000]. Blk. J.W. decorated with diamond and chevron pattern impressed from square-pointed comb. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E/F 13/14).

[1002]. R-B. W. with impressed comb and incised decoration of herring-bones and crosses. Site.

[1003]. B.M. No inside polish, pebble-polished outside. Site.

[1004]. SCW with design impressed from comb with large square points. Site.

[1005]. Red ware, tibn-marked, polished red slip inside, incised chevron pattern. Site.

[1006]. Coarse black ware, red inside, the outside decorated all over with finger-tip impressions. Surface much cracked. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296.

[1010]. Frag. of amphora of fine smooth pink ware, without wash. Site.

[1011]. FRW frag. of tall Mer. amphora. Yellow slip with part of design in red paint. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1296. II fig. 60.

CATEGORY 6

IVORY, WOOD, CLAY, POTTERY (TERRA-COTTA), AND MUD OBJECTS

For pottery vessels see Category 5.

6 A. IVORY

[0053]. Portions of thin flat ring, outer edge smooth and rounded, upper side marked by cloth, under side blackened. Two fragments, each pierced by small hole. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 15), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. Orig. diam. 0·10. W. 0·015.

[0094]. Hellenistic figure of girl, arms broken, lower part lost. The body is clothed in chiton hanging from the back of the l. shoulder, over which the head looks. Probably from corner of a casket, against which the raised l. arm must have leaned. Two holes in back below shoulders and remains of large hole running up from feet. E. Palace (A 14), NW. rm., NW. corner. Ash. Mus. (on loan). Cast at Khartoum, Khartoum 2761. II p. 115, pl. LXXXV. Ht. 0·107.

The following is a note on this object written by the late Mr. Stanley Casson:

'This figure seems to me to be derived from the corner of an ivory casket. I think that the figure faced along the long side of the casket and looked towards the centre of the top of that side. The angle of her glance thus makes it possible to calculate the height of the side.

'She may have been looking at a Cupid balanced in the centre of the long side, as it were on the parapet. And she would have been balanced by a similar figure at each corner. The hole underneath is for fitting her to the projecting "stylobate" of the casket.

'The holes on her shoulders may be for the attachment of wings, but I feel uncertain whether this was in fact so.

'In style the figure is probably of the period 150–50 B.C. as the style of the hair is most popular at this period although it occurs earlier. She is carved so brilliantly and so easily that it is most unlikely that she can be attributed to the Augustan period, when work of this kind was much less lively, more imitative and dry and relatively uninspired. This figure seems to carry on good Hellenistic traditions and was perhaps made at Alexandria.

'The original inspiration is Scopas, in particular his Maenad, which in turn inspired innumerable Hellenistic reliefs and sculptures.'

[0827]. Frag. of small baluster, pierced at one end, probably from parapet on casket (cf. last item). E. Palace (A 14/15). Ht. 0.03.

6 B. POTTERY LAMPS

[0527]. Circular, nozzle blackened. Scar of ring (?) handle visible on upper surface opposite wickhole. Flat top with small side lugs. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. II p. 73, pl. LXXXVI d. Diam. 0.08.

[0528]. Frag. of another, similar to [0527]. Same place. II p. 73.

[0570]. Circular, of coarse pink pottery, with flat top and transverse semicircular handle across top over oil-hole. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), BF, between cols. 6 and 7, perhaps the lamp that started the conflagration there. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. **II pl. LXXXVI d.** L. 0·105.

6 c. Pottery Moulds

[0041]. Mould for uraeus with disk, cracked. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), E. half. Ash. Mus. 1932.767. II p. 41, pl. LXXXVI b. L. 0·123.

[0046]. Mould for lotus-flower. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14/15), E. half. Khartoum 2734. **II pl. LXXXVI b.** L. 0.09.

6A-6F

[0788]. Mould for sword. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), entrance. Brit. Mus. II p. 34, pl. LXXXVI a. L. of knife 0.40, width of blade 0.11, L. of mould 0.425. Compare the iron spear-head in Buhen pl. 88.

[0843]. Mould for wdst-eye, marked with many thumb-prints. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.778. II pl. LXXXVI e. L. 0.05.

[0969]. Mould for Osiris figure, head broken off. Made by impressing an Osiris figure into material while soft. Another and less well defined impression on back. Site. Brussels E 6980. II pl. LXXXVIf. L. 0.073.

See also Nos. [2087], [2174], [2175], [2176].

6 D. POTTERY STAMPS

[0506]. Handle from vessel converted into stamp by engraving on inner side of sherd. Engraving represents Khons, lion(?)-headed, with moon's and sun's disks, holding staff. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), NE. corner. Khartoum. L. 0.053.

[0819]. Medallion of hard-glazed grey ware, from inside of platter. In relief, male bust with helmet and streamers, long nose, and legend ΠΕΡCOC in Gk. characters. Site? Ash. Mus. 1932.779. II pl. LXXXVI c. Diam. of medallion 0.037. Greatest W. of the frag. 0.045.

Note. It is not quite certain that this medallion came from Kawa. In one of the record books it is said to have come from the site, yet on the back of a photograph there is a pencilled note in Professor Griffith's writing, ' $\Pi \epsilon \rho \sigma \sigma s$ not from Kawa'. Another photograph has, in Mrs. Griffith's writing, ' $\Pi \epsilon \rho \sigma \sigma s$ head from Merowe'. Perhaps an example was found at both places.

[0828]. Medallion from inside platter. In relief, gazelle (?) standing before shrub. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.780. II pl. LXXXVI c. Diam. 0.029.

6 E. POTTERY AND MUD WEIGHTS, ETC.

See the types in fig. 61

[0485]. Small net-sinker, broken, type 1. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. end. Remaining L. 0.03.

[0759 bis]. Small net-sinker, complete, type 2. Site. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. L. 0.03.

[0775]. Large oval net-sinker, with deep groove, type 3 (possibly a loom weight). Probably Tpl. A. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. L. 0·12.

[0775 bis]. Pear-shaped baked mud loom weight, reddish. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), on S. side of S. wall of brick chamber v. II p. 74. Ht. 0·154.

[0776]. Another. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. II p. 74, pl. LXXXVII d. Ht. 0·142.

[0777]. Another. Same place. Ash. Mus. II p. 74. Ht. 0·16.







6 F. VARIOUS CLAY, POTTERY, AND MUD OBJECTS

[0049]. Small very crude pottery figure of ape, dotted with black. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), W. half. L. 0.033.

[0143]. Small coarse soft pottery head-rest, ends imperfect. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). Pitt Rivers B IV 167. Ht. 0·11.

[0303]. Part of hollow red-painted terra-cotta figure of man squatting on heels and clasping knees. Upper part and r. side lost. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.815. II pl. LXXXVII c. Ht. 0·13, W. 0·165, T. 0·08.

[0330]. Pottery stopper for vase. Entrance passage to Tpl. A (J 14). (Not identified. Perhaps a lid is meant. If so, this may be [0954] in section 5 M.)

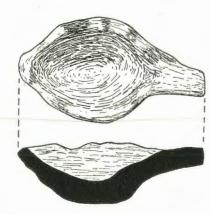


Fig. 62. [0891].

[0453]. Thick cylindrical pottery bar, damaged at ends, with central longitudinal hole at each end; bread roller? Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. II p. 72. Diam. 0.065, L. 0.318.

[0540]. Terra-cotta head of horse with mane. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), to NE. of centre of Ct. Brussels E 6950. Base of neck to top of ear 0.038.

[0672]. Frag. of terra-cotta plaque representing mother-goddess holding breasts in hands. One arm and one shoulder only remain. Portions of lappets of wig show. Flesh bright green, armlet below shoulder and wrist yellow, necklace yellow, nipple yellow. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), beside E. jamb of door into Shrine of Taharqa. Ash. Mus. 1932.851. II pl. LXXXVIII g. Remaining Ht. 0.039.

[0718]. Large coarse pottery nozzle of smith's bellows-pipe. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), in hole filled with ashes. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. II p. 42. L. 0.23. W. at wide end 0.13, W. at narrow end 0.10.

[0724]. Head of small glazed terra-cotta elephant, remains of ring at back of neck. Very hard. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.879. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.049.

[0733]. Large coarse pottery double figure of Bes with hands on knees, the figures facing in opposite directions, hollow, used as censer, although only upper part of interior is smoke-blackened. Exterior of Tpl. T (E 15), outside S. door of Hyp. and close to brick wall of site II, block 2, 0.46 above floor-level. Khartoum. II pl. LXXXVII a. Ht. 0.423.

[0749]. Clay ball, from foundation deposit, below NE. corner of Tpl. T (C 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.859. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. Diam. 0016.

[0758]. Circular piece of rough red ware, slightly concave, shaped from sherd. Tpl. T, below NW. corner of Pylon (F 13). Ash. Mus. 1932.863. II p. 106. Diam. 0.04, T. 0.008.

[0759]. Small pottery object resembling net-sinker (cf. section 6 E), but unpierced. Longitudinal groove and two grooves at right angles, forming knob at each end. Perhaps winding-reel. Tpl. T (F 13), foundation deposit below NW. corner. Ash. Mus. 1932.860. II pl. 106, pl. LXII b. L. 0.035.

[0891]. Rough clay spoon, oval bowl, handle broken off short. Site. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. II fig. 62. L. 0.097.

[0994]. Frag. of cylindrical bar of terra-cotta. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.822. Diam. 0.015, L. 0.044.

[1035]. Upper part of black burnished mud statuette of mother-goddess holding breasts in hands. Incised cartouche of Tuthmosis III between breasts. Found at Kawa and presented to Khartoum Museum by Capt. Midwinter. Khartoum 63. II pl. LXXXVIII f. Ht. 0.076. (Photo. kindly supplied by Mr. A. J. Arkell.)

[1111]. Circular piece of hard red ware with black fracture, shaped from potsherd, pierced in centre. Surface of S. town site. Diam. 0.045.

6F-7A

[1112]. Fragment of terra-cotta tile with impressed zigzag design, back smooth, slightly concave, turned on wheel. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.809. L. 0.11.

[1115]. Sherd of grey Qena ware, wheel-turned, shaped like bowl of spoon. Convexo-concave, slightly discoloured on convex side. Find-spot uncertain. L. 0.056, W. 0.03, T. 0.005.

6 G. WOOD

[0015]. Thick charred wood from lintel of door. 2nd Ct. to Pronaos, Tpl. A (J 15).

[0120]. Decayed wooden board, about 0.60 by 0.30, lying on fallen brick. Gold foil adhering. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). II p. 41.

[0121]. Wood fallen from behind lintel. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15). Portions of gilt over thin layer of stucco. Bronze nail adhering. II p. 41. Thickness of wood 0·10.

[0122]. Remains of wooden beam, thickness 0.06, with some bronze adhering towards one end, perhaps part of carrying-pole. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15), 0.53 below [0121]. II p. 41.

[0125]. More remains of gilded board, part of wooden chest. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). II p. 41.

[0161]. Remains of wooden boxes, plastered, whitewashed, and gilded, covering area of 1.22×0.20. Same place. II p. 41.

[0194]. Small roughly carved human face. May have formed part of head of gilded wooden statue. Same place.

[0342]. Remains of two gilded and plastered wooden chests. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). II p. 43.

[0366]. Burnt wood adhering to bronze frags. Prob. remains of door to small chamber in Altar. To S. of Altar (G 14). II p. 58.

[0670]. Spindle-whorl, plano-convex, with three rings engraved round convex surface. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. Diam. 0.039.

[0872]. Upper part of once-plastered wooden lion-headed figurine. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.1124. Ht. 0.055.

[0984]. Spindle-whorl, plano-convex, with incised ring very close to edge. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.817. Diam. 0.042.

[0995]. Fragment of thin wooden stick. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.822. L. 0.083, Diam. 0.005.

CATEGORY 7

IMPLEMENTS AND ORNAMENTS OF METAL

7 A. BRONZE 'ANGLE-PIECES'

L-shaped objects, use uncertain. A,B = lengths of arms; C = thickness; D = width. The second pair [0937-8] are perhaps amulets. Cf. Petrie, Amulets pl. iv a-g No. 36 p. 16.

[0661]. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. A 0.035, B 0.038, C 0.005, D 0.026, tapering to 0.02 along arm B.

[0662]. Same place. A 0.024, B 0.042, C 0.005, D 0.023.

[0937]. Tpl. T. A 0.085, B 0.082, C 0.01, D 0.008. End of B arm rounded, as though for insertion.

[0938]. Tpl. T. A 0.089, B 0.087, C 0.01, D 0.008. End of B arm rounded, as though for insertion.

[1072]. Tpl. T. A 0.034, B 0.023, C 0.005, D 0.023.

B 1261

7 B. SMALL BRONZE ANIMALS, BIRDS, REPTILES, ETC.

(Note. Broken fragments of these are classed with fragments of statuettes in section 3 T.)

[0134]. Antelope, large ears, tips of horns broken off, on flat rectangular stand. Muzzle pointed. Tang below stand. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.833. II pl. LXXXVIII c. Ht. 0.044, L. 0.032.

[0314]. Skink lizard on tang. Prof. Griffith noted 'Uromastix: this lizard is vegetarian and probably had a leaf or the like in its mouth'. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. II p. 115, pl. LXXXVIII e. L. 0.08.

[0631]. Bull, walking, l. leg forward, on stand with tang. Disk with uraeus between horns. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum. Ht. 0.043.

[0632]. Scorpion, well executed, on rectangular stand with support or tang of rectangular section beneath. Nail or rivet hole in all four corners of the stand. Same place. Copenhagen 1700. II pl. LXXXVII b. 0.057×0.042.

[0634]. Falcon wearing Double Crown, clumsy, on a hollow papyrus capital with holes at sides for rivets. Tip of staff. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. LXXXIX d. Ht. 0·146.

[0635]. Falcon with disk on rectangular stand with tubular holder pierced on either side for securing to top of staff. Same place. Khartoum. Ht. 0·129.

[0636]. Recumbent ram on stand with tang. Disk (?) on head. Corroded. Same place. Khartoum. L. 0.026.

[0637]. Ibis, large head, perching on stand, with tang. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. LXXXVIII d. L. 0.055.

[0638]. Ram with disk and horns seated on rectangular stand. Below stand tubular support pierced on each side for affixing to head of staff. Three rings of 'binding' below stand. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.832. II pl. LXXXIX c. Ht. of ram 0.059, including staff-head 0.106.

[0639]. Recumbent sphinx (human-headed), forepaws broken away. Same place. Khartoum. L. 0.04.

[0806]. Gazelle on stand, with ring on back. E. Palace (A 14/15)? Brit. Mus. II pl. LXXXVIII a. L. 0.03.

[0875]. Cloisonné plaque including falcon with disk, no inlay remaining, at top of l. edge. Back plain, rough, with traces of silver-coloured solder. Site (1929–30). Ash. Mus. 1932.789. II pl. LXXXVIII b. L. 0.023.

7 C. Bronze Arm Censers

[0641]. Wooden haft, circular section, with bronze covering, terminating in lion's head. Handle of arm censer (Egn. on hit, cf. Inscr. III 11). Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.1238. II pl. XC a. L. when found 0.14.

[0642]. Handle of arm censer terminating in electrum-faced falcon-head (prob. Egn. c n Hr, Wb I 156 (7)) with wig, and long tang at top. Base of the wig is flat, fitted on to bronze covering of 'arm' (of roughly triangular section), secured by mortice-and-tenon joint, and bolted by rod passing through bronze covering. The two parts fit so as to leave gap between, in which is thin sheet of whitish metal, perhaps solder. Covering of 'arm' is pitted to retain plaster. At bottom of lower component is rectangular hole. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.774. II pl. XC b. L. 0.075.

[0644]. Hand of arm censer projecting from bronze covering of forepart of 'arm' shaped like papyrus-column and pierced on either side for riveting to haft. The hand is a l., palm extended, thumb and fingers straight. Wrinkles are indicated at joints of fingers and in palm. In centre of palm is raised lump, scar of attachment of incense cup? Same place. Cf. pl. II d. Brit. Mus. II pl. XC c. L. 0·175.

Two other references, however, give Temple A.

7 D. ARROW-HEADS

[0706]. Bronze arrow-head (Mer.), very thin and light. Tpl. T (E 14), E. end of doorway between 1st Ct. and Hyp.

[0836]. Bronze, Mer., two barbs, very thin. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.856 a. L. 0.029.

[0837]. Iron, Mer., one barb, leaf-shaped. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.856 b. L. 0.046.

7 E. BRONZE CYLINDERS

[0055]. Bronze cylinder, pierced. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3.

[0107]. Tube with expanded end, perhaps mouthpiece and portion of trumpet. Portion of shank for fitting on to next section of tube. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.787. II p. 115, fig. 63. Remaining L. 0.087.

[0658]. Cylinder with projections, use unknown. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.838. II pl. LXXXIX e. L. 0.128.

[0659]. Another. Same place. Khartoum. L. 0·12.

[0660]. Thick uncorroded tube, outer surface stippled for the adhesion of plaster or gold foil. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. L. 0.092.

[0665]. Crushed cylinder. Same place. 0.07×0.05 (not identified).

7 F. Bronze Door Fittings

[0353]. Lower door-shoe (pivot-fitting) inscribed with names of Taharqa, with burnt wood from door adhering. Rivet-holes along upper edge. Pivot-point worn away. Cf. Koenigsberger, Die Konstruktion d. äg. Tür p. 21 figs. 21 d and 21 f. S. side of Altar (G 14). Khartoum 2693. Inscr. XXXVI. I p. 88; II pp. 16, 57–8, fig. 64. 0·312×0·15×

[0488]. Upper door-shoe, with remains of iron rivets. Cf. Koenigsberger op. cit. p. 17 fig. 17 and p. 22 fig. 21 h. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. end, evidently from door to Hyp. Prob. Khartoum 2694. II fig. 65. L. 0.525, diam. of circular pivot 0.093.

[0572]. Small bolt. Tpl. T. May belong to bronze portable shrine, section 7 M. Brit. Mus.? II pl. LXXXIX b. L. 0.063.

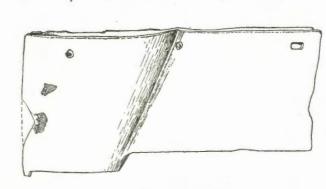


Fig. 64. [0353].

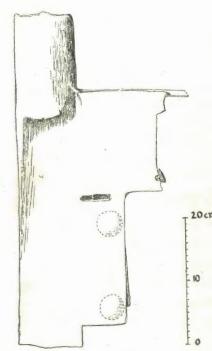


Fig. 63. [0107].

7B-7F

Fig. 65. [0488].

[0720]. Rectangular solid pivot-block (for supporting lower pivot of door-leaf). One side deeply hollowed (cf. Koenigsberger op. cit. p. 39 fig. 45). This upper side having been worn too deep, the

block was reversed, and when this too was worn, the cavity was filled with a piece of folded bronze plating. Tpl. T, doorway between 1st Ct. and Hyp. (E 14), S. side. Khartoum. II p. 76, pl. LXXXIX a. 0·11×0·10×0·05.

[0982]. Square-ended lower door-shoe, pivot worn away, uninscribed. Four rivet-holes on each

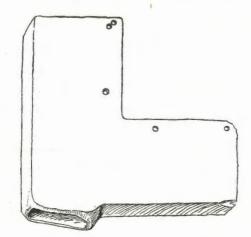


Fig. 66. [0982].

side. Cf. Koenigsberger op. cit. p. 17 fig. 17. Outside S. door of 1st Ct., Tpl. T, above plinth. Ash. Mus. 1932.864. II fig. 66. 0·22×0·22×0·065.

7 G. GOLD LEAF AND TAPE

Gold leaf was reported in large quantities, mostly plain, but in a few instances showing fragments of decoration. The following numbers, from the 1st Ct. of Tpl. A, the treasure chambers E. and W. of the Sanct., from the gilded chests in the rm. E. of the Sanct., from the Sanct. of Tpl. B (adhering in some instances to the walls), from the rm. E. of the 2nd Ct., Tpl. B, and from the W. side of the Shrine of Taharqa in the Hyp. of Tpl. T, viz. [0029], [0036], [0089], [0119], [0150], [0183], [0245], [0271], [0299], [0300], [0326], [0338], [0343], [0699] are occurrences of plain undecorated gold leaf and may be dismissed without further comment. Gold tape, i.e. strips of gold, of width about 0.002-0.003, are reported from Tpl. A [0030] and from Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. [0190], [0240], [0241], [0242]. II pp. 43, 49.

The following decorated or otherwise noteworthy pieces deserve mention.

[0151]. Some electrum, from Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15).

[0162]. Trellis pattern. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), NE. corner.

[0163]. Straight lines. Same place.

[0184]. Part of lotus-flower. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15).

[0185]. Part of Horus-name and legs of bird. Same place.

[0211]. With cartouche, hard to read, of unknown king beginning 'Beloved of Amūn, Kasht. . . .' Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Ash. Mus. 1932.754. Inscr. XLV. I p. 90 pls. 35, 38; II pp. 20, 41. L. 0.072.

[0217]. As covering of wooden beads of square section (wood not preserved). Same place.

[0243]. Frag. rolled nearly into a cylinder. Same place. L. 0.026.

[0671]. Frag. of thick gold plating, crushed, representing human face, probably male, missing from above eyebrows. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.854. L. 0.037.

¹ Specimens are preserved in the Ash. Mus. under the accession numbers 1932.1243 and 1247-50.

[0133]. Handle, from E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. (not identified).

[0152]. Handle or hinge, finial of fleur-de-lis form. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). II pl. XC e. L. 0.082.

[0153]. Handle (?) shaped as curved lotus-flower, outer petals extended, one broken off. Rivets at tips and at base. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.768. L. 0.065, Ht. 0.041.

[0154]. Shield-shaped plate with projecting ring. Lower (?) portion engraved with lotus-flower. Three rivet-holes, one rivet still in position. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.769. Ht. 0.041, T. of metal at thinnest part 0.002.

[0246]. Handle of vessel, attached to frag. of bronze, with partial covering of gold foil. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Ht. 0.04.

[0287]. Loop handle on plate with palmette finials, each palmette flanked on either side by duck's head. Two rivet-holes. Gold foil attached to under side. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.842. II pl. XC f. L. 0.067.

[0500]. Handle from dish or pan. Two floriated arms extending along rim of dish. Central loop formed by neck and head of duck. Lower part consists of two stems with binding. Tpl. T, in doorway between 1st Ct. and Hyp. (E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.837. II pl. XC g. W. 0·102, Ht. of stem 0·079.

[0657]. Heavy handle with long tangs, probably from door. Hole for rivet near extremity of each tang. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.1127. II pl. XC d. W. 0·10, L. of tangs, 0·06.

[0840]. Handle with flat plate at upper end for rivet and same at lower end in form of palmette. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.839. II pl. XC f. L. 0.081, T. 0.019.

[1064]. Small ring handle attached to plate for rivets. From cauldron or the like. Similar to [0287] but with plain rounded finials. Remains of one rivet. Tpl. A. L. 0.04.

7 I. BRONZE HEADS

[0020/1]. Very fine hollow head of goddess, with square socket ([0020/2], fig. 67) (pierced through two sides for holding the head-dress) found inside head. Eyes originally inlaid. Vulture head-dress, plumes missing. Lappets of wig lie over collar of beads, &c., in semicircular rows, terminating at either shoulder in row of nine uraei surmounted by falcon's head. Neck marked with six transverse either shoulder in row of nine uraei surmounted by falcon's head.

lines (representing wrinkles?), below which are five beads of necklace. On each side of collar, behind falcon-heads, is substantial loop projecting horizontally from wig, intended to bind heavy head to the rest of object. Probably from prow or stern of ceremonial boat. By Egyptian standards it is Ptolemaic, and may have been made in Egypt or by Egyptian craftsman. Incised on the front, of poor cutting, contrasting with good workmanship of rest, are cartouches of hitherto unknown king *Hpr-k3-Rc* Arnekh Miamūn

(or Arnekhamani), perhaps of so-called 'First Mer. Dynasty of Napata', 3rd cent. B.C. Tpl. A, Pronaos (J 15), about 2 m. above floor in SW. corner, leaning against wall. Brit. Mus. 63585. Inscr. XLIV. I p. 90 pl. 38; II pp. 20, 38, pls. XCI, XCII a. See also B.M.Q. 7 (1932) 47 pl. xix a. Ht. 0.175.

[0021]. Head of goddess, hollow, corroded, wearing long wig, socket for uraeus on forehead, tail of uraeus visible at back. Broken loop at each side. Socket at top. Tpl. A, Pronaos (J 15). Brussels E 6990. II p. 39. Ht. 0·119.

[0158]. Head of Mūt wearing heavy Double Crown. Vulture head-dress and wig lightly incised. Once gilded. Eyes and eyebrows inlaid with obsidian (?). At either side of wig is heavy projecting ring, that on l. side broken off. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15), inside and to E. of entrance, a little above floor. Khartoum. II pl. XCII b. Ht. 0.26.

OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31 [0238]. Gold nail, head lost. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.1244. L. 0.01.

[0627]. Head of Isis (aegis?), long wig and uraeus, horns very large in proportion to head. Large, plain collar with falcon-heads on shoulders beside lappets of wig. Tang. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum. II pl. XCII c. Ht. 0.175, W. 0.126.

[0239]. Small gold nail. Same place. Brussels E 7023. L. 0.007.

7 J. KNIVES

[0272]. Gold nail, fragment of thin gold sheet adhering. Same place. L. 0.02.

[0027]. Fragmentary iron knife. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 15), on S. side of stand opposite entrance to Pronaos. 0.26×0.10.

[0288]. Stud. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. Diam. 0.014.

[0256]. Curved end of pointed bronze knife-blade. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Ash. Mus. 1932.772 b. L. 0.066.

[0296]. Three gold nails. Same place. [0296/1]. Brussels E 7023. L. 0.015. [0296/2], head missing. Ash. Mus. 1932.1244. L. 0.02. [0296/3]. L. 0.021.

7I-7L

[0257]. Bronze knife with straight back and tang. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.772 c. L. 0·175.

[0325]. Fifty nails and three bronze studs. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). [0325/1], stud, diam. 0.02. [0325/2], stud, diam. 0.016. [0325/3], head of stud, diam. 0.028. [0325/4-26], twenty-three nails, type I (three with frags. of bronze plate adhering), L. 0.021-0.035. [0325/27-37], eleven nails, type 2, L. 0.026-0.042. [0325/38-53], sixteen nails, type 3, L. 0.03-0.049.

[0292]. Bronze knife, somewhat bent, handle end imperfect. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.772 a. L. 0.129.

[0328]. Stud, in W. wall (interior) at NW. corner of Tpl. B, 1st Ct. (H 14). Brussels E 6976. II p. 43. Diam. 0.025.

[0293]. Fragment of bronze knife, similar to [0256]. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.772 d. Remaining L. 0.085.

[0329/1]. Stud, the mushroom head having been driven some distance down the body of the nail. Tpl. B, 1st Ct. (H 14). Brussels E 6976. Diam. 0.025.

[0294]. Corroded rectangular fragment of iron, probably knife. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14), SE. corner. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. 0.21×0.12.

[0358]. Few nails in radim S. of Altar (G 14). II p. 58.

7 K. NAILS, STUDS

[0414]. Small gold nail with gold foil. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct., S. half. Ash. Mus. 1932.753 b. II p. 43. L. 0.005.

(Bronze unless otherwise stated)

[0441]. Ditto. Same place. Brussels E 7023. II p. 43. L. 0.007.

The nails, of which a large quantity were found, do not seem to have been studied, and were recorded merely as 'nails'. The gold nails appear to have been all of the same type, with flat head and tapering body. Owing to the softness of the metal the head is often missing, a fact which may also be due to ripping off of the gold plating or foil which they once secured. The points are usually curled over. The length varies between 0.005 and 0.03.

[0523]. Stud with head in form of six-pointed star. Near Tpl. T. Copenhagen. II pl. LXXXVIII c. Diam. 0.026.

Of the bronze nails remaining undistributed four types may be distinguished. Types 1-3 are headless (the mushroom-headed ones are here classified as 'studs'), relying on increasing width of body for firmness in securing. When passed through a nail-hole the top was widened out by hammering a point into the wide end of the nail and the splayed top was then hammered over the hole. Type I is a plain elongated cone. Type 2 is an elongated pyramid with four sides. Type 3, a cheap and easy form to manufacture, consisted of a piece of flat bronze sheet curled round so as to form a narrow elongated funnel. This last was particularly economical, since the workman could manufacture his own nails from odd scraps of the bronze sheeting which the nails were intended to secure. It was easy to use because the comparatively wide mouth formed a ready-made orifice for the insertion of the point when splaying the top. When the nails are corroded the types are difficult to distinguish. Type 4 is of the same shape as the gold nails, having a more or less flat head and a tapering body.

[0664]. Two nails, type 4. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. L. 0.049 and 0.051. [0725]. Corroded remains of two large iron nails. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), at W. side of Shrine of Taharqa. Pitt Rivers B IV 166.

Unless otherwise stated the studs have plain mushroom heads.

[0825]. Stud. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.1239. Diam. 0.026.

[0957]. Nail, type 2. Tpl. A. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. L. 0.036.

[0023]. Studs and nails. Tpl. A. [0023/1], stud, diam. of head 0.015. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. [0023/2], stud, diam. 0.011. [0023/3], nail, type 3, L. 0.032. [0023/4], nail, type 3, L. 0.045.

[0826]. Stud, body not in centre of boss. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.1239. Diam. 0.024.

[0166]. Gold nail. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.009.

[1065]. Gold nail, head lost. Tpl. A, 1st Ct. (J 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.1244. L. 0.011.

[0182]. Four gold nails. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. [0182/1], gold foil attached. Ash. Mus. 1932.753 a, L. 0.019. [0182/2], point curled back. Brussels E 7023, L. 0.015. [0182/3], point bent, L. 0.007. [0182/4], point bent. Ash. Mus. 1932.1244, L. 0.007.

[1066]. Six nails. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). [1066/1], type 1, L. 0.035. [1066/2, 3], two of type 2, L. 0.031 and 0.035. [1066/4-6], three of type 3, L. 0.048 and two larger with points broken.

0.024.

[1067]. Four studs. Same place. [1067/1], complete, point bent, diam. 0.03. Ash. Mus. 1932.1273. [1067/2-4], heads only, diam. 0.034.

[0201]. Two stud heads, perforated. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Pitt Rivers B IV 166. Diam.

[1068]. Head of stud in form of six-petalled rosette. Tpl. B. Diam. 0.016.

[1070]. Seven pieces of plate containing bronze nails. Tpl. T. [1070/1, 2], two pieces, each with one nail, type 1. [1070/3], with one nail, type 2 (?). [1070/4, 5], each with two nails, type 3 (?). [1070/6, 7], each with one nail, type 4.

[0237]. Gold nail, head and point lost. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct., N. end. L. 0.03.

7 L. PLAQUES AND FLAT INLAY ORNAMENTS

(Bronze unless otherwise stated. N.B. The corresponding examples in fai. are in Category 8.) [0481]. Head of falcon, back flat. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber ii. Copenhagen. II p. 72, pl. LXXXVIII c. Ht. 0.029. 175

[0629]. Seated ram-headed Amūn, facing l. Wears disk and plumes and holds ? on knees. Same place. Brit. Mus. II pl. XCIII c. L. 0.097.

[0630]. Recumbent ram, facing l. Disk and horns, uraeus with smaller disk and horns. Same place. Brit. Mus. II pl. XCIII c. L. 0.086.

[0631 bis]. Recumbent ram, facing r. Disk and horns, uraeus with smaller disk and horns. Same place. Brit. Mus. II pl. XCIII a. L. 0.086.

[0633]. Ram's head (cf. fai. examples in section 8 J), disk with ten small and three large uraei. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.831. II pl. XCIII e. L. 0.093.

[0741]. Thin uninscribed rectangular gold plaque, dented at one end. Tpl. T, foundation deposit at SE. corner (C 15). Ash. Mus. 1932.857 c (numbered 857 a). II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.029×0.019×0.0003.

[0746]. Thin uninscribed rectangular silver plaque. Tpl. T, foundation deposit at NE. corner (C 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.858 c. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.029×0.019×0.0005.

[0747]. Thin uninscribed rectangular gold plaque. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.858 d. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.028×0.017×0.0003.

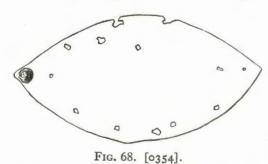
[0835]. Five-pointed star, back flat and plain. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.840. II pl. LXXXVIII c. Diam. 0.039.

[0931]. Small ram's head. No horizontal horns. Disk with faint uraeus having smaller disk and horns. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6964. II pl. XCIII e. L. 0.033.

[0953]. Somewhat circular plaque, reddish discoloration at back, having blank upright cartouche surmounted by disk and flanked by uraei wearing crown of Upper Egypt. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932. 1306. Diam. 0.033-0.04.

7 M. Bronze Plating

[0092]. Piece of curved plate affixed to W. side of entrance to 1st Ct., Tpl. A (J 14), to protect jamb from wear. II p. 28. (No drawing or photograph.)



[0197]. Frags. of plating. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15).

[0290]. The same, from N. end of room.

[0324]. Lump of adhering frags. of plate. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). Ash. Mus. 0.12×0.08 .

[0354]. Oval sheet (pointed at two ends) with iron stud, and other frags. S. side of door in Altar chamber (G 14). II pp. 58, 227, fig. 68. L. 0·197.

[0355] Rectangular frag. Steps of Altar, N. side (G 13). Round and square nail-holes. II pp. 58, 227. 0.45×0.31 .

[0356]. Part of circumference of oval sheet. Same place. II pp. 58, 227. Orig. diam. about 0.30.

[0364]. Plates. S. side of door to Altar chamber (G 14), perhaps from door. II pp. 58, 227.

[0496]. Rectangular piece with one large rectangular and several small round nail-holes. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. end, on floor. 0.18×0.09.

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[0501]-[0505]. Five bars of very thick and heavy plating. Two bars complete, of dimensions 0·137× 0·064×0·013, and three bars incomplete, being broken off shorter but having same width and thickness. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), W. of door to Hyp., with much burned wood adhering. In spite of evidence of burned wood, which may after all be accidental, these bars are best explained as ingots of reserve metal for making Osiris figures, uraei, and the like. One [0505]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1271.

[0663]. Frag. of heavy concave plating containing rivet secured on outer side by square nut 0.015 × 0.015. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. 0.055 × 0.047.

[0769]. Frag. SE. corner of Altar (G 14). II pp. 58, 227.

[0770]. Frags. Tpl. B, 2nd Ct. (J 14), outside roll-moulding at outer NW. corner of Sanct. Pylon.

[0902]. Oval sheet. Near Altar. II p. 58.

7 N. FINGER-RINGS (SEAL)

[0002]. Bronze. Seal represents falcon wearing White (?) Crown and standing on uraeus. Grave 1. II p. 116. L. of seal 0.014.

[0103]. Bronze. Design of seal not clear, but seems to represent same mythical animal as [0945]. Circumference of ring broken. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.799. L. of seal 0.008.

[0945]. Brass. The seal represents mythological animal having *tfw-crown, two heads of rams facing in opposite directions, body of scarab beetle, human arms and legs, and tail of bird, standing on uraeus. Minutely cut with much detail. Circumference of ring broken. Mer. Site (possibly from Tpl. T). Ash. Mus. 1932.1299. II p. 73. L. of seal 0.014. See [0512] in the following section.

7 O. OTHER RINGS

(For fai. see section 8 GG)

[0365]. Small bronze ring, damaged, the circumference being of square section. S. of Altar (G 14) with frags. from door. II p. 58. Diam. 0.024.

[0445]. Bronze bracelet, circular section, half missing. Plain except for short section of cross-ribbing. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Diam. 0.065.

[0512]. Bronze ring. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v, SW. corner. A very rough sketch shows diam. about 0.01, with shape a little like that of a seal ring. Possibly identical with [0945]. II p. 73.

[0996]. Pale copper or bronze finger-ring (not seal), made from thin strip of metal (outer edge milled) fastened with joint or clasp consisting of leaf-shaped tongue fitting over conventional flower (shape as [0228]). E. Palace (A 15). Ash. Mus. 1932.822. W. of circlet 0.002, diam. 0.022.

7 P. BRONZE ROD

[0072]. Bronze rod, cut from sheet and tapering slightly to one end. Near main entrance to Tpl. A (J 13). L. 0·125.

[0140/3, 0140/4]. Two frags. of rectangular section. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15), W. side, near floor. L. 0·173 and 0·144.

[0156] and [0157]. Two frags. from same rod, of section 0.009 × 0.005. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15) L. 0.327 and 0.238 respectively.

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[0208]. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. L. 0.07.

B 1261

[0254]. Hooked. Same place. L. 0.025.

[0255]. Hooked. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.771. L. 0·12.

[0289]. Pointed at each end. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.104, W. 0.005 (unreduced).

7 Q. PORTABLE SHRINE

A Mer. bronze portable shrine, bearing a short inscription in the names of Queen Amanirenas and Prince Akinidad (Inscr. 28) was found in frags. in Tpl. T between a point W. of the centre of the Hyp. (area B) and a point near the S. side of the entrance to the 1st Ct. (area C). Photographs of the burnt frags. in position are reproduced in **pl. LVIII b, c.** The photographs show more pieces than are individually described in the records.

The shrine, cleaned and restored, was acquired by the British Museum (No. 63586), but owing to post-war difficulties it is not at the time of writing available for inspection. The portions mentioned in the records are therefore listed separately, this section being reserved for objects known to belong to the shrine. Except [0703] they were all found in the areas B and C described above (see also p. 124, footnote 1).

Of the general shape I can at present say no more than that the shrine is of square section, the sides sloping inwards towards the top, and that it is surmounted by a plain cornice with roll-moulding inscribed on one face (vol. I pls. 49, 50). It was carried on two long wooden poles terminating in bronze handles of square section.

It is not clear whether the bronze socket [o685] (pl. XCV a), formed part of the shrine. As the socket is now at Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, Copenhagen, the verdict seems to have been that it did not, and it is therefore listed in another section (7 v). Nevertheless, it was found in area C ('J' in pl. LVIII c), all the other objects from which formed parts of the shrine. It may indicate that the poles could be set down on wooden feet terminating in bronze sockets, each having a bound prisoner in relief like those depicted beneath the feet of Amanirenas and Akinidad on the large stela from Meroe (JEA 4 pl. xxxi). Only one such socket was discovered, however.

The following are bronze unless otherwise stated.

[0667/1-4]. Charred fragments of two wooden poles, rectangular in section, terminating in (4) handles in the form of rectangular sockets, each with cornice and roll-moulding. The wood was bare for about 0·30 from socket and thereafter sheathed in thin bronze for about same distance. The greatest length of pole visible in ashes was about 1 m. The wood was identified by Dr. Chalk as uncertain species of *Acacia*. II pl. LVIII b. Length of sockets 0·065. Section 0·05 × 0·05 at inner end and slightly wider at the cornice.

[0680]. Corner-piece consisting of portions of upper part of two adjacent faces of shrine. Each face has downward projection at corner. **II pl. LVIII c.** Ht. 0·177, L. of sides 0·255 and 0·115. ('C' in pl., which shows more than what is described.)

[0681]. Straight section from one side of shrine with cornice and moulding, inscribed with cursive inscription (Inscr. 28). In centre the piece has downward rectangular projection. A nail projects downwards at each end. I pls. 49, 50, pp. 100-2; II pl. LVIII c. Ht. 0·165, L. 0·225. ('E' in pl.)

[0682]. Plain piece similar to [0681], but not inscribed, with charred wood adhering. II pl. LVIII c. ('D' in pl.)

[0683/1 and 2]. Two lower angle-pieces, each cruciform in shape, having rectangular socket adjacent to two of the arms, through which carrying-pole passed. II pl. LVIII c. 0.36×0.195. ('B' in pl.)

[0684]. Another similar but T-shaped, with charred wood adhering. II pl. LVIII c. ('F' in pl.)

[0685]. Rectangular socket, possibly from foot. See note above and section 7 v. II pl. LVIII c. ('J' in pl.)

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[0686]. Iron socket. II pl. LVIII c. 0.14 × 0.07 × c. 0.035. (Probably 'H' in pl., which field note-book calls a dish of iron.)

[0687]. Section of sheathing of pole. II pl. LVIII c. 0.042 × 0.042 × 0.16. ('A' in pl.)

[0688]. Another, adhering to preceding. II pl. LVIII c. ('A' in pl.)

[0689]. Another. II pl. LVIII c. ('I' in pl.)

[0690]. Plain rectangle of plate with smaller rectangle in centre of one long side, at right angles. The same long side has nail at either end projecting in same plane as smaller rectangle. II pl. LVIII c. Larger piece 0.235 × 0.05.

[0703]. Angle-piece similar to [0683] but with socket on opposite side. Found separately from the rest in N. half of Hyp., in the area enclosed by cols. 2, 3, 6, and 7. L. 0.24.

7 R. SPLIT PINS

[0200]. Two. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Pitt Rivers B IV 166. [0200/1], bronze, L. 0.039. [0200/2], iron, corroded, L. 0.04.

[0987]. One bronze, find-spot uncertain (possibly Tpl. A). Ash. Mus. 1932.770 b. L. 0.033.

[0988]. One bronze, find-spot uncertain (possibly Tpl. A). Ash. Mus. 1932.770 c. L. 0.033.

[0989]. One bronze. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.770 d. L. 0.031.

[0990]. One bronze. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.770 a. L. 0.039.

[0991]. One bronze. Site (possibly Tpl. A). Ash. Mus. 1932.788. L. 0.034.

7 S. STAPLES AND CLAMPS

For the shape of the staples¹ see Mond and Myers, *The Bucheum* iii pl. clxiii Nos. B 5–B 10. [0250]. Thick bronze wire staple, formed like link, upper end rounded, at lower end two extremities of wire bent at right angles and overlapping. When found lower end was embedded in wood leaving semicircular 'eye' uncovered, this 'eye' being bent at right angles to rest of staple. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Ash. Mus. 1932.1125. II p. 42, pl. XCV b. L. 0.044.

[0251]. Plain bronze staple (upper part not bent over at right angles). Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.1125. II p. 42, pl. XCV b. L. 0.048.

[0253]. Bronze staple with out-curving ends. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. L. 0.023.

[0915]. Clamp made of bronze tape of rectangular section (section 0.006 × 0.002), bent into rectangle. Extremities of wire are pointed and meet, slightly overlapping, in centre of one of long sides of rectangle, one point being turned inwards. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.1274. Dimensions of rectangle 0.06 × 0.023.

[0916]. Clamp, same type. Tpl. A. 0.053 × 0.023.

[0918]. Clamp, same type, broken into five fragments. 0.06×0.02 .

[1073]. Large rectangular iron clamp consisting of rectangular iron plate with two arms bent back and overlapping, one broken off, the other ending in point turned inwards. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.1276. Dimensions of plate 0.13 × 0.045 × 0.01. Dimensions of whole object (unreduced) 0.13 × 0.075.

On nomenclature see Mond and Myers, *The Bucheum* i shape exemplified by [0915], hence the objects termed by Myers 'clamps' are here termed 'staples'.

7 T. BRONZE URAEI

Like the bronze Osiris-figures, bronze uraei were cast in moulds (of which an example [0041] was found) and probably sold to worshippers. Some had a ring at the back of the disk and a tang below the front. Some if not all were covered with gesso on a canvas-like material and gilded, a few being additionally embellished with inlaid coloured panels. From a study of the uraei remaining undistributed at Oxford and the photographs of some of those that have gone elsewhere the following types may be distinguished.

Type 1. Made on a bronze core like that of the mould [0041]. The rectangular panels on the front were inlaid, the rest gilded on gesso. Disk on head, ring at back, tang below. Only one example has horns.

Type 2 (the commonest). As above but gilded all over, without inlaid panelling, which is incised or moulded in the gesso instead. Many of this type have no gesso or gilding left. One example has horns. The bronze core is either plain or has a raised central vertical bar.

Type 3. A plain uraeus-head with no disk.

Type 4. A complete snake with raised head and coiled body.

Type 5. Uraei in parallel rows as decoration (frieze?) of some larger object. These have no rings and stand upright on a bar.

[0038]. Two of type 2. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). [0038/1], Ash. Mus. 1932.1126. Ht. 0.098. [0038/2], Manchester 9339. Ht. 0.093.

[0056]. Type 1. Upper two panels inlaid with dark blue glass, lower pair with blue fai. Gilding very well preserved at back. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. Brit. Mus. II pl. XCIII d. Ht. 0.094.

[0057]. Frags. of four bronze gilt uraei, plain and poor. Approx. original ht. 0·10. Same place. (Not identified.)

[0139]. About 301 more or less complete uraei, all of which have been gilded. Tpl. A, Sanct. ([15]), W. side, near floor. The following examples appear to be some of those referred to. All type 2. II p. 41. [0139/1], disk broken, ring missing, core has raised vertical ridge, 2 0.092. [0139/2], ring broken, vertical ridge,² Ash. Mus. 1932.1259 a, 0.095. [0139/3], Ash. Mus. 1259 b, 0.095. [0139/4], tail projecting behind, 0.096. [0139/5], 0.094. [0139/6], Ash. Mus. 1259 c, 0.091. [0139/7], tang missing, 0.075. [0139/8], disk and nose broken, tang missing, ring broken, 0.084. [0139/9], tail and tang lost, 0.073. [0139/10], Ash. Mus. 1259 d, red oxidization, gilt lost, 0.094. [0139/11], tail missing, small disk, ring broken, 0.09. [0139/12], tip of tail and tang missing, small disk, 0.079. [0139/13], tail and tang lost, small disk, 0.06. [0139/14], Manchester 9339, type 1?, 0.092. [0139/15], Pitt Rivers B IV 165, 0.07. [0139/16], lower part lost, remainder 0.066. [0139/17], Brussels E 6993, 0.0965 with tang.

[0146]. One, type unknown. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). (Not identified.)

[0147]. Frags. of two. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). (Not identified.)

[0172]. Type 4. Upper part has cloisons for inlay. Two tangs form triangle with knotted tail. Tangs project from knob broken from object to which uraeus was attached. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15). Ash. Mus. 1932.766. II pl. XCIII f. Ht. 0.074 including tangs and knob.

[0291]. Type 2. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. Ht. 0.068.

[0334]. Type unknown, upper part only. Tpl. B, rm. E. of 2nd Ct. (H 14/15). (Not identified.)

Another reference to these says 'about 20'.

ridge. The others of type 2 have plain cores although the damage to the object.

presence of gesso impregnated with incrustation from the ² These two are the only certain examples of a vertical bronze often renders this point unascertainable without

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[0429]. Type 2. Near Altar. Brussels E 6978? II pl. XCIII g. Ht. 0.138 with tang.

[0446]. Type 2, no gilding left. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Ht. 0.079.

[0533]. Type 2. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v. II p. 73. Ht. 0.095.

[0588]. Type 2. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ht. 0.082.

[0589]. Type 2. Same place. Ht. 0.083.

[0590]. Type 2. Same place. Ht. 0.084.

[0591]. Type 2. Same place. Ht. 0.085.

[0592]. Type 2. Same place. Ht. 0.086.

[0593]. Type 2. Same place. Ht. 0.085.

[0594]. Type 2. Same place. Ht. 0.086.

[0595]. Type 2. Same place, tang and lower portion missing. Ht. 0.074.

[0596]. Type 2. Same place, disk, tang, lower portion and head missing. Ht. 0.057.

[0597]. Type 1. Same place, only centre portion remaining. Ht. 0.07.

[0598]. Type 2. Same place. Brussels E 6965. Ht. 0.094.

[0599]. Type 2. Same place. Brussels E 6965. Ht. 0.082.

[0600]. Type 5. Five in a row, no tails, no rings, tang, disks, red oxidization. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. 0.069 × 0.039.

[0601]. Type 3 with long tang, head finely modelled, vertical ridge. Same place. Brussels E 6967. II pl. XCIII h. Ht. with tang 0.069.

[0602]. Type I with horns, tang bent back horizontally. Same place. Brussels E 6994. Ht. 0.052.

[0677]. Type 5. Thirteen uraei on bar, remains of gilding. Nine broken off = Ash. Mus. 1932. 835. L. 0.089. II pl. XCIII b. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Original L. 0.13.

[0766]. Type 2. Disk small, tang. Site. Ht. 0.064.

[0977]. Type 1. Two inlaid panels of red gl., remains of gilding. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 6969. Ht. 0.04.

[0978]. Type 2 with horns, tips lost, tang broken off. Same place. Brussels E 6968. Ht. 0.039.

[1074]. Type 2. Same place. Brussels E 6966. Ht. 0.084.

[1075]. Type 3. Plain. Site. Ht. 0.04.

[1087]. Type 2. Disk, tang, no gilt. Probably from Tpl. T. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. L. 0.069.

7 U. WINGS

[0666]. Pair of inlaid wings, shaped to fit a central sun-disk. Frame of electrum, cloisons filled with enamel of various colours, badly decayed. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.481 a, b. II pl. XCIV a. L. 0.07, 0.074, W. 0.028, 0.034.

[0899]. Bronze cornice of palm leaves and winged disk. Frame of gold cloisons filled with pale and dark blue enamel (glass?). In the centre is a circle (originally filled with red glass?) representing the

sun's disk with a vulture wing naturalistically treated on either side, having primary, secondary and tertiary feathering well distinguished by size and shape. Starting from the top of the disk are two broad bands of gold (bodies of uraei), terminating about the middle of the wing in inlaid necks and heads of uraei; both heads are lost. The design of the winged disk has been laid on a continuous band of vertical feathers (sic), which stretch from top to bottom of the bronze band except where they are interrupted by the winged disk. Tpl. A. Copenhagen. II pl. XCIV b. 0.413 × 0.065 × less than 0.005.

7 V. MISCELLANEOUS

[0148]. Bronze bow-handle. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). L. 0.055 (not identified).

[0149]. Another. Same place (not identified).

[0159], [0160]. Two frags. from bronze sheath of carrying-pole with traces of wood and gesso. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15).

[0164], [0165]. Two bronze hinges. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. ([15), NE. corner (not identified).

[0196]. Bronze socket, oval at one end, square at the other. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). 0.055 × 0.05 ×0.04.

[0198]. Solid silver plano-convex disk. Same place. Diam. 0.05 (not identified).

[0437]. Gold dump, shaped like Egyptian weight, weighing 2 oz. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15) (not identified). II p. 43.

[0513]. Bronze ball. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber v (not identified). II p. 73.

[0538]. Thin bronze disk, pierced in centre. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), near and to NE. of centre of Ct. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. Diam. 0.029.

[0643]. Bronze mnit-amulet on short tang. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Khartoum. II pl. XCV d. L. 0.14.

[0653]. Bronze disk. Same place (not identified). Diam. 0.035.

[0685]. Rectangular bronze socket, pierced near top of one side, having in relief bound prisoner lying on stomach, feet tied to hands. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), along with remnants of bronze carrying shrine (see section 7 Q) of which it may have formed part. Copenhagen 1702. II pls. LVIII c, XCV a. Ht. 0.12.

[0804]. Bronze plummet in shape of \heartsuit with ring at top. Tpl. T, in middle of 1st Ct. (E 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.843. Ht. 0.029.

[0823]. Crude lead figure, falcon-headed (?), mummiform, back indented lengthwise. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.807. Ht. 0.048.

[0913]. Bronze lily finial (shaped as fleur-de-lis), remains of gilding. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.810. Ht. 0.023, W. 0.028.

[0914]. Another. Tpl. A. Brussels E 6991. II pl. LXXXVIII c. Ht. 0.028, W. 0.042.

[1110]. Concave bronze disk with two raised ridges crossing one another at right angles on concave side. Disk nearly circular. Tpl. A. Brussels E 6997. Diams. 0.042 × 0.045, T. 0.009.

Note. Further ornaments and implements of bronze, too fragmentary for certain identification, are included in section 9 B.

CATEGORY 8

SCARABS, SCARABOIDS, RINGS, PLAQUES, AMULETS, FLAT FAIENCE HIEROGLYPHS, PECTORALS, AND OTHER ORNAMENTS NOT OF METAL

The majority of the objects included in this category are such as would be found, for example, in Reisner's Amulets (CCG). All small figures which are provided with loops or holes for suspension (except when of metal, section 7 B) are placed in this category on the supposition that they are amulets. Of the small flat faience objects, mostly hieroglyphs, the greater part have neither loops nor holes, but are nevertheless ornaments, and therefore placed here. The arrangement is in alphabetical order of subjects, but additionally every ornament which can be related to a hieroglyph has been classed as such, the signs being arranged in the order of the Gardiner fount, with occasional borrowings from the Theinhardt, which is particularly suitable for this purpose. Other objects which cannot be conveniently related to hieroglyphs are grouped in alphabetical order, these including the couchant ram and the seated Amon-Rec holding of, for which no printed type exists. Flat objects and those in the round are thus classed together, but always in adjacent sections unless the total number listed is very

Contrary to the practice with regard to the direction of inscriptions, the arrow $(\rightarrow, \leftarrow)$ will be used to show the direction in which the hieroglyph faces, as with the figures in temple-reliefs, &c.

8 A. FAIENCE AMŪN, AMON-RĒC (FLAT)

Few of these are preserved intact, but the frags. show variations in details which are best described by reference to pl. XCVII a, where six types of head-dress and six types of bottom border decoration are shown together. The few complete ones show that type 4 could go with type 8 and type 3 with type 9. They are all human-headed. Compare the examples in bronze in section 7 L, some of which are ram-headed. A better example of type 2 is No. [2085].

[0076]. Type 6 (→). Originally yellow gl. Head, plumes, and disk only. Tpl. B, top radim. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. II pl. XCVII a. L. 0.035.

[0392]. Type 4 with type 8 (→), complete but cracked. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. Copenhagen 1704. II pl. XCV e. L. 0.09.

[0393]. Twenty-four frags. (several in pl. XCVII a). Same place. [0393/1], feet and part of base missing, type unknown, Khartoum, L. 0.091. [0393/2], type 3 with type 9 (←), complete, Ash. Mus. 1932.744, II pl. XCV e, L. 0.08. [0393/3], deep green gl. frag. of bottom border, type 9. This has a small frag. of terra-cotta and some glue-like substance adhering to the back, showing that it was once used as an inlay. Partly fire-blackened, Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.02. [0393/4], another frag. Tip of toes. Same description. Perhaps from same object, Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.021. [0393/5], foot, type 9 (←), trace of glue at back, L. 0.017. [0393/6], frag. of middle, green gl. (←), L. 0.045. [0393/7], patinated, head-dress broken off, type 12 (→), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.068. [0393/8], lower half, type 11 (<), L. 0.045. [0393/9], feet, head, and head-dress missing, type 10 (?)(<), L. 0.062. [0393/10], head and head-dress missing, type 10 (←), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.057. [0393/ 11], lower half, type 11 (→), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.048. [0393/12], lower half, type 11 (→), discoloured red at back, L. 0.045. [0393/13], head-dress and feet missing (←), L. 0.053 [0393/14], hard fai., lower half, type 8 (←), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.055. [0393/15], upper half, type 5 (←), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.052. [0393/16], head and head-dress, type 5 (←), L. 0.031. [0393/17], lower half, type 7 (→), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.032. [0393/18], head-dress, type 4 (→), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.035. [0393/19], head and head-dress, type 1 (→), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.045. [0393/20], head-dress, type 2 (→), Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.031. [0393/21], head-dress, type 3 ¹ On their probable use as decoration on walls see Petrie, inlays. I have not seen a glazed example, however, which had

Tell el Amarna p. 28. A few examples have fragments of terra-not also been glazed on the back. cotta adhering to the back showing that they had been used as

 (\rightarrow) , Ash. Mus. 1932.1264, L. 0.034. [0393/22], head-dress missing, type 11 (\leftarrow) , Brussels E 7011, L. 0.069. [0393/23], head, type, and direction unknown. No disk. Brussels E 7011, L. 0.044. [0393/24], head and head-dress with disk; type and direction unknown. Brussels E 7012, L. 0.041.

8 B. AMON-RE((AMULET)

[0275]. Top half of bright blue gl. figure, fat clumsy features, wearing tall plumes with central quills, armlets, beard, black bands from beard to ears. Disk damaged. Hole for suspension at back of neck. Rectangular pilaster at back with column of (probably meaningless) impressed hieroglyphs. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. half. Ash. Mus. 1932.746. Inscr. XLVIII. I p. 91, pl. 35; II p. 42, pl. XCVI b. Ht. 0.058.

8 C. BAST (UBASTET) (AMULET)

[0176]. Small blue gl. seated figure (possibly Sakhmis or Tfenet), loop lost, r. ear damaged. Cat-(or lioness-)headed. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Khartoum. Ht. 0.043.

8 D. Bosses

Flat-backed plano-convex gl. fai. disks

[0229]. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Brussels E 7013. Diam. 0.013.

[0349]. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Ash. Mus. 1932.743. Diam. 0.04.

[0404]. Eight. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. [0404/1], Copenhagen, Diam. 0·03. [0404/2], Copenhagen, Diam. 0·029. [0404/3], Brussels E 7013, Diam. 0·015. [0404/4], Brussels E 7013, Diam. 0·03. [0404/5], Manchester 9338, Diam. 0·03. [0404/6–8], Khartoum, Diam. 0·031.

[0873]. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.801. Diam. 0.031.

8 E. COWRIES

[0870]. Small green gl. cowrie, hard substance, not fai. Pierced longitudinally. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.876. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.016.

[0871]. Faded brown gl. fai. (?) cowrie, plano-convex. Two holes connected by groove. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.872. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.028.

8 F. HATHOR (AMULET)

[0865]. Cream-coloured steatite head, green gl. remaining in incisions and on back. Pierced lug at top of head. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.871. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.035.

8 G. ISIS (AMULET)

[0035 bis]. Small blue gl. head with disk and horns, pillar at back tapering to a point. Pierced above head, below head-dress. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Ht. 0.03.

8 H. PTAH PATAIKOS (AMULET)

[0949]. Pale blue gl., belly protruding, hands on hips, beetle on head, ring at back of head. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1257. Ht. 0.033. Compare No. [0040], classed in section 3 B since it is not stated to have a ring.

8 I. RAM (FLAT)

[0390]. Flat coarse blue gl. recumbent ram (→), head, feet, and part of tail missing. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. L. 0.083.

[0391/1]. Hinder part of another (<-). Same place. L. 0.04.

8 J. RAMS' HEADS (FLAT-BACKED)

Flat-backed (mostly blue gl. fai.) heads with disk and uraei, made from moulds. The variations consist chiefly in the number of uraei, the head-dresses of the uraei, and their arrangement across the disk. They are not easy to type since the outlines of the uraei are usually blurred, and no two are exactly alike. Almost every example has been photographed. Three examples are shown in pl. XCVI. No mould for these was found, but it is evident from the shape of the heads that part of the matrix intended for the disk and the uraei took up a large proportion of the material poured into the mould. In three examples (those under the number [1078]) the moulder has economized by pressing a cold ready-made boss (cf. section 8 D) into this well while the material was still hot. Some of the best-preserved heads may contain bosses in this manner, this not being visible from the outside. I have not been able to examine every example.

[0930] is moulded from glass. [0548] is cut out of a piece of sandstone. [0633], being of bronze, is listed in section 7 L (pl. XCIII e).

Nearly all of these ornaments came from the fire in the Hyp. of Tpl. T. It is suggested in Ann. Arch. Anthr. II 168 that the silver(?)-plated examples from the Mer. cemetery at Faras had probably been appliqué to a coffin or cartonnage in rows to represent an elaborate collar. The backs of some of the present examples are plain, but in others the gl. at the back is discoloured, so that they may in fact have been attached to some object. Yet if this was so it is strange that they are so dissimilar in details. On the other hand, although they are commonly seen as objects of personal adornment (cf. the terminations of the strings round the necks of the royal statuettes in sections 3 K and 3 L), only two examples, [0544] and [0556], are pierced for threading.

[0544]. Large gl. fai. ram's head, disk broken, oval projection at back, pierced for threading. Fire-blackened. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.735. Remaining L. 0.124.

[0545]. Blue gl. Same place. Brit. Mus.? II pl. XCVI e. L. 0.092.

[0546]. Blue gl. Same place. Manchester 9349. L. 0.076.

[0547]. Blue gl. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. L. 0.088.

[0548]. Unglazed sandstone. Same place. Inscription on back = Inscr. 104. I pp. 116-17, pl. 38; II pl. XCVI f. Khartoum? L. 0.076.

[0549]. Pale blue gl. Same place. Brit. Mus.? II pl. XCVI g. L. 0.072.

[0550]. Blue gl. Same place. Manchester 9348. L. 0.09.

[0551]. Blue gl. Same place. Brussels E 6951. L. 0.097.

[0552]. Blue gl. Same place. Brussels E 6951. L. 0.088.

[0553]. Green gl., worn, disk large in proportion to head. Same place. Copenhagen. L. 0.083.

[0554]. Blue gl., fragmentary. Same place.

[0555]. Blue gl. Same place. Brussels E 6951. L. 0.054.

[0556]. Gl., blackened by fire, patches of adhesive material (?) at back, pierced horizontally at base of disk. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.845. L. 0.054.

[0705]. Green gl., nose broken, type of [0547]. Tpl. T, Hyp. (E 14), at E. end of doorway to 1st Ct. L. 0.087.

[0930]. Glass, black with small streaks of gold, nose chipped. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1261. II pl. XCVI c. L. 0.075.

[0961]. Blue gl., one horn defective. Probably from Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 7007. L. 0.091.

[0962]. Blue gl., one horn defective, head in two pieces. Probably from same place. Brussels E 7007. L. 0.084.

[0980]. Blue gl., colour mostly lost. Tpl. T, Sanct. (C/D 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.844. L. 0.087.

[1016]. Blue gl. Tpl. T. L. 0.074.

[1077]. Three blue gl. Tpl. T. [1077/1], nose and r. ear, L. 0.053. [1077/2], head and horns, W. 0.042. [1077/3], disk and horns, L. 0.063.

[1078]. Three blue gl., fragmentary. These contain a boss, pressed in behind disk as described above. Tpl. T. [1078/1], upper half of disk, Ash. Mus. 1932.1260 c, W. 0.058. [1078/2], complete except for top of disk, Ash. Mus. 1932.1260 a, L. 0.073. [1078/3], complete except at left of disk, Ash. Mus. 1932.1260 b, L. 0.078.

[1079]. Blue gl., frag. Nose and tips of horns. Tpl. T, Sanct. (C/D 14). L. 0.029.

[1080]. Blue gl. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6951. L. 0.0705.

8 K. FAIENCE RAM'S HEAD (AMULET)

[0866]. Small blue gl. head. Wears uraeus but no disk. Lug at top of head pierced laterally. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.873. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.024.

[0993]. Tip of ram's nose in bright blue gl. Back flat, but horns do not project so far forward as in rams' heads of section 8 I. Provenience unknown. Ash. Mus. 1932.820. L. 0.014.

[1081]. Tip of rams' nose in blue gl., pierced laterally between jaws. Tpl. A. L. 0.05.

8 L. VARIOUS PLAQUES

Note. By a 'false cartouche' is meant a cartouche filled with a design or pattern or with meaningless hieroglyphs.

[0070]. Two frags. of deep blue glass plaque with moulded (?) design, deeply oxidized. Radīm towards main entrance to Tpl. A (J 13) (not identified).

[0458]. Blue gl. plaque representing three false cartouches each surmounted by pair of plumes and disk. Outer cartouches filled with dots, the inner with two lotus-flowers, the upper inverted over the lower. Thick handle at back. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), in brick chamber ii, on base of col. 3. Brit. Mus.? II p. 72 pl. XCV c. Cf. Meroe pl. xxii 4. 0.094 × 0.07 × 0.014.

[0459]. Pale blue gl. false-cartouche plaque representing one rectangular cartouche surmounted by two pairs of plumes with disks. Cartouche contains seven upright uraei side by side, each with disk on head. Large lateral handle at back, of square section. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.849. II p. 72, pl. XCV c. Cf. Meroe pl. xxii 4. 0·103×0·073×0·015.

[0508]. Upper half of bright blue glazed red ware false-cartouche plaque, the upper parts of three pairs of plumes remaining. No handle. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), NW. corner. Cf. Meroe pl. xxii 4. Remaining dimensions, 0.055 × 0.077 × 0.013.

[0508 bis]. Upper part of blue gl. false-cartouche plaque, upper parts of three pairs of plumes remaining. Remains of handle at back. Same place. Brussels E 6952. Cf. Meroe pl. xxii 4. W. 0.078.

[0536]. Frag. of pale blue gl. false-cartouche plaque, top of plume. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), S. door. Remainder 0.034.

[0566]. Glazed fai., originally blue, oval flat-backed plaque, upper end having ring at back, lower end broken. On front representation of lion- or cat-headed goddess, facing r., holding tall lotus- or papyrus-headed staff beneath winged disk. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 13), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.850. L. 0.068, T. 0.006.

[0567]. Blue-green fai. rectangular pectoral, lug pierced laterally for suspension at upper edge. Lower r. corner broken off. On front is represented large disk flanked by uraei wearing crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt respectively. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Ash. Mus. 1932.848. 0.068×0.015 (thickness varies).

[0739]. Small plain thin rectangular plaque of lapis lazuli. Tpl. T, foundation deposit at SE. corner (C 15). Ash. Mus. 1932.858 b. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.017×0.010×0.004.

[0740]. Small thin rectangular plaque of pale blue glazed fai. Same place. On one side faint design of lotus-flower. Ash. Mus. 1932.857 a. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.027 × 0.016 × 0.01.

[0745]. Small plain thin rectangular plaque of pale blue glazed fai. Tpl. T, foundation deposit at NE. corner (C 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.858 a. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.027 × 0.015 × 0.007.

[0748]. Frag. of a small thin rectangular plaque of lapis lazuli having two incised lines. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.857 b. II p. 106, pl. LXII b. 0.017 × 0.01, T. 0.002 at one end, 0.001 at the other.

[0851]. Small rectangular green glazed steatite seal-plaque, gl. remaining only in incisions, pierced longitudinally. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.798. II fig. 69. 0.011 × 0.009 × 0.004.





Fig. 69. [0851].

[0864]. Lower portion of incised rectangular seal-plaque pierced longitudinally, representing bull and $\frac{1}{6}$. Steatite (?) (the substance is layered and brittle, varying from buff to golden-red and brown, with very small traces of green gl. in incisions). E. Palace. Ash. Mus. 1932.878. II pl. XCVI a. 0.015 × 0.033 × 0.008.

[0886]. Blue gl. false-cartouche plaque representing two rectangular cartouches each surmounted by pair of plumes and disk and containing floral design. Back plain. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber ii. Khartoum. II p. 72, pl. XCV c. 0.098 × 0.060 × 0.019.

[0898]. Upper half of glazed fai. false-cartouche plaque, cartouche surmounted by disk and plumes. In cartouche small disk with drooping wings, and † flanked on either side by uraeus. Lower portion missing. Base pierced with three holes, in one of which are remains of bronze nail. A further hole in back, low down in centre. Find-spot uncertain. Brussels E 6989. II pl. XCVI c. Ht. 0.058.

[0906]. Small rectangular glazed fai. plaque. On one face in relief two six-petalled rosettes in circles united by four horizontal lines, all within raised border. Pierced longitudinally. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. Brussels E 6988. L. 0.031.

8 M. UNCLASSIFIED AMULETS AND ORNAMENTS

[0396]. Frag. of blue-grey gl. pendant, vertical ribbing, remains of rings at corners. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. Brussels E 7018.

[0818]. Blue glazed fai. amulet representing four apes standing in ring, back to back, on circular base, each wearing crescent moon and sun's disk. On their heads they support forepart of recumbent

ram wearing disk and uraeus, with vulture crouching behind and covering back of ram with its wings. Pierced near top. Believed to have come from Kawa, procured through Mr. Morrison, New Dongola, who purchased it in the neighbourhood. Ash. Mus. 1932.785. II pl. XCVI d. Ht. 0.054.

[0845]. Serpentine object resembling small stela with rounded top, with raised curly designs on front, convex at back, and pierced horizontally through convex part. Post-Mer.? Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.808. II pl. XCVI c. Ht. 0·105.

AMULETS AND FLAT INLAYS OR PLAQUES CAPABLE OF BEING CLASSIFIED BY HIEROGLYPHS

8 N. Bes

[0824]. Broken blue-grey gl. fai. Bes (amulet), holding Horus on left arm. Ring behind head. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.736. II pl. XCVIII a. Ht. 0.082.

[0882]. Flat-backed blue gl. head of Bes. Eyes, eyebrows, wrinkles, beard, and upper lobe of ear indicated in black lines. E. Palace (A 14/15). Khartoum. II pl. XCVIII b. Ht. 0.059.

[0944]. Upper half of green-glazed steatite Bes amulet, with loop behind head. Traces of red on back. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1256. 0.035×0.04×0.026.

[0948]. Small green gl. fai. Bes, wearing feather head-dress, pierced at back of head. Tpl. T. Ht. 0.031.

[0950]. Very small Bes amulet in green gl. Site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1258. Ht. 0.016.

8 o. R EYE

[0065]. Pale blue glaze wdst-eye. Tpl. A. L. 0.015 (not identified).

[0307]. Frag. of flat-backed green gl. plaque or tile representing raised moulded eye with black pupil. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. 0.06×0.07.

[0315]. Small blue gl. flat wdst-eye Same place (not identified).

[0362]. Upper part of flat lapis-lazuli eye. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7021. L. 0.016.

[0417]. Blue gl. eye with black pupil and incised markings in red. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15),

S. end. Brussels E 6957. L. 0.045.

[0869]. Small green gl. eye amulet, pierced. E. Palace. Ash. Mus. 1932.875. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.015.

8 P. BULL (AMULET)

[0876]. Small steatite bull on stand, pierced. Sacred markings indicated by incised lines intersecting at right angles. Solid between legs. Tpl. T. Khartoum. L. 0.043.

8 Q. 🗻 LION (FLAT)

[0368]. Three frags. of flat-backed bluish purple gl. lion (←). Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Orig. L. about 0.013.

[0388]. Blue-green gl. (→). Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.764. II pl. XCVIII c. L. 0.09, T. 0.009.

[0389]. Blue gl. (-), cracked in four pieces. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. XCVIII c. L. 0.103.

[0391]. Complete examples and frags. (gl.). Same place. [0391/2], hinder part (\rightarrow), no gl. left, purplish-brown, L. 0.038. [0391/3], paw (\rightarrow), L. 0.033. [0391/4], centre portion (\rightarrow), pale blue, flattish moulding, L. 0.024. [0391/5], paw, green gl. (\leftarrow), L. 0.031. [0391/6], head and shoulder

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(←), brown and black discolorations, L. 0.042. [0391/7], two frags. fitting, shoulder and hindquarters (←), L. 0.063. [0391/8], complete, direction not stated, Copenhagen, L. 0.082. [0391/9], head (→), Brussels E 7013, L. 0.053. [0391/10], head and paw (→), Brussels E 7013, L. 0.053.

8 R. 🖹 CAT

[0100]. Dull blue glazed fai., seated on plain plinth, ring at back of head. Part of top of head and one ear broken off. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Khartoum. II pl. XCVIII b. Ht. 0.05.

8 s. NFR AND 3

Flat-backed blue gl. $\frac{1}{6}$ -signs, of which four shapes are shown in pl. XCVIII d. Type I (centre) has two cross-pieces, these being always moulded as one. The shape progressively degenerates through types 2 (centre, r.) and 3 (centre, l.) to type 4 (outside l. and r.), which might equally well represent $\frac{1}{6}$. The backs are usually plain. Occasionally, however, there are (a) one or (b) two incised lines running down the stem of the $\frac{1}{6}$. In a few cases the bases are decorated at the back with (c) rough criss-crossed incised lines or with (d) an impressed herring-bone pattern. For moulds for making type I, see [2174], [2175].

[0077]. Type 2. Base, faded white. Top radim. Tpl. B. L. 0.052.

[0117]. Type 1, top. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.026.

[0175]. Type 2, complete, but in three pieces. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.1242. H. 0.092.

[0188]. Two frags. of base. Same place (not identified).

[0207]. Type 4, blue colour well preserved. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.739. II pl. XCVIII d. Ht. 0.096.

[0212]. Two frags., type unknown. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. Brussels E 7013. Orig. L. about 0.088.

[0222]. Type 3, base. Same place. L. 0.045.

[0223]. Type 3, base. Same place. L. 0.062.

[0224]. Type 3, base. Same place. L. 0.044.

[0225]. Type 2, base. Same place. L. 0.042.

[0280]. Type 2/3, top. Same place. L. 0.05.

[0345]. Type 2, complete except at extreme top. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.078.

[0346]. Type 2 d, cross-piece missing. Same place. L. 0.058.

[0394]. Type 4, discoloured by fire. Same place. Brit. Mus.? II pl. XCVIII d. L. 0.098.

[0395]. Frags. Same place. [0395/1], type 2, base, bluish-green, white at back, L. 0.05. [0395/2], type 2, top, L. 0.028. [0395/3], type 2, base, L. 0.042. [0395/4], type 2, base, L. 0.049. [0395/5], frag. of centre, L. 0.03. [0395/6], type 2 b, partially blackened, L. 0.052. [0395/7], type 2 a, top, L. 0.05.

[0431]. Frags. and complete examples. Same place. [0431/1], complete, type 3, Khartoum, II pl. XCVIII d, L. 0.089. [0431/2], complete, type 1, Brussels E 7013, pl. XCVIII d, L. 0.071. [0431/3], complete, type 2, white, gl. lost, discoloured brown, Ash. Mus. 1932.738, II pl. XCVIII d, L. 0.082. [0431/4-16], types 1-3, thirteen frags. with plain bases, longest 0.052. [0431/17-19], type 2 c, three bases, L. 0.044-0.045. [0431/20], frag. of base, pointed, type 2, impressed herring-bone pattern on back. [0431/21], type 1, top, L. 0.021. [0431/22-5], type 3, four tops, longest L.0.041. [0431/26], type 3 b, top, L. 0.024.

8s-8x

[1089]. Type 4, top only missing. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15). L. 0.07.

[1101]. Type 4, base. Tpl. B. L. 0.048.

8 T. FALCON

[0129]. Small blue gl. amulet on plinth, pierced through head. Wears disk with sunk uraeus. Representations of wings incised on back. Worn, very crude and clumsy. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.792. II pl. XCVIII b. Ht. 0.034.

8 U. CROCODILE

[0101]. Dull blue glazed pottery (→), tail lost, on plain base. E. Palace (A 14/15), NW. rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.791. II pl. XCVIII b. L. 0.045.

[0128]. Yellow (?) gl. (-), on plain base. Same place. Khartoum? II pl. XCVIII b. L. 0.073.

[0867]. Small green glazed, pierced. E. Palace. Ash. Mus. 1932.874. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.02.

8 v. L URAEUS

[0309]. Small blue gl., pierced below head. Wears disk on head, behind which is another hole not passing right through. Curling body. E. Palace (A 15), pillared rm. Ash. Mus. 1932.821. L. 0.025.

8 w. 🛱 I. SCARAB BEETLE (FLAT)

[0385]. Complete. Flat-backed blue gl. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. Khartoum. II pl. XCIX a. L. 0.098.

[0386]. Frag. of another of similar type. Same place. Head missing, right half of body and back legs preserved. Remaining L. 0.069.

[0387]. Small frag. from centre of another. Same place. Remaining L. 0.023.

[0565]. Complete, blue gl. discoloured by fire. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 6958. II pl. XCIX b. L. 0.088.

[1121]. Frag. of head and leg. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. Remaining W. 0.036.

8 x. \$\display 2. Scarabs

Only two scarabs, [0397] and [0767], are mentioned in the earlier records as having come from the temples. Later lists ascribe scarabs to Tpls. A and B, but since there is nothing to corroborate this in the earlier records it must be regarded as erroneous. Nine of them, according to a note in Professor Griffith's writing, were retrieved from a dump of rubbish from Tpls. A and B. This is not surprising, for, although it may not have been realized at the time when this area began to be cleared, the site of Tpls. A and B had evidently been for many years a hunting-ground for 'antikas' and was in consequence thoroughly churned up. The men were locals who had had no experience of this kind of work and it is a matter for astonishment that they consigned to the rubbish-heaps no objects larger than scarabs.

The commonest were very small, of dull hard green glazed steatite, pierced lengthwise, and repeating on the under side one of two designs with little variation. Type A is the design of [0856], type B that of [0858], in **pl. XCVII b.** The length of these small scarabs is 0.012-0.017. The detail on the backs is of the scantiest. The thorax and the elytra are marked, but in front of the thorax nothing is indicated but a horizontal stroke.

[0397]. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. Under side is engraved with signs 'May the Lady of Contentment grant all life'. Brussels E 6958. II p. 224. L. 0.02. See, for a note on the text, [0968], section 5 G.

[0762]. Type A, green glazed steatite, dump (see head of section). Ash. Mus. 1932.793 b. L. 0.015.

[0763]. Type A, description as [0762]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1251 a. L. 0.015.

[0764]. Type A, description as [0762]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1251 b. L. 0.015.

[0767]. Fine large steatite scarab with name of Amenophis III. Gl. faded, blackish discolorations in incisions. Back of Petrie's type F. Beneath W. wall of Tpl. B, outside NW. corner of Sanct., 1.0 m. below level of pavement. May have come from foundation-deposit of an earlier temple on site of Tpl. B. Ash. Mus. 1932.776. Inscr. XIX. Ip. 83, pls. 35, 38; II pp. 10, 12, 49, pl. XCIX c. L. 0.057, W. 0.039, T. 0.019.

[0847]. Limestone (?), back destroyed. Design of tree and four lions (?). Find-spot uncertain. Ash. Mus. 1932.796. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.03.

[0848]. Brownish glazed steatite (?). Back of Petrie's type J or M (clypeus broken). Unintelligible hieroglyphs incised on under side. Late Napatan period. Find-spot uncertain. Ash. Mus. 1932.794. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.017.

[0849]. Well-preserved green gl. fai. Back of Petrie's type M, but there is horizontal line instead of vertical division between elytra. Spiral design. Find-spot uncertain. Mer. Ash. Mus. 1932.797. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.03.

[0850]. Steatite (?), pale yellow-green gl. Back of Petrie's type N. Corrupt wp rnpt nfr formula. Find-spot uncertain. Ash. Mus. 1932.795. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.014.

[0852]. Type A, green glazed steatite. Dump (see head of section). Ash. Mus. 1932.1251 c. L. 0.015.

[0853]. Type not recorded (believed A), description as [0852]. Manchester 9342?

[0854]. Type A, description as [0852]. Ash. Mus. 1932.793 c. L. 0.015.

[0855]. Type A, description as [0852]. Ash. Mus. 1932.793 a. L. 0.016.

[0856]. Type A, description as [0852]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1251 d. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.013.

[0857]. Type B, description as [0852]. Ash. Mus. 1932.793 d. L. 0.015.

[0858]. Type B, green glazed steatite. Find-spot uncertain. Ash. Mus. 1932.1252 a. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.014.

[0859]. Type B, description as [0858]. Brussels E 7022. L. about o.or.

[0860]. Type B (but design at right angles to that shown in pl.), description as [0858]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1251 e. L. 0.015.

[0861]. Type A, description as [0858]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1251 f. L. 0.015.

[0862]. Type A, description as [0858]. Brussels E 7022. L. about 00.1.

[0943]. Green glazed steatite, design of standing king (→) with White Crown (?), holding staff. Find-spot uncertain. Ash. Mus. 1932.1253. II pl. XCVII b. L. 0.016.

[0965]. Type A, green glazed steatite. Find-spot uncertain. Brussels E 7022. L. c. 0.015.

[1090]. Type A, green glazed steatite. Ash. Mus. 1932.1252 b. L. 0.015.

8 y. (常) 3. SCARABOIDS

[0006]. Blue gl. scarab-shaped seal with design on both sides. Grave 3. Manchester 9346. II p. 116. L. 0.030.

[0940]. Frag. of hollow blue gl. scaraboid with design on both sides. Obverse, human head with horned disk and uraeus, crocodile behind, lotus in front: reverse, flanked by plain triangle, uraeus, and $\bar{|}$. Pierced lengthwise. Find-spot uncertain. Brussels E 6987. II pl. LXXXVI c. L. 0·042.

[1034]. Fai. scaraboid in form of curly-haired negro head, broad nose, puffed cheeks. Design represents jackal regardant, with 0 above its back. Found at Kawa, presented to Khartoum Museum by Mr. W. Nicholls. Khartoum 55/2. L. 0·018.

8 z. FLY (AMULET)

[0868]. Small green gl., pierced through head. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.877. II pl. XCVI a. L. 0.023.

8 AA. SCORPION (AMULET)

[0068]. Fai. or limestone, colourless gl. Three holes in each side and one in tail for insertion of metal legs and sting. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.745. II pl. XCIX d. L. 0.057.

[0707]. Gl., rough, broken, originally pierced through tail. E. Kiosk. Ash. Mus. 1932.803 e. II p. 54. L. 0.025.

[0708]. Gl., very rough, broken, originally pierced through tail. E. Kiosk. Ash. Mus. 1932.803 c. II p. 54. L. 0.025.

[0712]. Smaller, glazed fai., rough, broken, originally pierced through tail. E. Kiosk. Ash. Mus. 1932.803 d. II p. 54. L. 0.018.

[0717]. Glazed fai., rough, tail erect with hole at base. E. Kiosk. Ash. Mus. 1932.803 a. II p. 54. L. 0.022.

[0983]. Blue glazed fai., rough, tail lost. Probably from E. Kiosk. Ash. Mus. 1932.803 b. II p. 54. L. 0.022.

[1120]. Blue glazed fai., tail lost, pierced at base of tail. Find-spot uncertain. L. 0.02.

8 BB. PAPYRUS STEM (PENDANT)

[0908]. Blue gl., ring at top. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7020. II pl. XCIX e. L. 0.042.

[0909]. Another similar. Tpl. A. Khartoum. L. 0.041.

[0910]. Another similar. Tpl. A. Khartoum. L. 0.041.

[1052]. Another similar. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7020. II pl. XCIX e. L. 0.047.

[1053]. Another, reddish. Tpl. A. Brussels E 7020. L. 0.041.

[1117]. Base, fai., with traces of red gl. Tpl. A. L. 0.028. See also [2173].

8 cc. Utus-flower (flat)

Owing to the fortunate facts that so many of these blue glazed flat-backed fai. lotuses were photographed, that the number of complete examples exceeds that of the incomplete, that the details are clearly distinguishable, and that the records of distribution are unusually full and easy to follow, it has been possible to type them in fair detail.

Almost every feature is capable of variation. Thus the sizes and shapes of the petals may be

regular, as for example in those made with the mould [0046], they may be somewhat irregular but still fairly evenly spaced, or they may be very irregular, looking in some instances almost as though they had been incised rather than moulded. The number of the petals is always five or nine. Each design has three main petals, one in the centre and one at either side. The five-petal lotuses have a subsidiary petal between each of the main ones, the nine-petal varieties have a further subdivision. The main petals are usually plain, but in some cases they are feathered, like the petals of a cornflower, in others they are ridged longitudinally. The small petals mostly have their lower halves striped laterally, the upper halves remaining plain, although in a few examples they are plain all over or ridged. The sides of the flower may assume four different shapes. In some of the finest specimens they may be slightly convex, more commonly they are straight, concave (that is, curving outwards towards the top) or shaped (that is, curving outwards towards the top but inwards round the calyx, like the flower of the thistle). In the best examples the calvx is indicated by an incised line having a moon-shaped curve at the base of each main petal, the apex of the flower being shaped in three segments so that its section is a trapezium. In this case there is no stem, the flower being cut off, as it were, immediately below the calyx. In other examples the calyx merges into the stem, while often there is a clear division below the calyx, from which the stem protrudes. In the less careful examples the moon-shaped curves are discontinuous, i.e. separated from one another by the division-lines of the petals, or reduced simply to a straight horizontal incision. They may even be omitted altogether. The stem may be thick or thin, round or square in section, and decorated with one or more horizontal cross-lines of 'binding'. Lastly, as with other types of flat faience ornament, the backs may be distinguished by moulders' markings, these being either a number of incised lines, a 'character' or trade-mark, or a letter, e.g. a Mer. 2 on [1099], which example differs from all the others in having a raised ridge round the circumference of the flower at the top.

Combinations of these characteristics produce a large number of types, of which the following twenty-three are all represented. The markings on the backs are not here taken into consideration, since there are already so many variables without adding these.

The commonest types are F, V, D, and Q. The type produced by the mould [0046] (pl. LXXXVIb) is D.

The only datable type is W, dated by the Mer. letter mentioned above, this being perhaps of the 'transitional' shape, 1st to 2nd centuries A.D.

Appearance	Sides	Main Petals	Small Petals	Calyx	Stem	No. Petals	Type
Regular	convex	plain	striped	curves	thick, square	5	A
,,	straight	,,,	plain	curves, shaped	none	9	В
**	23	,,	>>	curves	- >>	, ,,	C
>>	,,	33	striped	curves, shaped	>>	>>	D
"	22	, ,,	"	curves	thick, square	5	E
"	"	>>	,,	**	**	9	F
>>	22	>>	,,	"	thick, round	"	G
>>	shaped	>>	,,	,,	crosslines	"	H
,,	"	>>	>>	none	thin, round	"	1
,,	"	>>	,,	,,	thick, round	>>	J
>>	>>	feathered	ridged	curves	37	>>	K*
"	concave	plain	striped	"	>>	"	L
Somewhat irregular	straight	>>	,,	discontinuous	>>	33	M
,,	>>	>>	,,	straight	thin, round	,,	N
,,	>>	ridged	,,	none	thick, round	,,,	0
,,	shaped	plain	plain	curves	thin, round	"	P
,,	>>	,,	striped	"	thick, round	,,	Q
"	,,	rigid	,,	none	1 crossline	>>	R
>>	concave	plain	,,	curves	thick, round	>>	S
Very irregular	straight	,,,	plain	straight	1 crossline	,,	Т
**	concave	"	striped	curves	none	,,	U
"	,,	"	,,	,,	thick, round	"	V
Regular with bar	shaped?	"	,,	?	. 3	,,	W

^{*} Note. Type K is rather a cornflower than a lotus-flower

- [0022]. Type V, upper part broken away. Tpl. A, Pronaos (J 15), SW. corner, on floor. L. 0.043.
- [0033]. Type G, base and lower half, 2 lines incised on back. Tpl. A. L. 0.037.
- [0034]. A blue glaze leaf for inlay (?), broken at base. Tpl. A, in or near Pronaos (J 15). This entry may possibly refer to a lotus-flower (not identified).
- [0069]. Type V. Tpl. A. L. 0.065.
- [0086]. Type F. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). II pl. C d. L. 0.07.
- [0116]. Type T. Same place. Copenhagen. L. 0.075.
- [0124]. Type V. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.740 g. L. 0.065.
- [0142]. Type F, corner broken off. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15), W. side, near floor. II p. 41. L. 0.069.
- [0167]. Type F. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Copenhagen. L. 0.07.
- [0173]. Type H. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.847 a. L. 0.076.
- [0174]. Type F, one corner broken. Same place. L. 0.064.
- [0186]. Type D, base only. Same place. L. 0.04.
- [0187]. Type D, base only. Same place. L. 0.032.
- [0218]. Four. Same place. [0218/1], type B, Ash. Mus. 1932.741 a, L. 0.021. [0218/2], type B,
- Ash. Mus. 1932.741 b, L. 0.021. [0218/3], type P, Manchester 9335, II pl. C d, L. 0.066. [0218/4],
- type S, Khartoum, L. 0.066.
- [0219]. Type D. Same place. Khartoum 2745. II pl. Ce. L. 0.065.
- [0220]. Type F. Same place. L. 0.05.
- [0276]. Type Q, corners broken. Same place. L. 0.066.
- [0277]. Type Q, base only. Same place. L. 0.026.
- [0278]. Type T. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. C c. L. 0.081.
- [0279]. Type M, corner broken off, probably from same place. L. 0.068.
- [0344]. Type V, base missing. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 6954. L. 0.059.
- [0360]. Blue glaze cornflower with green base, for inlay. Same place (not identified, but probably a reference to type K).
- [0369]. Type U. Same place. Brussels E 7009. II pl. C c. L. 0.066.
- [0370]. Type F. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.740 c. L. 0.068.
- [0371]. Type H. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.740 f. II pl. C d. L. 0.073.
- [0372]. Type C. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.740 d. H. pl. C d. L. 0.065.
- [0373]. Type A. Same place. Brussels E 7009. L. 0.074.
- [0374]. Type C. Same place. Brussels E 7009. L. 0.066.
- [0375]. Type O. Same place. Brussels E 7009. L. 0.060.
- [0376]. Type L. Same place. Brussels E 7009. L. 0.066.
- [0377]. Type T. Same place. Brussels E 7009. L. 0.080.
- [0378]. Type H. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.740 h. L. 0.075.

[0430]. Two. Same place. [0430/1], type Q, Ash. Mus. 1932.740 b, L. 0.064. [0430/2], type A, Ash. Mus. 1932.740 a. II pl. C c. L. 0.072.

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[0557]. Type R. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Copenhagen. L. 0.096.

[0558]. Type N. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.847 b. L. 0.093.

[0559]. Type E. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. C a. L. 0.074.

[0560]. Type K. Same place. Brit. Mus. II pl. C b. L. 0.098.

[0561]. Type K. Same place. Khartoum. II pl. C b. L. 0.098.

[0887]. Type F. Tpl. T. Khartoum. L. 0.072.

[1021]. Type I, lower half only. Tpl. T, rm. G (C 14). II p. 4. L. 0.055.

[1022]. Frag. of uncertain type. Same place. II p. 4. L. 0.054.

[1025]. Type J, nearly complete. Same place. II p. 4. L. 0.087.

[1082]. Type F. Tpl. A. Pitt Rivers B IV 165. L. 0.072.

[1083]. Type D. Tpl. A. Copenhagen. L. 0.064.

[1084]. Type F. Tpl. A. Ash. Mus. 1932.740 e. L. 0.068.

[1085]. Two, type unknown. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Brussels E 6954. [1085/1], upper part, L. 0.08. [1085/2], corner missing, L. 0.062.

[1086]. Type unknown. Tpl. A. Manchester 9335. L. 0.066.

[1091]. Three of type Q. Tpl. A. [1091/1], corner missing, L. 0.068. [1091/2], corner missing, L. 0.066. [1091/3], upper part only, incised on back (fig. 70), L. 0.045.



Fig. 70. [1091/3].

[1092]. Type V, upper part only. Tpl. A. L. 0.04.

[1093]. Type V. Tpl. A. L. 0.065.

[1094]. Type H, upper part. Tpl. A. L. 0.048.

[1095]. Type C, upper part. Tpl. A. L. 0.052.

[1096]. Two of type D. Tpl. A. [1096/1], corner broken, L. 0.065. [1096/2], corner broken, L. 0.065.

[1097]. Type U. Tpl. T. L. 0.063.

[1098]. Type V. Find-spot uncertain. L. 0.066.

[1099]. Type W, upper part only. E. Palace. Incised on back with clear Mer. 2. Ash. Mus. 1932. 1264. II p. 115, pl. C f. L. 0.046.

[1100]. Upper part only, too fragmentary to place in type series. Appearance very irregular, sides concave or shaped (?), main petals plain, small petals striped. This example differs from the rest in having small triangles, apex downwards, inserted between tips of nine petals. Tpl. B. L. 0.062.

[1109]. Type H, blue gl. well preserved, base and one corner broken. Find-spot uncertain, possibly E. Palace. Remaining L. 0.062.

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8 dd. * Daisy (flat-backed)

(See Petrie, Tell el Amarna pl. xviii nos. 399-437, also L. Keimer, Die Gartenpflanzen 1 10-12, 82-3, 169.)

All are of blue fai. The six daisies shown in pl. CI a may be conveniently taken as type forms. The commonest is type E.

[0562]. Type E, 12 petals. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Manchester 9351? Diam. 0.073.

[0563]. Type A, 16 petals. Same place. Brussels E 6956. II pl. CI a. Diam. 0.061.

[0564]. Type D, 16 petals. Same place. Brussels E 6956. II pl. CI a. Diam. 0.054.

[0752]. Type not stated, 7 or 8 petals. Beneath SW. angle of Pylon, Tpl. T. Brussels E 6955. II p. 106. Diam. 0.015.

[0813]. Type B, 10 petals. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.846. II pl. CI a. Diam. 0.042.

[0927]. Type E, 12 petals. Tpl. B, 2nd Ct. (H/J 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.775. II pl. CI a. Diam. 0.070.

[0928]. Type C, 12 petals. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6956. II pl. CI a. Diam. 0.045.

[0929]. Type F, 12 petals. Tpl. T. Brussels E 6956. II pl. CI a. Diam. 0.051.

[1023]. Three frags. of type E. Tpl. T, rm. G (C 14). II p. 4-

[1102]. Twelve frags. of type E. Tpl. T, Sanct. (C/D 14). Diam. of least damaged 0.069.

8 EE. ⊙ Sun (?)

All except one are of blue fai. All are flat-backed, protruding in front, and having a nipple in the centre. It is not improbable that they represent women's breasts, \heartsuit , but the records call them Rēc-signs. No. [0189] had remains of gilt, while two others [0432/3, 7] have small patches of terracotta adhering to the back, showing that they had in fact been used as inlaid decorations.

[0189]. One, with gilded nipple. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (not identified).

[0221]. One. Same place. Brit. Mus. II pl. CI b. Diam. 0.037.

[0347]. One. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7013. Diam. 0.037.

[0348]. One. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.742 c. Diam. 0.026.

[0403]. Six. Same place. [0403/1], Ash. Mus. 1932.742 a, diam. 0.042. [0403/2], Brussels E 7013–14, diam. 0.032. [0403/3], Brussels E 7013–14, diam. 0.033. [0403/4], Brussels E 7013–14, diam. 0.030. [0403/5], felspar, for stringing, Brussels E 7013–14, diam. 0.023. [0403/6], Ash. Mus. 1932. 742 b, diam. 0.024.

[0432]. Sixteen. Same place. [0432/1], Copenhagen 1703, diam. 0.036. [0432/2], Copenhagen 1703, diam. 0.036. [0432/3], terra-cotta adhering to back, diam. 0.039. [0432/4], back damaged, diam. 0.036. [0432/5], chipped, diam. 0.037. [0432/6], chipped, diam. 0.037. [0432/7], terra-cotta at back, diam. 0.025. [0432/8], chipped, diam. 0.026. [0432/9], chipped, diam. 0.026. [0432/10], chipped, diam. 0.026. [0432/11], Manchester 9337, diam. 0.035. [0432/12], Manchester 9337, diam. 0.025. [0432/13], Manchester 9337, diam. 0.024. [0432/14–16], Khartoum, diam. 0.030–0.047.

8 FF. △ HILL (FLAT)

All of blue gl. and all from Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Shape almost that of right-angled triangle, the 'right angle' being a little over 90°. Upper apex less sharp than others. The 'hypotenuse' is straight, not curved as in better versions of the hieroglyph.

[0398]. (\rightarrow) . Khartoum. Ht. 0.078.

- [0399]. (←). Ht. 0.082.
- [0400]. (←). Brussels E 7013. II pl. CI c. Ht. 0.082.

[0435]. (→). Copenhagen. Ht. 0.072.

[0436]. (→), corner broken. Ash. Mus. Remaining Ht. 0.04.

[1103]. (direction not stated). Manchester 9336. Ht. not stated.

[1104]. (<), corner broken. Remaining Ht. 0.05.

8 GG. O RING

[0418]. Blue glaze finger-ring with wp rnpt nfr formula. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15), S. half. (Not identified. Cf. Ann. Arch. Anthr. 10 pl. xl No. 26, from Sanam.)

[0419]. Frag. of another. Same place (not identified).

[0433]. Yellow gl., with scarab on outer circumference. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7017. Diam. with scarab 0.027.

[0434]. Green gl., similar to last. Same place. Ash. Mus. 1932.870. II pl. CI d. Diam. without scarab 0.028.

[0881]. Blue gl., similar to last. Same place. Khartoum. Diam. without scarab 0.031.

8 HH. ♀ (FLAT)

[0941]. Upper and lower portions, flat-backed, fai., cross-piece missing. Tpl. A. L. 0.043 and 0.044. [0942]. Lower portion of another. Tpl. A. L. 0.037.

8 II. COMBINATIONS OF ?, $\frac{1}{4}$, AND $\frac{1}{4}$

Blue or green glazed fai. plaques or pectorals representing various combinations of these signs. The best type has them in high relief, a horizontal bar above and below, and a pierced ridged lug at the top representing a stick of ring beads. Less good examples are in low relief or merely incised, the lug being unpierced. The design appears on both sides and there is no sign of a join. The incised examples could have been roughly moulded or modelled by hand and later finished off with a point, but in spite of the absence of a join the other kinds have the appearance of being moulded. No two examples are, however, exactly alike. They were all found in Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15).

[0351]. Lower half, high relief with bottom bar. of and 1 combined, separate. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. Remaining W. 0.067.

[0384]. Eleven, found together, all broken. [0384/1], tops of $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ in low relief. Ridged lug at top, of square section, unpierced. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. Remaining W. 0.064. [0384/2], lower half of $\frac{1}{1}$ in high relief. Remaining Ht. 0.05. [0384/3], upper part of incised $\frac{1}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$, the $\frac{1}{1}$ very broad and crude. Plain lug of square section. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. Remaining Ht. 0.068. [0384/4, 5], bottom and top of shallow incised $\frac{9}{1}$, perhaps portions of [0384/3], 0.05 and 0.03. [0384/6], lightly incised $\frac{9}{1}$, and $\frac{1}{1}$, lower halves only. Bottom rounded. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. W. 0.062. [0384/7], tops of $\frac{9}{1}$, and $\frac{1}{1}$, incised. Semicircular lug at top. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. W. 0.068. [0384/8], bottom of $\frac{9}{1}$ (obverse) and of $\frac{1}{1}$ (reverse), raised border at side as well as bottom. Remaining Ht. 0.05. [0384/9], tops of $\frac{9}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{1}$ combined, $\frac{1}{1}$ separate. Lug broken off. W. 0.067 (not identified). [0384/10], bases of two $\frac{1}{1}$, one at either side, $\frac{9}{1}$ (?) in centre. Bottom rounded. Brussels E 7008.

W. 0.072. [0384/11], top halves of ♀ combined with ↑, † separate. Lug broken off. Part of [0351]? Brussels E. 7008. W. 0.067.

[0427]. $^{\circ}$, $^{\circ}$ [?), and $^{\circ}$ [combined in one, upper half broken away leaving stem of $^{\circ}$ [(and $^{\circ}$ [?) with stem of $^{\circ}$ [in relief upon it. The object is in form of $^{\circ}$ [, of which one arm only remains, this having upon it lotus-flower with stem incised and flower *en creux*. The back is incised 'Shebitku, beloved of Amūn'. Khartoum 2749. Inscr. XXX. I p. 87, pl. 35; II pp. 14, 43, pl. CII b. Ht. 0.08.

[0428]. $\stackrel{\circ}{\uparrow}$, $\stackrel{\circ}{\parallel}$, and $\stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}$ in high relief, horizontal bar above and below, pierced ridged lug at top. Ash. Mus. 1932.747. II pl. CII a. Ht. 0.078.

[0846]. High relief, ? and ? combined, # separately, horizontal bar above and below, pierced ridged lug. Copenhagen. II pl. CII c. Ht. 0.081.

[0885]. $^{\circ}$, $^{\sharp}$, and $^{\circ}$ in high relief, the $^{\circ}$ having $^{\circ}$ (?) at knot, horizontal bar above and below, pierced ridged lug at top. Khartoum. Ht. 0.090.

[0897]. Incised $\frac{9}{7}$, $\frac{1}{1}$, and $\frac{1}{1}$, perhaps \bigcirc in rounded bottom. Semicircular lug at top. Copenhagen. II pl. CII d. Ht. 0.090.

8 JJ. CARTOUCHE (FLAT)

Flat-backed fai. plaques or pectorals representing cartouches containing kings' names or other inscriptions. Type I is the plain rectangular plaque, probably for inlay, as in pl. CIII a. Type 2 (pl. CIII b) is a royal cartouche surmounted by a disk with two plumes and flanked on each side by an uraeus wearing the crown of Upper or Lower Egypt respectively. (*Cf.* Petrie, *Scarabs* pl. lii, bottom r.) Type 3, of which only frags. remain, probably consisted of two cartouches side by side, each surmounted by disk and pair of plumes. Another example of the last type is [2085] (pl. XXXV). All from Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15).

[0379]. Type 2, cartouche of Malēnaqeñ. See Inscr. XLIII. I pp. 89–90, pl. 35; II pl. CIII b. Ht. 0·064.

[0380]. Type 2, cartouche of Malēnaqeñ. Ash. Mus. 1932.748. See Inscr. XLIII. **I pp. 89–90**; **II pl. CIII b.** Ht. 0.065.

[0381]. Type 2, cartouche of Malēnaqeñ, upper part broken away. Brussels E 7010. See Inscr. XLIII. I pp. 89–90; II pl. CIII b. W. at base 0.046.

[0382]. Type 2, cartouche of Aspelta, r. side broken away. Ash. Mus. 1932.749. See Inscr. XLII. I p. 89; II pl. CIII b. Ht. 0.054.

[0383]. Type 1, prenomen of Taharqa, lower half lost. Ash. Mus. 1932.750 a. II pl. CIII a. W. 0.039.

[0839]. Type 2, cartouche of Malēnaqeñ, upper part lost. Ascribed to Copenhagen. See Inscr. XLIII. I pp. 89–90; II pl. CIII b. W. 0.049.

[0842]. Type 1, lower half of cartouche of Taharqa. Ash. Mus. 1932.750 b. II pl. CIII a. W. 0·0379.

[0883]. Type 2, cartouche of Malēnaqeñ. Khartoum 2744. See Inscr. XLIII. I pp. 89–90; II pl. CIII c. Ht. 0.065.

[0884]. Type 2, small frag. of cartouche of Aspelta. W. 0.023.

[0917]. Type 2, cartouche of Aspelta, damaged, with uraeus to r. only remaining. Brussels E 7010. See under Inscr. XLII. I p. 89; II pl. CIII b. Remaining Ht. 0.037.

[1105]. Two frags., type 3, consisting of one set of disk and plumes and part of another. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. II pl. CIII c. Orig. W. about 0.064.

[1106]. Type 3, part of one pair of plumes. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. II pl. CIII c. Remaining Ht. 0.036.

[1107]. Type 3, one pair of plumes with small disk and small portion of upper rim of cartouche, also trace of adjacent pair of plumes. Crude, colourless gl. Incised lines on feathers slope downwards from centre. Probably Mer. Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. II pl. CIII c. Remaining Ht. 0.03.

[1108]. Type uncertain. Part of cartouche with impressed signs (apparently not royal name). Ash. Mus. 1932.1264. II pl. CIII c. Ht. 0.055.

CATEGORY 9

INDETERMINATE FRAGMENTS

9 A. ALABASTER

[0456]. Frag. in Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. II p. 73.

9 B BRONZE

Indeterminate frags., in many cases fused together by fire, were found all over the temple area. Such are numbers [0017], [0024], [0026], [0039], [0045], [0050], [0058], [0066], [0073], [0075], [0084], [0091], [0141], [0155], [0199], [0202], [0247], [0248], [0249], [0252], [0332], [0333], [0415], [0438], [0447], [0457], [0473], [0479]. **II pp. 41, 56, 72-3.**

A few pieces deserve special notice.

[0060]. Lump of frags. adhering together. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. Probably Pitt Rivers B IV 166.

[0061]. Three frags. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. [0061/1], piece of rim of cauldron, L. 0·103. [0061/2], cordate plate having three rivet-holes and base of handle (?), W. 0·054. [0061/3], bar, wider at ends than at centre, having rectangular hole near each end, L. 0·08.

[0113]. Frags. E. Palace. Those recognizable are listed already, viz. [0113/1], a small arm, section 3T; [0113/2], part of small bull, section 3T.

[0140]. Fittings. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15), W. side, near floor. [0140/1], rod consisting of three uraei, head to tail. Brussels E 6995. L. 0.065. [0140/2], hollow fitting, covered with gesso and gilded, with frags. of inscription, probably corner of roof of portable shrine, from ceremonial boat. Interior contained charred wood and had been secured by bolts. Brussels E 7000. II p. 41, figs. 71, 72. Ht. 0.75. [0140/3, 4], rod, see section 7 P.

[0171]. Heavy socket with projecting tenon, most of surface covered with thick gesso on canvas-like material. On one face two incised hieroglyphs between border lines. Frags. of wood in socket. Tpl. A, Sanct. (J 15). Brussels E 7001. Inscr. XLVII. I p. 91, pl. 38. Cf. II fig. 73. L. 0·109, W. 0·072, T. 0·031.

[0171 bis]. Another, less well preserved, not recorded, but having similar dimensions and therefore probably from same source. Remains of gesso and traces of wood, but no inscription left. Ash. Mus. 1932.1275. II fig. 73. L. 0·101, W. 0·072, T. 0·031.

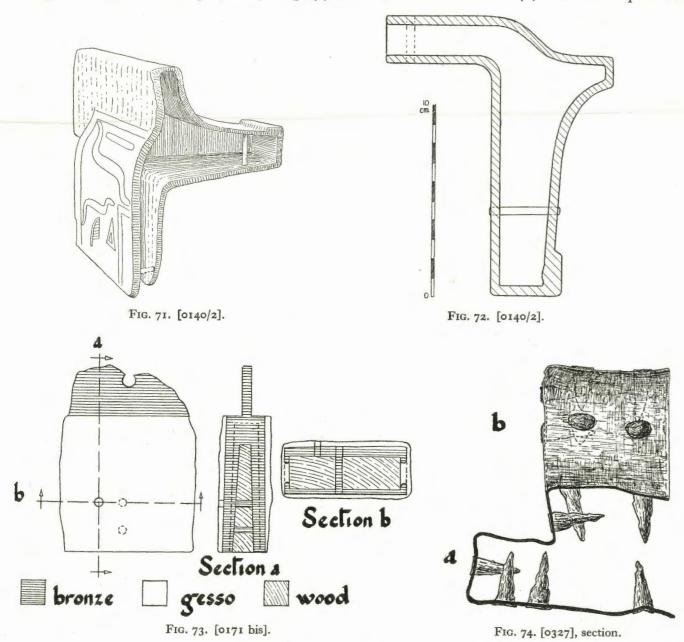
[0216]. Frags. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). These were much corroded and dissolved entirely in reducing bath. [0216/1, 2], two pieces of model steering-oar from ceremonial boat. L. 0.117. [0216/3], small — bolt, flat at back, semicircular in section. L. 0.06.

[0261]. Bronze object filled with lead, broken across. Same place. L. 0.06 (not identified).

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[0262]. Bronze piece of rectangular base, apparently filled with lead. Same place. 0.04 × 0.025 × 0.017 (not identified).

[0327]. Long piece of binding, perhaps from top or bottom of door or the like. Binding is shaped to fit long, narrow surface with projecting flange (a), has four semicircular lobes (b) to fit ends of poles or



crossbars, and was held in place by large number of bronze nails, most of which were still adhering when found in NW. corner of 1st Ct., Tpl. B (H 14). The object broke on removal, being mere shell, entirely corroded, and subsequently disintegrated. II p. 45, fig. 74, pl. LXXXIX f. L. 1·265, W. 0·07.

[0329]. Frags. Tpl. B, 1st Ct. (H 14). [0329/1], stud, already listed in section 7 K. [0329/2], lump of frags. adhering together. II p. 46.

9 C. FAIENCE

[0035]. Small spike of blue gl. Tpl. A, Pronaos (J 15). L. 0.04.

[0099]. Portion of thickly glazed rectangular cream-coloured base. Outer edges rectangular, inner

circular, being arc from circular hole in centre of rectangle. Round hole remains of cement over blue gl. E. Palace (A 14/15). 0.055 × 0.042 × 0.023.

[0112]. Small frag. of cream-glazed base like [0099]. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.822. L. 0.031.

[0114 bis]. Tip of blue gl. handle (?) ending in head of cerastes. Horns lie along top of head and neck. E. Palace (A 14/15). Khartoum. II pl. XCVIII b. L. 0.045.

[0228]. Small frag. of blue gl. representing conventional flower (cf. Petrie, Tell el Amarna pl. xviii Nos. 365–86). Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. II fig. 75. L. 0.015.



[0439]. Blue fai. cylinder with rectangular flat portion of outer surface by which it was formerly attached to some unknown object. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.036, Fig. 75. diam. 0.032.

[0727]. Plain fai. cylinder. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), to W. of shrine of Taharqa (not identified).

9 D. GLASS

Frags. were reported as follows.

[0206]. Small piece, blue. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15).

[0363]. Frag. of red glass covered with gold foil. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15) (not identified).

[0493]. Three frags. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. end.

[0669]. Lump, pale green. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF.

9 E. IRON

[0028]. Small brown ferruginous reticulated concretion. Tpl. A. Pitt Rivers B IV 168.

[0691]. Frags. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), on S. side. Possibly identical with [1073], section 7 S, pieces of iron clamp.

9 F. LAPIS LAZULI

[0416]. Small flat frag. Tpl. A, rm. W. of Sanct. (J 15). L. 0.054.

[0442]. Another, darker blue. Same place. L. 0.043.

9 G. LEAD

[0063]. Piece of lead ore. Tpl. A (not identified).

B 1261

[0259]. Two frags. of lead. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). One identified, in form of rough bar 0.112 × 0.006 × 0.014 with plaster adhering. Ash. Mus. 1932.1270.

9 H. PAINT

[0316]. About 50 frags. of mud brick with painted designs in red, black, yellow, and blue on white. E. Palace, pillared rm. (Rm. A) (A 15). They are too soft and friable for reassemblage and too small to give many clues as to what the designs represented. Eleven pieces, including two largest, drawn in pl. XXX from original tracings made by Mrs. Griffith. On these may be identified upper part of male human figure, facing r., top of head-dress of Amūn, uraeus, and portion of frieze of hkrornaments.

The colours, described according to the Winsor-and-Newton chart of specimen tints published

OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31 [0144]. Large pebble of fossil wood. Tpl. B, Sanct. (H/J 14/15) (not identified). 0.22 × 0.09 × 0.05.

in Cemeteries of Armant 1 pl. vii, with the corresponding Ostwald notation in brackets, from frags. showing the deepest hues, as seen in 1946, are as follows:

[0145]. Mushroom-shaped sandstone stopper. Same place. 0.05 × 0.05.

Red = 'brown madder' (6.5 pg).

Yellow = 'Roman ochre' (3 pe) to 'raw Sienna' (3 pc). Black = 'lamp black' (p) or 'black lead' (n).

[0258]. Half of grey slate palette, hole in centre towards one end. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. 0.049 × 0.034 × 0.007.

Blue entirely disappeared.

[0460]. Celt of grey-green granitic rock, rounded butt and ground expanded blade. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (D/E 14), on ground between cols. 1 and 2. Pitt Rivers B IV 168. II pp. 26, 74, pl. CIV (ii) c. 0.077× 0.048×0.03 .

9H-10C

[0341]. Small pieces of blue paint. Tpl. B, rm. E. of 2nd Ct. (H 14/15) (not identified). II p. 49.

[0469]. Sandstone frag., with longitudinal groove. Arrow-sharpener? Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14), brick chamber i (not identified). 0.10×0.08 .

[0448]. Frags. of blue and yellow paint. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15) (not identified).

[0494]. Small quern, broken in two, and [0495] rubber, for grinding red paint. Material not stated, but presumed stone. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), on base of col. 16, E. side.

VARIA

CATEGORY 10

[0520]. Small somewhat circular piece of sandstone with two grooves. Arrow-sharpener? Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii. II p. 73 (not identified).

10 A. BONES AND BONE OBJECTS [0005]. Scattered bones in grave 2. II p. 116.

> [0535]. Somewhat cubical hammer-stone of light pinkish-grey granitic rock. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber v. II p. 73. Largest diam. (diagonal) 0.054.

[0269]. Various thin bird or animal bones. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), at S. end of chests.

[0574]. Granite pick-head, flat beneath, convex above, with conical points, pierced through centre, haft-hole expanding outwards in both directions. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. Pitt Rivers B IV 168. Cast at Khartoum, Khartoum 2727. II p. 92, pl. CIV (ii) a. 0.18 × 0.05 × 0.037.

[0270]. Fragments of larger bones. Same place.

[0679]. Frag. of another, smaller. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Khartoum 2726. II p. 92, pl. CIV (ii) a. L. 0.042.

[0737]. Fragments of sheep (?) bones. Foundation deposit at SE. corner of Tpl. T (C 15). II p. 106.

[0700]. Rectangular slate palette with holes for suspension at two corners. One face slightly concave, other convex. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), at W. side of Taharqa Shrine. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. II pl. CIV (ii) b. L. 0.016.

[0750]. Very small fragments of bone. Foundation deposit at NE. corner of Tpl. T (C 14). II p. 106.

[0701]. Small polished black stone neolithic celt. Same place. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. II p. 92, pl. CIV (ii) c. L. 0.092, W. 0.05, T. 0.025.

[0721]. Greek type grinder, very similar to [0772] (fig. 25) but of red granite, with handle-grooves on two sides only ([0772] for unknown reason has three grooves), horizontal groove below the handlegrooves, and oval hopper. Found let into floor of Tpl. T in centre of doorway between 1st Ct. Hyp. and (E 14), upside down, base flush with paving, apparently in order that hopper might be used as bolt-hole for securing vertical bolts on leaves of double door. Khartoum. II pp. 74, 76, pl. CV (i) d. $0.49 \times 0.32 \times 0.17$.

[0753]. Small fragments of bone. Beneath SW. corner of Pylon. Tpl. T (F 14). II p. 106.

[0722]. Worn red granite block beneath pivot of door, showing swing-marks. Tpl. T, doorway from 1st Ct. to Hyp. (D 14), N. side. In situ.

[0760]. Bones. Beneath NW. corner of Pylon. Tpl. T (F 13). II p. 106. [1116]. Frag. of rectangular piece of black (from fire?) polished bone. Site (?). L. 0.06.

[0723]. Stone adze. S. side of Tpl. T (not identified).

 $0.175 \times 0.085 \times 0.055$. Grinder $0.105 \times 0.05 \times 0.04$.

10 B. FABRIC, ETC.

[0726]. Flat polished spatulate leaf-shaped burnisher of fossil bone, deep brown in colour, with slightly concave surface. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D 14), at W. of Taharqa Shrine. Pitt Rivers B IV 168.

[0486]. Charred palm-fibre, possibly from brushes. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), E. end.

[0487]. Pieces of charred rope. Same place.

L. 0.035.

 0.073×0.025 . [0734]. Axe-blade of grey granitic rock, polished, edge damaged. Near Tpl. T and outside it, exact

[0695]. Charred cloth with tassels and plaited cord. Tpl. T, in doorway between 1st Ct. and Hyp. (E 14). Manchester 9352. Pitt Rivers B IV 166. II pl. CIV (i).

position unknown. Pitt Rivers B IV 168. II pl. CIV (ii) c. L. 0.09, W. 0.075.

10 C. STONE IMPLEMENTS AND SMALL STONE ARTICLES

[0744]. Grinding-stone and grinder of dark blackish-red sandstone. Foundation deposit at NE. corner of Tpl. T (C 14). Ash. Mus. 1932.867 and 1932.961. II p. 106, pl. LXII a. Grinding-stone

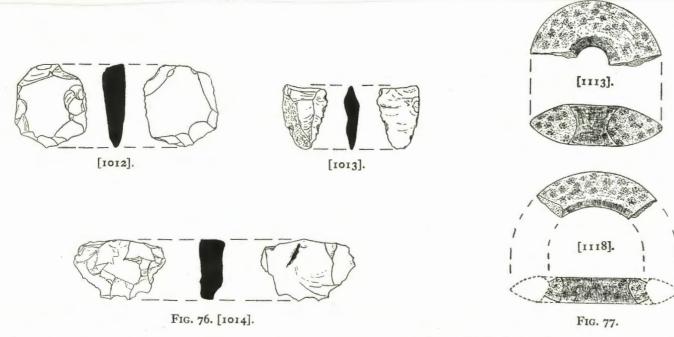
[0051]. Frag. of pale, polished diorite mace-head (Tellerkeule) of predynastic type, with flat (not concave) top, showing part of half-hole, as found at 'Abidīyah, for which Petrie gave S.D. 31-53. See Diospolis Parva pp. 24, 33, and pl. v 3, also Gardiner, Gramm., under sign T 1. This doubtless dates from time of Taharqa, and is interesting example of reappearance of ancient forms. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. Ash. Mus. 1932.1280. L. of frag. 0.07.

[0071]. Small burnisher of hard yellow pebble, flat with rounded sides. Tpl. A, radīm near entrance to 1st Ct. (J 13). Pitt Rivers B IV 167. L. 0.06. [0083]. Small pebble, white with brown tips, somewhat resembling tooth. Top radim. Tpl. B.

[0090]. Kohl-case of bluish-grey steatite, rectangular, pierced longitudinally for almost half its length with three parallel holes for cosmetic. A smaller hole bored into the opposite end at one corner to hold kohl-stick. Damaged. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15). Pitt Rivers B IV 167. 0.072 × 0.063×0.010 .

[0765]. Cylindrical piece of smooth brown stone, shaped somewhat like human leg. Tpl. T, rm. D. Still in situ. II pl. CV (i) a. The following note on this object was written by Prof. Griffith. 'One of the concretions found in the temple in our tentative excavation of 1929–30, had indeed an extraordinary shape. It represented in the most lifelike manner a human leg from knee to ankle encased in a leather gaiter, opening as a gaiter should, along the shin-bone. It is true that neither buttons nor laces were marked in the stone, and as the leg weighed about half a hundredweight it could not have been used as a substitute for a lost human limb, but the strange shape and appearance of the stone had evidently made it a very acceptable gift to the temple.'

[0772]. Grinder of Greek type (cf. [0721], possibly of lava, let into floor of Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14), with stone bowl [0789]. In situ. II p. 74, fig. 25, pl. XLVIII a. 0.482 × 0.457 × 0.20.



[0787]. Corn grinders (possibly hammer-stones). House to S. of Tpl. B (H/J 15) (not identified, perhaps left in situ). II p. 43.

[0792]. Slab of sandstone inside pot [0774]. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 14) to S. of S. wall of brick chamber v. II p. 74. 0.18 × 0.18 × 0.04.

[0812]. Porphyry ear-stud. E. Palace. Diam. 0.018.

[0888]. Frag. of butt (?) of large black stone neolithic celt. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14). Pitt Rivers B IV 167. II p. 92, pl. CIV (ii) c. 0.055 × 0.057 × 0.035.

[0889 bis]. Rectangular grey steatite flat-polished burnisher. Site. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. 0.065 × 0.02 × 0.01.

[0890]. Frag. of butt of axe-blade, grey-green basaltic (?) rock. Hafting area pecked, blade polished. Tpl. B, 2nd Ct. (H/J 14). Same type as [0734]. II p. 49 and cf. p. 9. 0.09 × 0.065 × 0.02.

[0892]. Long, somewhat pear-shaped object of soft yellow sandstone, grooved at top to form knob and with slight groove at bottom. Possibly doll. Tpl. T. Pitt Rivers B IV 168. 0·14 × 0·05.

[0958]. Hammer-stones (corn-grinders?) from large number in Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13/14). [0958/1], green porphyrite, smooth, globular. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. [0958/2], grey-black plutonic rock, globular. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. [0958/3], somewhat conical, same material. Pitt Rivers B IV 167.

[0985]. Smooth grey steatite ring as pot-stand. Under side flat, upper surface decorated with incised rings. E. Palace (A 14/15). Ash. Mus. 1932.816. Outer diam. 0.037; inner diam. 0.016.

[1012]. Grey-green chert (?) scraper, from desert E. of Kawa. II p. 9, fig. 76. 0.043 × 0.043 × 0.012.

[1013]. Brown chert point, flaked from below. Desert E. of Kawa. II p. 9, fig. 76. 0.031 × 0.023 × 0.008.

[1014]. Pale brown chert (?) scraper. Desert behind Kawa. II p. 9, fig. 76. 0.048 × 0.031 × 0.012.

[1015]. Green schist celt, blade chipped. S. town site. Ash. Mus. 1932.1281. II p. 26. 0.071 × 0.036 × 0.023.

[1026]. Small spheroidal smooth dark green pebble for polishing. Find-spot unknown. Pitt Rivers B IV 167. L. 0.03.

[1113]. Half of circular keeled diorite ring, use unknown. (Cf. Ann. Arch. Anthr. 77 pl. xii 10; Meroe p. 47; Crowfoot, The Island of Meroe pl. xi; Bonnet, Die Waffen pp. 16–17 Abb. 7 a, b; Quibell, Archaic Objects pl. 56 No. 14422; Hierakonpolis pl. 64 10.) Find-spot unknown. Ash. Mus. 1932.1279 a. II fig. 77. Diam. 0.069.

[1114]. Small slate palette or pendant, pierced at one end, rectangular, damaged. Find-spot unknown. 0.042 × 0.018 × 0.007.

[1118]. Frag. of diorite ring, larger than [1113]. Ash. Mus. 1932.1279 b. II fig. 77. Original diam. 0.089.

[1119]. Frag. from rectangular bar of grey slate, knob at one end decorated with wedge-shaped incisions, other end damaged. Possibly from Tpl. T. 0.058 × 0.02 × 0.014.

10 D. UNCLASSIFIED

[0059]. Shell of Kordofan Land Snail. Tpl. A, 2nd Ct. (J 14), between door to 1st Ct. and col. 3. W. 0.07.

[0260]. Piece of slag. Tpl. A, rm. E. of Sanct. (J 15), N. end. Reddish.

[0455]. Frag. of ostrich egg. Tpl. T, 1st Ct. (E 13), brick chamber iii (unidentified). II p. 73.

[0542]. Thick blue glazed model of head aryballos in E. Greek fai. of 6th cent. B.C. Base in shape of human head tightly wrapped in skin of calf, retaining horns and ears. Face bare, features negroid, eyes looking slightly downwards, heavy eyelids, nose with wide nostrils, tip broken. Lips smiling; thick, projecting, high cheek bones; small reeded beard with point broken off. Head appears to have been moulded from front to ears, the rest cut to shape. On top of head is circular vase, expanding into funnel, attached to rim of which is flat vertical handle at back, 0.02 wide. Mouth of vase, handle, beard, and moustache of blue gl. Horns black and rest of ground green. S. side of Tpl. T in space (E 14) between S. wall of Tpl. and brick buildings of Site II. Ash. Mus. 1931.482. II pl. CV (i) b. Ht. 0.059, W. 0.05, D. 0.06.

[0668]. Tip of ram's horn, much burned. Tpl. T, Hyp. (D/E 14), BF. L. 0·16.

[0816]. Ball of ferrous concretion, broken so as to form cup, used with grinding ball [0817]. Cup contained remains of ground haematite, with which one side of ball was also stained. Tpl. T. Ash. Mus. 1932.866. II p. 71, pl. CV (i) c. Cup, diam. 0.122. Ball, worn somewhat cubical, diam. 0.06.

¹ It has been suggested that these are not artifacts at all, but they are mentioned here because Professor Griffith had pronouncement on this matter.

OBJECT-REGISTER 1929-31

(f) INDEX OF MATERIALS

Objects made of the commoner materials (bronze, clay, fai., granite, mud, pottery, sandstone, wood) can easily be found by consulting the index to the Object-register (1929–31) on pp. 131–3, or, for 1935–6, Chapter XIII. Here only the less usual materials (including those from the 1935–6 season) are included. It should be pointed out that the materials are those stated in the records: it has not always been possible to verify them. The cross-reference index on pp. 129–30 will indicate in which section of the Object-register (1929–31) each number is placed. Numbers commencing with 2 will be found in numerical order in Chapter XIII.

Alabaster .			. [0305]	[0456]	[0573]	[0903]	5 ()
Brass .			. [0945]	F-42-1	[03/3]	[0903]	[1062]
Carnelian .			. [0268]	[0401/3]	[0421]?		
Chalcedony.			. [0401/4]	[-4/3]	[0421]:		
Chert .			. [1012]	[1014]			
Crystal (rock)			. [0768]	[1014]			
Diorite .			. [0051]	[1113]	[1118]		
Electrum .			. [0151]	[0666]			
Felspar .			. [0403/5]	[0000]			
Frit			. [0170]	[0310]	[-,-6/]	F	
		•	[1061/1]	[1122/17]	[0406/11, 12]	[0531]	[1058]
Glass .			. [0070]	[0082]	F7	F	
	•	•	[0311]		[0102]	[0111]	[0267]?
			[1059]	[0401/26]	[0530]	[0692]	[0735]
Gold			. [0029]	[2129]	[2168]		
	•	•	[0150]	[0030]	[0036]	[0089]	[0119]
			[0184]	[0163]	[0166]	[0182]	[0183]
				[0190]	[0195]	[0203]	[0211]
			[0217]	[0239]	[0240]	[0241]	[0242]
			[0243]	[0244]	[0245]	[0271]	[0272]
			[0296]	[0297]	[0298]	[0299]	[0300]
			[0326]	[0338]	[0343]	[0401/1]	[0410]
			[0411]	[0412]	[0413]	[0414]	[0437]
			[0440]	[0441]	[0671]	[0699]	[0741]
Iron			[0747]	[0899]	[1065]		
non .	•		. [0027]	[0028]?	[0256]	[0294]	[0354]
Ivory .			[0686]	[0691]	[0725]	[0816]	[1073]
Jasper .	٠	٠	. [0053]	[0094]	[0827]		- 740
Lapis lazuli.	•	•	. [0081]	[0181]	[0402/2]	[1050]	
Lapis lazun.	•		. [0232]	[0362]	[0416]	[0442]	[0739]
Lead .			[0748]				2 7073
Limestone .	•		. [0063]	[0259]	[0261]	[0262]	[0823]
Linestone .	•	•	. [0068]?	[0095]	[0096]	[0097]	[0126]
T : *-			[0127]	[0811]	[0847]?		
Limonite .	•	•	. [0401/2]				
Obsidian .			. [0158]?				
Porphyrite			. [0958/1]	[2016]	[2114]		
Porphyry		•	. [0812]				
Schist .			. [1015]				
Serpentine			. [0756]	[0845]			
Shell			. [0059]	[0108]	[0757]		
Silver	•		. [0198]		[0746]	[2086]	
Slag			. [0260]		6-74-3	[2000]	
Slate			. [0180]?	[0258]	[0700]	[1114]	[1119]
Steatite .			. [0090]	[0575]	[0762]	[0763]	[0764]
			[0767]	[0780]	[0848]?	[0851]	
			[0853]	[0854-63]	[0864]?	[0889 bis]	[0852]
			[0943]	[0965]	[0985]	[1063]	[0876]
Tuff (?) .			. [0402/1]	[0713]	[2186]	[1003]	[1090]
			- 1 // 1	[-1-3]	[2100]		

Chapter XIII

ACCOUNT OF THE EXCAVATIONS, 1935-6

By L. P. KIRWAN, B.LITT.

(a) INTRODUCTION

The expedition, composed of Dr. M. F. Laming Macadam (Worcester College), Mr. Roy Pennison, Mrs. Kirwan, and the writer, arrived at Kawa on 6th November 1935. Our first task was the clearance of the vast quantities of sand which had encumbered and in some cases buried the various monuments since their excavation in 1931. When this task had been completed Dr. Macadam was able to make a final collation of the great number of reliefs and inscriptions which cover the temple walls, while our architect, Mr. Pennison, embarked on a comprehensive survey of the temples, kiosks, and other monuments which had come to light in 1930–1.

Apart from this clearance and additional study of the known monuments, the season's work was mostly devoted to the excavation of three main sites within the presumed Temple Area. One phase of the season's work not directly concerned with excavation deserves to be recorded, for it took up a month of our time: that was the removal from the Temple of Taharqa of two monuments, the Shrine of Taharqa and the Wall of Aspelta. The blocks in both cases had been sadly weakened by fire in ancient times. Further, since 1931 a heavy fall of rain had worsened the condition of the soft Nubian sandstone. The blocks in each case were treated with a cellulose preservative, but the majority showed cracks in several places before their removal and only a few, despite the utmost care, came away intact. In the case of the sculptured walls of the Taharqa Shrine, these cracks were to some extent due to the thrust of the heavy roofing-slabs against the sculptured outer shell, which was inadequately bonded at the corner joints, and to the outward pressure of the inner shell which supported the weight of these slabs. The necessity, due to the quality of the Nubian sandstone, of slabs of such a thickness to roof so short a span throws some light on the question of the materials used to roof other parts of the temples where the area to be spanned was considerably greater. The method by which these roofing-slabs were removed without damage to the sculptured walls has already been described in the Preliminary Report of the Expedition.¹

Apart from the use of site numbers to designate the three main fields of excavation, the whole area covered by the temples and adjacent buildings and the north town mound was divided, for purposes of reference, into 25-metre squares, each square being designated by a number and a letter (vol. I pl. 1). These squares are referred to throughout this report—Site I, for instance, is included within squares A 12-A 17; B 12-B 17—and in cases where objects are found not related to already numbered buildings, this method of

¹ Kirwan, Preliminary Report of the Oxford University Excavations at Kawa, 1935-1936, in JEA 22 200-11.

reference is especially useful. All the objects and pottery vessels, or sherds of pottery vessels, listed in this report are indicated by a series of running numbers starting with the objects from Site I. Where the object so listed is illustrated the number is given on the plate or drawing (top left-hand corner of the drawing). In order to avoid duplication of already published pottery types, references are made to the plates of pottery types in the reports of the Oxford Excavations of the Napatan cemetery at Sanam abu Dom. I and of the Meroitic cemetery at Faras.² 'S. XII b', for instance, refers to the Sanam type XII b; 'F. LXIX b' refers to the Faras type LXIX b. In all other cases the type-number (placed below the vessel on the plate) is prefaced by the letter N (Napatan) or M (Meroitic), referring to the period to which the vessel belongs. The scale of the pottery drawings (pls. XXXII, XXXIII) is printed at the top left-hand corner of the plate. This scale is one-tenth except where otherwise stated on the drawing. The scales of all other objects are printed at the bottom right-hand corner of each drawing (pls. XXXIII-XXXV).

In the following pages the sites are described in the order of their excavation, and where there are superimposed strata the latest levels are recorded first. The stratification at Kawa was often complicated, but generally speaking the levels were well marked, notably in Site II.

(b) SITE I

Site I (square A 12-17; B 12-17) covers the area immediately to the east of Temple T. The chief feature of this area before excavation was the large mound (pl. CVII a, b) of debris covering the NE. angle of the great mud-brick temenos wall and the adjacent building. To the E. of this mound the ground sloped sharply down to the level of the flat and windswept desert where, some 40 metres E. of the wall, the denuded 'Eastern Kiosk' marked the eastern limit of occupation (pl. 3). As far as could be ascertained, this wall was founded upon sand. Nearly 4 metres wide at the base, heavily battered on the E. side, and preserved in one place almost to its full height, this great wall of mud-bricks (pl. 18) resembles the massive enclosure-walls which surround the temples in Egypt. Its design and the massive nature of its structure are far from characteristic of the Meroitic builder, while its position in relation to the Temple of Taharqa (vol. I pl. 1), which it was clearly intended to enclose, show that it is unlikely to be earlier than that building. While it is possible that it might be later than the time of Taharqa, it is tempting to ascribe it to his reign. That he would have constructed an enclosure wall for his temple is certain, and the construction of a wall of such a magnitude as the one in question is more likely to be the work of Taharqa than of his successors. At any rate a Meroitic date, unlikely as it is, from the constructional point of view, is clearly impossible in view of the adjacent Napatan buildings of Site I, one of whose walls at its E. end rests against the brickwork of the temenos wall. The probability is, then, that this wall was built by Taharqa to protect his temple and possibly also the earlier Temple A and whatever may have stood on the site of Temple B. This latter point must, however, remain in doubt. Despite a thorough search for the SE. angle, no trace could be found. On the assumption, as is likely, that the N. and S. walls of the temenos enclosure and the N. and S. walls of the Temple of Taharqa were approximately parallel and equidistant, an extensive search was made for any remains which might have survived to the S. of the latter building. Here again no trace was found. A few ruined Meroitic walls were encountered but none of them of the requisite size. It is just possible that the ruins of a heavy mud-brick wall built against the S. wall of the Sanctuary of Temple A (pl. 4) may have formed part of the enclosure wall—its position would be suitable enough if Temple T was symmetrically placed within the temenos—but this area had been destroyed to such an extent by sabbākhīn that it was impossible to trace its course. No recognizable remains, therefore, of the NW., SE., or SW. angles could be found, and in the absence of definite evidence to the contrary it is natural to assume that Taharqa, if he it was who built it, designed his wall to include the temples of his predecessors which, as we know from the inscriptions, he was at pains to protect and to salvage from the wind-blown sand which was a permanent threat to the buildings and their inhabitants at Kawa. In this event, it is likely that the temenos gateway lay on the W. side near the river-bank, in line with the great door of the temple and with the avenue of Rams, and probably adjacent to a landing-stage.

At the time when the 'Eastern Palace' (pl. 17 and p. 114) was in use, about the first century B.C., it is unlikely-since this building lies outside the limits of the enclosurethat the temenos wall was preserved to a sufficient height to serve as a protection. As we shall see, as early as the late Napatan period the inner face of the temenos wall had begun to disintegrate. The NE. angle with its cluster of buildings (Houses 1, 2, 3) must rapidly have been covered by the sand as soon as occupation ceased. Farther to the S. (B 15-17), the wall free of buildings in the Napatan period and less likely to catch the sand became a useful source of building material for the Meroitic houses in this part of the site, and this may account for its more rapid disappearance.

This southern part of Site I was singularly unprofitable. The Meroitic houses, destroyed to their foundations by sabbākhīn, yielded no antiquities. To judge by their level and by the few pottery sherds, they probably correspond in date to the 'Eastern Palace'. The comparative absence of late Meroitic pottery in this area gives some clue to the movements of the population of Kawa in later Meroitic times. The great temenos wall fallen into ruin, the task of continually clearing the houses and other buildings of the everlasting sand must have been a formidable one. For economic reasons, no doubt, such periodical clearances became less and less frequent, until the inhabitants were forced to abandon this area for the shelter of the temple walls on Sites II and III. Then it was that the angular Meroitic curtain-wall (G 13) was built on the N. side of the temple gardens (vol. I pl. 1 and vol. II pl. CXI d) as a protection against the prevailing sand-laden north wind.

Built within the NE. angle of the temenos wall was the group of mud-brick houses (A 13; B 12) termed Houses 1, 2, and 3 (pl. 18). Of the last two little remained, but it was clear that they were quite distinct from and later in date than the foundation of House

1. The excavation of the latter building was complicated by the fact that there were two distinct layers of occupation. The scanty upper walls (pl. CVII d; pl. 18, section C-C) were covered by a deep deposit of potsherds and other rubbish to a depth of about 1 m., while below this was a considerable deposit of blown sand. The pottery comprised an enormous number of broken or intact conical pots (cf. pl. XXXIII, No. [2143 a]), including several wasters, the majority highly fired and of a hard, crude hand-made red ware mixed with straw. These sherds lay embedded in a deposit of ash and slag, about 0.30 m. deep, overlying another layer of ash containing animal bones and household refuse. The purpose of these vessels is obscure. Their characteristic features are the high degree of firing and, almost always, a carefully smoothed interior. They are found in great numbers on Napatan and Meroitic sites such as Sanam and Argo, and one possible explanation is that they were offering-vessels used by pilgrims to the temples. Further excavation revealed two main types (pl. XXXIII a-b, c-d), the Meroitic form being generally sharply conical. Most of the vessels found in the refuse above the later walls of House I were of the latter type. It was clear that this refuse, and the pottery it contained, were posterior to the underlying deposit of blown sand which had accumulated over the buildings. Since the Third-Period walls of House I are not later than the end of the Napatan period-no single Meroitic sherd was found-this refuse may perhaps be ascribed to the dwellers in the Meroitic houses in B 14, 15-17.

Largely owing to the fact that they had lain buried in the sand, the First- and Second-(reconstruction) Period walls of House 1 were preserved to a considerable height, and a fairly accurate restoration of the ground plan was possible (pl. 18).

The nucleus of the house was the group of rooms (1-3, 11-13) with a courtyard running round the N., E., and W. sides. The entrance to this courtyard lay on the W. side, though the restored width of the gateway is conjectural. Both faces of this mud-brick boundary wall were covered with a thick mud plaster. In the First Period there were two entrances to this central block of rooms; one leading into Room 2, the other, with an L-shaped curtain wall projecting from the N. jamb, into Room 11. Possibly at this time there was also a doorway in the W. wall of Room 3, but this was subsequently blocked up, perhaps in the Second Period.

Room 1. In the NE. corner was a flight of steps composed of stone flags laid on a stepped mud-brick pier. At the top were the remains of a wooden threshold; a stout wooden beam engaged at each end in the mud-brick wall. Whether these steps led to an upper story the walls are of a suitable width—or merely to a flat roof it is impossible to say. At any rate traces of ash and carbonized wood on the surface of the floor below would seem to indicate some kind of wooden roof or platform. Against the W. wall the floor was a small hearth of burnt clay, about 0.50 m. square in area (cf. pl. 18). The sill of the doorway leading into Room 3 was of mud-brick supporting a transverse wooden beam engaged at

implies that they were manufactured within the temple area. and Adindan 1929-1931 II pl. 14 (type xvi). Perhaps they are related to the conical pots of dried mud found

¹ The enormous number of these sherds does not suggest in great numbers on some Lower Nubian sites. Cf. Emery that these vessels were often re-used; the presence of wasters and Kirwan, Excavations and Survey between Wadi es-Sabua

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each end in the bricks of the wall. These additional wooden sills occurred in several of the rooms and, to judge by their level in relation to the original floors of the rooms, their purpose seems to have been to raise the level of the sills to correspond with the rising levels of the floors caused by the gradual accumulation of debris. Two rows above the foundation course of the E. and N. walls of this room was a row of header bricks projecting inwards. At first glance it seemed as if this plinth might have supported a wooden floor in the manner of some Roman buildings. But it occurred only on two sides of the room, and probably served to give additional stability to the foundations, which were throughout laid directly on sand.

Room 2 had wooden sills to both doors. A circular sandstone door-socket showing marks of the swing was still in position near the S. jamb of the W. door into Room 3. The floor was of hard beaten mud, and in the NE. corner the surface was broken by a rubbish-pit which contained broken pottery and animal bones. Above the foundation course of the W. wall was a projecting row of header bricks similar to those in Room 3.

Room 3 had a hard mud floor, mud-plastered walls, and wooden sills to the doorway. The original sill, as elsewhere, had been of brick and the level had subsequently been twice raised by the addition of two wooden beams.

In the W. wall of the room a door had been blocked up, and it is possible that this was the original entrance giving access through Room 3 to Room 2; later it was blocked and a doorway was cut in the N. wall of Room 2.

Rooms 11, 12, and 13 complete this central block. In the First Period (pl. 18) no wall seems to have divided Rooms 11 and 13; the wall shown on the plan stands free at each end and seems to have been an insertion of the Second Period, a time of repair and reconstruction. No trace of the N. and W. walls of Room 13 could be found, but the restoration seems obvious. Nor could any trace of a doorway be detected in any of the standing walls of Room 12, so that this must certainly have been, as restored on the plan, in the NW. corner.

The S. group of rooms, forming the Granaries and Storerooms, was separated in the First Period from the rest of the building by Corridor 10. The cross-wall shown on the plan (pl. 18) in Room 6 belongs to the Third Period. Below this wall and at each end of the chamber were three large grain-bins (suwēba, gissēba, قسيبة, سويبة) of sun-dried mud, partly sunk in the ground. A clear space in the NW. corner was, no doubt, for the wooden ladder giving access to the platform above. A flight of steps, the lower two cut out of a solid block of sandstone (pl. CVII c), supporting others raised on a mud-brick pier, led probably to a wooden landing supported on the E. wall of Room 8 and the W. wall of Room 7. This landing led to the wooden platform above the Granary (6). No trace of a door appeared in the N. wall of the Granary, and these steps seemed the only method of approach. The flat wooden platform is a common feature of Egyptian granaries. The bung-holes in the grain-bins (pl. XXXIII, [2070]) show how the grain was removed.

Rooms 7 and 8 are distinguished from the Granary by the presence of doorways in their

N. walls, and the sherds of broken pottery storage-jars and bins of dried mud suggest that they were also magazines of some kind. The doorway into Room 8 had a sill twice raised by the addition of beams.

Throughout, the walls of this First Period were well and smoothly mud-plastered, though it is curious that no trace of whitewash or coloured wall surface was found. The doors must all have been of wood secured by a wooden bolt, circular in section, for which the hole was visible (pl. CVII e) in one jamb of all the outer doorways. Though in places, as in Room 5, the walls were preserved to a considerable height, no window apertures were noted. Probably, as in the Nubian houses of the present day, the windows formed by a small stone grille (cf. pl. XXXV, [2002]; also [0543]) were set high up in the wall. The question of the roofing of these buildings is less easy to answer. That such roofing was of palm logs or similar material, covered by reeds or branches well plastered with mud, is more than probable. From the plan it is clear that 14 was an open courtyard, and it is likely that in the First Period Corridor 10 was also unroofed as far as the temenos wall. Whether the central block of rooms had a second story is hard to say. The width of the walls seems hardly sufficient to support one. No trace of vaulting or remnants of vaulting bricks were found among the ruins, and it seems perhaps more likely that the rooms supported no more than a flat roof in the present Northern-Province style. Possibly, in the Egyptian manner, such a roof supported small apartments or sleeping cabins for use during the hot summer nights, and it may be that the staircase in Room I gave access to the roof for this purpose.

In the Second Period a number of repairs and additions were made to House 1. The cross-wall dividing Rooms 11 and 13 was built, and another wall was erected opposite the N. wall of Room 2, making Room 4. This part of the Courtyard seems, during the First Period, to have been used as a dumping place, and below the beaten mud floor of the later Room 4 was a deposit, about 0.40 m. deep, of household refuse containing sherds and animal bones. Later still in the Second Period this room seems to have fallen into disuse, and a thin curtain-wall was built across the S. end—one brick thick—forming a kind of recess or store-cupboard to which access could still be had through the N. door of Room 2. A more elaborate construction in this Second Period was the addition of Room 5, built at the E. end of Corridor 10 with its N. wall—a rather superfluous addition adjoining, but not bonded to, the S. wall of Room 2. A doorway, with bolt-hole (pl. CVII e), gave access to the Alley-way 13, which throughout was deep in rubbish thrown out by the occupants of House 1 over a long period of time. Perhaps it was this accumulation of debris which caused the disuse of this alley as a method of approach to Room 5 and led, in the last stages of the Second Period, to the erection of the cross-walls permanently blocking the way.

The doorway into Corridor 10, in the W. wall of Room 5, had a brick and raised wooden sill, the walls were plastered with mud, and the floor was of beaten earth. At the E. end was a large grain-bin, similar to though smaller than those in Granary 6. The W. face of the W. wall of Room 5 on both sides of the door showed traces of severe

burning, and fire had reddened also the lower courses of the walls of Granary 6—but not the rebuilt upper courses of the Third Period—and had burnt the contents of the grain-bins, which were full of a fine white ash. Along the existing top of the N. wall of Room 5 were traces of the burnt ends of wooden beams which had formed part of the roof. Since Room 5 was involved this fire must have taken place in the Second Period, when the granaries were still in use. Only the S. end of House I seems to have been affected, but the fact that the contents of the grain-bins were found reduced to ashes—implying that the granaries had then fallen out of use—may mean that this disaster marked the abandonment of House I, which gradually became submerged in the sand.

Some time elapsed between the abandonment of House I and the construction of the Third-Period buildings above it. This is clear from the fact that the later walls above Rooms I, 2, and 4 are founded upon sand overlying to some depth the earlier remains (pl. 18, section C-C). The upper parts of the N. and S. walls of Granary 6 were not, however, completely submerged, for additional courses of bricks were built directly upon them in the Third Period, with a cross-wall between. One important point in connexion with these rebuilt walls is that, whereas the lower (First-Period) courses abut on the intact original face of the temenos wall (see pl. 18), the upper (Third-Period) courses rest on bricks fallen from the face of the temenos wall, penetrating at the E. end beyond its original face. It is possible, then, that in the Third Period this part at least of the temenos wall had begun to fall away.

The ruins of Houses 2 and 3 were extremely scanty. Above the ruins of House 2 (Third Period), on the surface, were a number of blackened and mis-shapen conical vessels such as have already been described (p. 210 and pl. XXXIII, a-d). These, however, were clearly potter's wasters, and their position in the sand above the Third-Period walls suggests that they are later than that time. Probably they come from a kiln in the vicinity, possibly from the ruined Meroitic quarter to the S., and they give colour to the suggestion that these offering-vessels, if such they be, were made within the temple precincts and sold to the pilgrims in large numbers. No trace of such a kiln was found in any of the excavated areas of Site I. Another object from the surface (B 14) was a sandstone columndrum [2083] (pl. CVII f) inscribed with part of a *Nebti* name. The size of the drum, the stone, the forms of the hieroglyphs and the width of their dividing-lines relate it to the fallen drums from a column (column 4) of Shabako which were found in 1931 in the Second Court of Temple B (cf. p. 46, fig. 14).

Pottery and Small Finds

The amount of broken pottery in both levels of House I was considerable. Only sherds and objects actually found on the floor of the First-Period rooms are assigned to that period. Moreover, though most of the surface sherds were collected and examined, only a selected number are published here.

House 1. Third Period (A 13)

[2001]. Square sandstone block with square socket at top. Pl. XXXV.

[2002]. Pink sandstone window grille, roughly faced on one side. Pl. XXXV.

[2003]. Neck of large red-ware two-handled zīr. Type N. 2 a.

[2004]. Neck of small red-ware jar, two-handled, with recessed rim for lid. Type, cf. S. III k.

[2005]. Base, polished red-ware beaker. Type S. XII b.

[2006]. Coarse red-ware bowl.

[2007]. Jar of thick, red polished ware with dark red painted top. Type N. 6 b. Cf. S. X c.

[2008]. Neck and shoulders of two-handled red-ware amphora, ribbed below roll rim. Type N. 2 b.

[2009]. Upper part, soft brown-ware jar. Type, cf. S. VIII d.

[2010]. Brown-ware bowl with ledge handles. Type N. 5.

[2011]. Light blue-green gl. 'Uzat' eye. Pl. XXXV.

[2012]. Several blue-glazed ring-beads. Pl. XXXV, Type d. Cf. [2040].

[2013]. Turquoise-blue fai. plaque, inscribed, probably forming bezel of bracelet, part of which adheres to under side. This was found about 0.75 m. above floor of Rm. 3. Pl. XXXV.

[2014]. Half of blue-glazed signet-ring with inscribed bezel. Pl. XXXV.

[2015]. Blue-glazed scorpion amulet. Pl. XXXV.

House 1. First and Second Periods

Room I

[2016]. Green stone (porphyrite) axe-head. Pl. XXXV.

[2017]. Mud seal with inscription in relief. Pl. XXXV.

[2018]. Upper part of blue-glazed disk with horns. Pl. XXXV.

[2019]. Terra-cotta pounder with black core. Similar pottery pounders are used in shaping pottery at the present day in the southern Sudan. Pl. XXXV.

[2020]. Hard, light brown-ware beaker with polished buff slip and finely ribbed neck. Type N. 14 b.

[2021]. Red-ware bowl, dark grey core, red painted and polished. Type N. 7.

[2022]. Buff-ware bowl, thick section, yellow slip with painted red border to rim and black bands. Type N. 8.

[2023]. Red-ware beaker, thin section, red painted and vertically pebble-polished. Type S. XII b.

[2024]. Circular sandstone base, possibly to support wooden pillar. Pl. XXXV.

[2025]. Circular sandstone door-swing. From near N. door and probably from it. Pl. XXXV.

[2026]. Red-ware two-handled amphora with buff-brown ribbed surface. Type N. I b. [2027]. Red-ware amphora, broken below shoulder, with two handles. Type N. I f.

Room 3

[2028]. Upper part, red-ware jar. Type N. I e.

[2029]. Thin red-polished-ware beaker. Type S. XI d.

[2030]. Red-ware ribbed pot-stand. Type N. 18.

[2031]. Coarse wheel-made brown-ware incense-burner. Type N. 12 b.

Room 4

[2032]. Wide-mouthed red-ware beaker. Type S. XII b (?).

[2033]. Red-ware amphorae with pattern of circular depressions on neck. Type N. 1 g.

[2034]. Light red-ware beaker, thick in section, heavily ribbed. Type N. 16.

[2035]. Several conical mud seals from amphorae. The impressions of the matrices were visible but no trace of inscription.

[2036]. Finely cut breccia heart amulet. The object was rescued from the rubbish-dump but apparently comes from this room and level.

[2037]. Coarse red-ware fire-pan. In situ, SE. corner. Type N. 13 a.

[2038]. Three blue-glazed barrel-beads. Pl. XXXV. Type a.

[2039]. Several blue-glazed cylinder-beads. Pl. XXXV. Cf. [2074].

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[2040]. Several blue-glazed ring-beads. Pl. XXXV. Type d.

Room 5

[2041]. Frags. of three blue-glazed signet-rings with inscribed rectangular and oval bezels. Pl. XXXV.

[2042]. Headless statuette of light blue-green gl. with inscribed pillar at back. The inscription reads A#P.

[2043]. Lotus-flower of similar gl. for inlay. Pl. XXXV, Type B of section 8 cc, p. 193.

[2044]. Hand-made conical pot of hard red ware; the inside carefully smoothed. Chopped straw adhering to inner surface and base. Pl. XXXIII.

[2045]. Ribbed brown-ware jar with aperture near base. Type N. 17.

[2046]. Two small ribbed brown-ware dishes. Type N. 11 b.

[2047]. Large brown-ware ribbed dish with spreading foot. Type N. 11 a.

[2048]. Upper part, polished red-ware bottle. Type S. V a.

[2049]. Large red-ware incense-burner, wheel-made and finished by hand. Row of raised mud knobs round top of rim. The rim is smoke-blacked. *In situ*, against E. wall. Type N. 12 a.

[2050]. Neck of large brown-ware bin.

[2051]. Thin red-polished-ware beaker. Type S. XI c.

[2052]. Brown-ware two-handled bottle. Type N. 3. Cf. S. V a.

[2053]. Neck of red-ware jar.

[2054]. Red-polished beaker. Type S. XII b.

[2055]. Ribbed brown-ware bowl, small. Type N. 11 b.

[2056]. Ribbed brown-ware bowl. Type N. 10.

[2057]. Hard baked red-ware conical 'offering-pot'. Cf. No. [2044].

[2058]. Wheel-made fire-pan with burnt rim. Type N. 13 b. [2059]. Buff-ware beaker, grey core, cream slip. Type N. 14 a.

[2060]. Neck of hard pink-ware amphora. Type N. 1 c.

[2061]. Neck of large dark red-ware amphora. Type N. 1 e.

[2062]. Large red-ware fire-pan. Type N. 13 a. [2063]. Shallow red-ware bowl. Type N. 6 c.

[2064]. Brown-ware amphora. Type N. 1 d.

[2065]. Painted and polished red-ware beaker. Type S. XII b.

[2066]. Upper part of two-handled jar with heavy bevelled rim. Type S. III d.

Granary 6

[2067]. Pale blue fai. seated figure of Isis with child Horus on knee. Upper part of amulet broken away. Pl. XXXV.

[2068]. Pale blue fai. 'Uzat' eye. Pl. XXXV.

[2069]. Hand-made red-ware conical 'offering-pot', in grain-bin against E. wall. Pl. XXXIII.

[2070]. Nine grain-bins of dried mud mixed with straw. The larger bins were made in four sections, the smaller in two. In front is bung-hole through which grain was removed. All bins were badly burnt and their contents reduced to ashes. Pl. XXXIII.

Room 8

[2071]. Red-polished black-topped beaker, thick in section. Type N. 6 c.

[2072]. Two thick red-ware bowls with grooves below rim. Bases burnt. Type N. 6 a.

Room II

[2073]. Several flattened green-blue glazed barrel-beads. Pl. XXXV. Type b.

[2074]. Several green-blue glazed cylinder-beads. Pl. XXXV. Type c.

[2075]. Green-blue glazed barrel-beads. Pl. XXXV. Type e.

[2076]. Green felspar ball-beads. Pl. XXXV. Type f.

[2077]. Dark blue-glazed scorpion-amulet. Pl. XXXV.

Courtyard 14

[2078]. Blue-glazed barrel-beads. Cf. Pl. XXXV. Type a.

[2079]. Green-blue glazed Sakhmis amulet. Pl. XXXV.

[2080]. Green-blue glazed Hathor amulet. Pl. XXXV.

[2081]. Upper part of red-war jar with knobs projecting from rim. Cf. Types S. I c, S. I b.

[2082]. Red-ware amphora. Type N. 1 a. This area yielded a large number of miscellaneous sherds of Napatan period, either unidentifiable or of types already cited.

House 2. Third Period

[2083]. Drum from sandstone column of Shabako (?). Pl. CVII f.

[2084]. Sculptured frag. from edge of grey granite stela.

House 3. Third Period

[2085]. Blue-green glazed plaque showing seated figure of Amūn holding 7. Pl. XXXV. Type 3 of 1929–31 Object-register, section 8 JJ.

With a view to discovering, if possible, the SE. corner of the temenos wall, excavation was continued as far as B 17, where the wall might be expected to return westwards. S. of the 'Eastern Palace', however, the remains became increasingly fragmentary, and the wall had been cut through in many places by the foundations of several Meroitic houses. A comparison of brick-sizes suggested that bricks from the temenos wall itself had been re-used for the construction of these houses. If the latter, as seems likely from their level and the few available sherds, are roughly contemporary with the 'Eastern Palace', at that time the temenos wall in this part of the site must have been ruined almost to its lowest courses. The scanty foundations of the Meroitic houses showed them to have been well-built rectangular dwellings with walls about 0.65 m. wide and with square sandstone foundation slabs at the corners. But in most cases so little remained and the ground had been, as in Site III, so savagely churned up by sabbākhīn, that a fuller recording of them seemed purposeless.

The area to the E. of Temple T (B 14, 15; C 14, 15, 16) was thoroughly trenched, and in the sand on the south side of C 14 two interesting objects were found.

[2086]. Silver brooch¹ or pendent amulet in form of pair of ram's horns and ears flanking twin uraei, all delicately engraved, and surmounted by convex disk. Below uraei is oval socket, possibly to hold ram's head of wood or some other material. Pl. CVI b.

[2087]. Terra-cotta mould for 'Uzat'-eye. Pl. CV (ii) b.

No buildings were found E. of the temple in C 14, 15.

(c) SITE II

A. THE BUILDINGS S. OF THE TEMPLE OF TAHARQA

The excavations of 1930-1 had shown that to the S. of the Temple of Taharqa there lay a considerable group of buildings separated from the temple by a narrow lane (pl. CVIIIa).

¹ Cf. those from the tombs of Taharqa and Analma'aye. Reisner in Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin 16, S.70 72.

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This lane was partly cleared in 1931. These buildings (pl. 19) were the chief remains to be excavated in the area called by us Site II (D 13-16; E 13-16; F 13-16).

The complex mass of foundations and standing walls, rebuilt and repaired on many occasions, make the task of intelligible description far from easy. The levels, for instance, of the different walls in Block 2 were most confusing, for while the lane by the side of the temple had throughout been kept comparatively clear of sand, within the buildings the accumulated debris of successive generations had never been completely cleared, so that the level of the latest floors was well above that of the floor of the temple.

Before attempting an interpretation of the various stages in the building of Blocks I and 2 it will be profitable to describe the buildings of Block 3, where the different levels are clearly marked and serve as a clue to the levels elsewhere. Here excavation showed that there were three main periods of occupation, with various stages of repair from time to time.

The First-Period walls on the lowest level below Block 3 are distinguished (see pl. 19) by their width, indicating a building of considerable size and height. That, in fact, part of this building was in use as a granary is shown by the presence of broken grain-bins with their bases partially sunk in the First-Period floor (see pl. CX b; pl. 19, section B-B). The later history of this early building is obscure. Little was left but the foundations when the Meroitic buildings were erected on the site immediately above them. It seems then that the ruins were pulled down and the ground levelled in preparation for the later constructions. At this First-Period level the pottery, scanty as it was, was almost exclusively Napatan in date, and included a sherd of imitation Cypriote ware from a spouted flagon [2142], probably made in and imported from Lower Egypt. Throughout this level, too, were large pieces and innumerable flakes and shattered fragments from an almost life-size male statue of grey granite [2140]. Most of the head was preserved, and the rather poor quality of the work suggests a date (to be more fully discussed below) considerably later than Taharqa. These antiquities were sealed below the Second-Period (Meroitic) floors, which were, for the most part, intact and marked by a well-defined hard crust. One thing is clear: that no considerable amount of time elapsed between the levelling of the First Period and the erection of the Second-Period walls, for the latter were built directly above the former with no intervening layer of silt between.

The Second-Period floors were further marked by several pottery vessels of Meroitic type standing upright in position, with their bases partly sunk in the floor surface. Their presence—and several others were found in a similar position on the same level in Block 1 (pl. CIX a)—suggests that they were left thus by their owners when the buildings were temporarily abandoned and that they were gradually covered by the sand and the rubbish of a later occupation.

Above these vessels was a third floor of the Third Period, which was marked not only by a similar series of pottery jars standing upright in position but also by the thresholds to the rooms (pl. CVIII e). This floor, apart from one or two insignificant repairs and additions, marks the last phase in the occupation of the building. The dating of these

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three levels will be discussed in detail below. Here we are concerned only with the relative chronology of the various parts of the buildings.

No great time could have elapsed between the temporary abandonment of Block 3 in the Second Period and the Third-Period reoccupation, for the plan of the building, with certain exceptions, remained unchanged. Cross-walls dividing Rooms 3 and 4, 6 and 7 were added, additional doors were cut, and the upper courses of the outside walls were rebuilt up to the new level.

Gradually, during the Second Period and during the temporary abandonment of the buildings, sand accumulated against the N. and W. walls of the block, until by the Third Period it had reached a level a little below that of the Third-Period floors, marked by the thresholds of the doorways (pl. CXI b). During this Third Period the buildings on both Sites II and III were the scene of an extensive fire. The period at which this fire took place is well illustrated in the case of Block 3; here the bricks in the existing upper courses of the walls are considerably reddened by fire, whereas the lower courses, covered by the sand at the time of the Third-Period occupation, show no trace of burning. This line of demarcation is most clearly visible (pl. CX a) on the NW. angle of the block and along the N. and W. walls. That this conflagration marks the virtual abandonment of the site is clear enough, for the vessels left standing on the Third-Period floors all show traces of this fire as well as most of the sherds from this level, whereas the Meroitic vessels and sherds from the Second-Period level show, like the corresponding lower courses of the walls, no trace of burning whatever. In the same way the wooden beams forming the thresholds to the doorways in the N. walls of Blocks 2 and 3, reached by way of the brick stairway in the lane (pl. 19), had also clearly suffered in the fire, and the charred ends of these beams were found in their sockets in the brickwork of the walls.

As will be seen, this disastrous fire affected not only the latest building on Site II but also those of the same period on Site III, and it is moreover highly probable that it was identical with that which overtook the adjacent temple buildings, discolouring the walls and reddening the bricks of the mean huts built in the First Court. There is good reason to believe that these huts were contemporary with the Third-Period buildings on Sites II and III, and in this connexion it is worthy of note that in the Temple of Taharqa at Ṣanam¹ a similar fire overtook both the temple and the later mud-brick dwellings within it.

Probably nowhere was the destruction wrought by this fire more clearly seen than in the area termed Block 1. Here (pls. CIX a, CXI a) the late Meroitic vessels marking the last occupation were standing upright in a deep deposit of wood-ash and burnt debris including bricks which had fallen from the walls. The depth of this deposit, some 0.40 m., suggests that much of this Third-Period dwelling was built of timber. Near the level of the Third-Period threshold and in the centre of the W. wall of Block 3 was a square socket in the brickwork containing the charred remains of a stout wooden beam which had no doubt formed part of a floor or sill.

Below the Third-Period floor of Block 1, marked by the pottery vessels in situ and

1 See Griffith in Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 85.

covered by the layer of burnt matter, were—as in Block 3—a number of unburnt brick walls and structures, and near them several unburnt Meroitic jars standing upright in situ (pl. CXI a) on the floor, with their bases partly buried. As can be seen from the sections of Site II (pl. 19), the levels of the Third- and Second-Period floors in Block 1 are approximately the same as those in Block 3. Here, then, was another example of well-marked stratification, and additional evidence, supplementing that from Block 3, that at the end of the Second Period the area was temporarily abandoned.

The walls below the Third-Period floor of Block I are not easy to explain. To the E., on the lowest level, was the NW. angle of the First-Period granary. In front of the temple doorway, on a level with the chipped stone paving, was an angular mud-brick screen wall (pl. CX a) which seems, by its level, to belong to the Second rather than the First Period. Due S. of this wall was a deep pit with a rectangular border of brick, also of the Second Period. The purpose of this pit is not clear. No roots of a tree, such as occur within the rectangular brick borders on Site III near the Western Kiosk (pl. 20), were found within it. On the contrary, the tree¹ which was marked down stood outside it, near the SW. corner. It was not, it seems, a well, and one possible explanation is that it was used for the cool storage of wine-jars in connexion with the wine-press in Block 2.

The rectangular structure, one brick thick, which lay to the S. of this pit and at a slightly higher level (see pl. 19, section C-C), seems, despite its position on the plan, to bear no relation to it. The slightness of its construction would be suitable in a bin or manger in connexion with the Third-Period house, which was destroyed almost completely in the fire.

In the Second Period no dwelling-place stood in this area and, with the exception of the square pit and the curtain-wall in front of the temple door, the area was free of buildings. It was, it seems, paved with small stone chips, similar to those in the neighbourhood of the Western Kiosk, which mark the level of the Second-Period floor. The mass of store-chambers and other buildings comprising Block 2 presents a number of problems. Here again three main periods were, though less easily, discernible. At the W. end, on the lowest level, were the foundations of a building with walls of similar width to those of the granary below Block 3, and clearly of similar date and forming part of the same plan. The NW. corner of this building had been cut into subsequently, and a roughly rectangular jamb of squared stone blocks and slabs had been set up (pl. 19), and facing it, on the plinth of the temple itself, a similar jamb had been built, making a gateway into the lane which ran along the S. side of the Temple. Unlike the corresponding remains below Block 3, these foundations had been re-used in the construction of the Second-Period (Meroitic) store-chambers at the W. end of the block. Elsewhere in this block the Second-Period levels, as can be seen from the longitudinal section, correspond more or less with the Second-Period levels of Block 3. Not one of these tiny chambers contained sherds or other antiquities, though some held a powdery substance which might perhaps have been grain. A series of pits was dug below these walls, and at a depth considerably lower than

¹ Kindly identified by Dr. Chalk of the Imperial Forestry Institute, University of Oxford, as being a palm.

even the First-Period foundations was a widespread deposit of sandstone chips and large fragments, some showing traces of chisel-marks, probably workmen's chips from the sculptured face of the temple.

The surviving walls at the E. end of the block were mostly at a higher level and of the Third Period. Abutting on the extreme E. wall, which ran at right angles to the temple wall, and on the W. side of it, was a deep pit, of horse-shoe shape, with a flat brick border. Let into the W. side of this border was a stone drain, and behind it and to the S. of it the ground was paved with stone flags, a paving which had originally no doubt extended all round the pit. Of the wall enclosing this construction only those to the E. and N. can be assigned to the Second Period, though the latter had been, in the Third Period, partly repaired.

Within the pit itself were two amphorae with their bases buried in the soil (pl. CVIII d), and in the SE. corner was a flight of mud-brick steps, by which access was had to the floor (pl. 19). The most satisfactory explanation of this structure seems to be that it formed the $\pi i \theta_{OS}$ or lower basin of a wine-press, the $\lambda \eta \nu \delta s$ or upper basin, in which the grapes were trodden, having been, with the exception of the stone flags from the floor, totally removed in the course of building the Third-Period walls. In wine-presses of this kind, the juice flows down the drain directly into dolia or large earthenware jars, and is then transferred to amphorae, which are frequently stored in the lower basin, and partly sunk below ground to preserve their contents at an even temperature. In this case no jar was found in position below the drain.

The wine-press, to judge by its level and the date of the wine-jars within it, belongs to the Second Period of Site II. Both jars were inscribed in Greek, and one [2113] had a faintly discernible Meroitic graffito on the shoulder. The Greek graffito on the larger amphora (pl. XXXIV [2112]) is especially important, for it may be assigned with probability to the second century A.D. with the possibility that it falls within the first half of the third century. This, therefore, gives an approximate dating for the end of the Second Period and a terminus post quem for the Third Period, not only in Block 2 but throughout Site III, since the levels elsewhere correspond. Here, once more, we find the wine-jars in position as their owners left them on the temporary abandonment of the building.

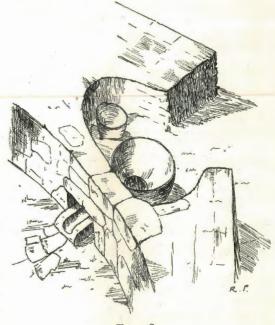
By the Third Period the pit of the wine-press had filled in, and walls were built on the S. and W. (cf. pl. CVIII d) forming a rectangular room. To make room for this and other Third-Period walls, the upper basin of the wine-press had been dismantled; the lower basin meanwhile lay buried below the floor. Farther W. in the block, a number of walls were built at a high level dividing many of the rooms. As in Block 3 but to a lesser degree, traces of fire were visible on the bricks, whereas the brickwork and contents of the Second-Period wine-press showed no sign of such burning.

The area to the E. of Block 3 (D 15; pl. CVIII b) contained no Meroitic building, and the walls there were, by their level and construction, probably contemporary with and possibly formed part of the First-Period granary to the W. Though in point of fact very

little Meriotic pottery came from here, no clear evidence of stratification could be discerned. To the NW. was a large circular tree-pit bordered by roughly cut stone blocks and containing the well-preserved roots of two trees. Below the ledge, at one point, a channel had been cut to hold a stone drain. Directly above the mouth of this drain, outside the pit, a large red-ware bowl (fig. 78) had been sunk in the earth with a hole pierced

in the base. The floor of the pit within the border and adjacent to the drain had been roughly paved with large sherds of Napatan date. The whole construction was an interesting demonstration of how such tree-pits were irrigated. Water was poured into the bowl, flowed down the drain below the stone border, and ran into the pit, where too rapid seepage was prevented by the paving of porous potsherds.

To the N. (cf. pl. 19) the stone border to the pit is cut into by a wall running parallel to the Temple. This wall is therefore posterior to the tree-pit, while the latter is, since it cuts into the E. wall of the First-Period granary in Block 3, later than that building. This area contained little of importance. The comparative absence of Meroitic sherds on the lowest level may indicate that at that time the ground had risen



well above the earlier existing walls. Covering the patch of chipped stone paving on the S. side, indicated on the plan (pl. 19), was a large pile of granite flakes from the statue [2140], found below in the First-Period level of Block 3.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of Site II was the row of tree-pits nearby in alinement with the S. wall of the temple (pl. CVIII c). At the W. end was a deep well underlying the First-Period walls of Block 1. From time to time the borders of stone and brick surrounding both the well and the tree-pits had been raised, an obvious necessity in view of the continual accumulation of debris. From the plan (pl. 19) it can be seen that both the stone and the superimposed brick border of the well underlie the First-Period walls and are therefore earlier in date. In the first instance (see pl. 19, section A–A) the border was formed of large, roughly hewn stone blocks, the sides of the well being shored up by stout wooden beams.² With the rise in the surrounding ground level, the mouth of the well was heightened by the addition of brickwork. At the time of the construction of the First-Period building the well was clearly no longer in use, and this is borne out by the absence of Meroitic sherds in the filling.

A similar technique was employed in the heightening of the borders to the tree-pits. Here, too, in the first instance the border had been of stone blocks (cf. pl. CVIII f and fig. 79), and from the point of view of chronology it is worthy of note that the level of

and very like Butyrospermum Parkii, the Shea-butter tree.

The Egyptian šwb, usually identified with Mimusops Schimperi

(cf. Wb. a. species also.

Kindly identified by Dr. Chalk as of the family Sapotaceae (cf. Wb. d. äg. Spr. IV 435), probably included the above

ne Snea-Dutter tree. species also.

2 Probably also Butyrospermum Parkii, according to Dr. Chalk.

these stone borders corresponds to the original stone border of the well. It is probable, therefore, that both pits and well were features of the original plan, and are possibly contemporary with the temple. But, unlike the well, the tree-pits1 were kept clear of sand and the borders re-heightened in the Meroitic period. One indication of the date of the stone borders, and of the stone gutters which formed part of them, was the fact

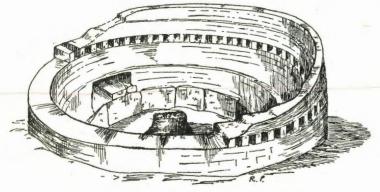


Fig. 80. [2104]. FIG. 79.

that the original base of the pit, round the roots of the trees, was (as in the tree-pit in D 15) paved with sherds of undoubted Napatan date.

Pottery and Small Finds

BLOCK I. Third Period

[2088]. Four red-ware jars in position against S. wall (see pl. CIX a). All burnt and standing in deposit of burnt debris. Type F. I a, c.

[2089]. Large red-ware basin. Burnt. In position against S. wall. Type M. 4.

[2000]. Broken red-ware bowl with painted pattern in red, black, yellow. Type M. 9.

[2001]. Three large red-ware hand-made jars with black core. Type M. 3.

[2002]. Broken red-ware bowl, grooved below rim.

[2093]. Sherd from hard pink-ware bowl with light red gl. and incised owner's mark. Type F. LXIX b.

[2094]. Burnt sherd of thick red ware with orange slip and vine pattern in black and red. Pl. XXXIV.

[2095]. Large red-ware bowl. Burnt. Type M. 6.

[2096]. Thin red-ware bowl. Burnt. Type M. 12. Cf. F. LXI e.

[2097]. Burnt black-polished-ware bowl. Type M. 10.

[2098]. Red-ware sherd with black bands and purple pattern. Burnt. Pl. XXXIV.

[2000]. Red-ware sherd, pattern in mauve and black. Pl. XXXIV.

[2100]. Coarse, hand-made red-ware jar. Type M. 3.

[2101]. Hard thin cream-ware sherd with dark red floral pattern over cream slip. Burnt. Cf.

[2102]. Thick red-ware sherd with orange-yellow slip and pattern in red and black. Pl. XXXIV.

[2103]. Sherds from cup of fine, hard, thin, buff ware with yellow slip and pattern in black and red. Type F. LXXI f. Pl. XXXIII.

[2104]. Sherd of thick red ware with painted pattern, showing tethered cows. Fig. 8o.

[2105]. Small sandstone mortar. Pl. XXXV.

[2106]. Model sandstone throne. Pl. XXXV.

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Second Period

[2107]. Two hard pink-ware jars with grey core and red wash. In situ. Type M. 2 b.

[2108]. Large sandstone mortar (?). Pl. XXXV.

[2109]. Circular sandstone block, perforated by rectangular socket.

BLOCK 2. Third Period

[2110]. Two red-ware jars, in situ, NW. corner. Burnt. Type F. 1 a, c.

[2111]. Hard buff-ware sherd with orange slip and painted figure holding fly-whisk in black and red. Parts of the figure stippled, giving the impression of shading. Pl. XXXIV.

Second Period

[2112]. In wine-press, SE. corner. Large buff-ware amphora. Round base of neck is broad red band with Greek letters above. On body are letters π , τ painted in red. Near base of neck is wellpreserved Greek graffito in black ink. Pl. XXXIV. Type M. 1 a.

[2113]. Buff-ware amphora. On neck several red-painted Greek numerals (Pl. XXXIV) and

below is faint Meroitic graffito in black ink, now illegible. Type M. 1 c.

BLOCK 3. Third Period

Room I

[2114]. Large green porphyrite celt. Pl. XXXV.

[2115]. Thin red-polished-ware beaker, flaring rim. Type M. 11.

[2116]. Red-ware sherd with painted symbol in black. Pl. XXXIV.

Room 2

[2117]. Light green-blue glazed bowl, row of knobs along top of rim.

[2118]. Frags. of large basket.

Room 3

[2119]. Large red-ware bowl, flat everted rim with incised pattern. Type M. 8.

[2120]. Red-ware jar, in position on floor NE. corner. Type F. 1 a.

Room 5

[2121]. Two large hand-made brown-ware jars, smoke-blackened. With them, bones of cow.

Type M. 5. [2122]. Three red-ware jars, in situ, bases partly buried in floor. See pl. 19, section D-D.

Type F. 1 a, F. 1 b.

Room 6

[2123]. Neck and shoulders of red-ware bowl, orange slip and purple pattern. Burnt. Type F. XI b.

[2124]. Red-ware jar. Type F. 1 a, F. 1 c.

[2125]. Carinated thin red-ware bowl. Burnt. Type M. 12.

[2126]. Brown-ware bowl. Cf. Type F. LXI c.

[2127]. Sherd from thin cream-ware cup, orange slip and painted black pattern. Type F. LXXI f.

[2128]. Black-polished-ware bowl, thin. Type M. 14.

[2129]. Frags. of green glass unguentarium. Pl. XXXV.

[2130]. Brown-ware bowl. Type M. 13.

[2131]. Red-ware bowl; burnt. Type F. LXI d.

[2132]. Several broken red-ware 'offering-pots'. Cf. [2143 a, b].

¹ The wood from these trees appeared to be identical with that from the well. All were probably *Persea* trees.

¹ Cf. Harden, Roman Glass from Karanis (University of Michigan Studies vol. xli) No. 797.

Second Period

Room 4

[2133]. Hard pink-ware jar, red wash and pattern in black, red, buff. In situ upright on floor. Type M. 2 a.

Room 5

[2134]. Conical red-ware 'offering-pot', slightly burnt inside and outside. Cf. [2143], pl. XXXIII.

[2135]. Polished red-ware cup. Type F. LXXI d.

[2136]. Polished red-ware cup. Type F. LXXI f.

[2137]. Sherds from thin painted cream-ware cups. Types F. LXXI a, f.

[2138]. Sherd from thin cream-ware cup, buff slip. Painted pattern in black and red shows lion couchant. Type F. LXXI a. Pl. XXXIV.

[2139]. Hard pink-ware jar, red wash, grey core. In situ. Type M. 2 b. Cf. [2107].

First Period

[2140]. Parts of almost life-size grey (Tumbus) granite statue. The largest piece was male head, badly defaced, wearing pair of ram's horns, each curving downwards behind ear. Head had once been entirely gilded and traces of gilt adhered in places to surface. Another large frag. was forearm with hand missing, and another lower part of one leg. Other frags. and chips were in D 15. These remains appeared to have been purposely destroyed.

[2141]. Part of white fai. bracelet with bezel in form of double cartouche, each surmounted by pair of plumes. Inscriptions in cartouches run: $V_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} = \frac{V_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2}}{\frac{2}{2}}$. Cf. [2147].

[2142]. Sherd of thin yellow ware, buff slip and black pattern of horizontal lines and concentric circles in imitation of Cypriote pottery. The vessel, probably spouted flagon, may have been manufactured in and imported from Egypt. For fuller discussion see pp. 217, 232.

In area D 15, to E. of Block 3, the following objects were found:

[2143]. From surface. A large number of broken 'offering-pots'. Pl. XXXIII.

[2144]. Red-ware jug, curved handle and thumb-rest. Type M. 15.

[2145]. Thin brown-black polished sherd, design in punched dots. Pl. XXXIV.

[2146]. From tree-pit, used as trough above drain. Large red-ware bowl. Type N. 4 (scale 1:10). Cf. Fig. 78. The following sherds were used in paving of floor; Nuri 32, 8; S. XV c, S. XII n (red polished ware); S. III i.

[2147]. Frag. of white fai. ring consisting of part of bezel in form of cartouche surmounted by pair of plumes. Only small piece of cartouche remains, and uppermost sign is alone visible. Cf. [2141].

[2148]. The following miscellaneous sherds came from the level of the First-Period walls; S. III, S. XV c, S. XII b, S. IX d, S. X c (plain), S. XIV c (plain), N. 9 (red ware).

[2149]. Large red-ware fire-pan. Type N. 13.

[2150]. Crude hand-made red-ware pot, knob handles. Type N. 15.

The following objects were found in the neighbourhood of Blocks 1, 2, and 3 (not on the surface) but not within the walls.

[2151]. In E 15, First-Period level, near S. door leading to Hypostyle Hall of Temple T. Part of sandstone window grille. Pl. XXXV.

[2152]. In E 15, south of Block 1, in sand. Baked clay stopper for jar, in form of ram's head. Pl. XXXV.

¹ Wp rnpt nfr(t), ↓ being a sign-substitution for ↓. Cf. ² See, in Object-register 1929–31, section 5 G, No. [0968] vol. I, Inscr. XLIII.

[2153]. In F 15, on level with lane floor, near SE. corner of south Pylon tower. Sherd of hard, dark grey ware, yellow slip and painted horizontal black bands. Aegean (?). Pl. XXXIV.

[2154]. In F 15, in sand south of Block 2. Thin hard light-brown sherd, black polished gl. highly fired. Probably from kylix of Greek (Clazomenian) manufacture of sixth cent. B.C.¹

[2155]. Upper part of seated grey granite figure of Month. Pillar at back is uninscribed. Provennance same as that of [2154].

B. THE TEMPLE 'GARDENS'

In 1930-1 the Western Kiosk, the paved approach to the Temple, the Altar, and the stands for rams had been fully cleared. It remained for us to clear away the deep banks of sand which stood high in front of the N. and S. towers of the Pylon and on either side of the Altar (F 13, 14; G 13, 14). Near the NE. corner of F 13, opposite the N. tower, we came upon a deposit of leaves and brushwood about 0.50 m. deep (see pl. 8) and lying about 2 m. below the existing surface of the sand bank. The existence of these leaves so high above the ancient ground-level (in which no tree-roots were found) is hard to explain. A similar deposit was found in front of the S. tower (F 14). Below the level of these leaves was a deep deposit of blown sand and lower still a thick layer of dark soil, pebbles, and sandstone chips, the top of which was roughly on a level with the base of the rebuilt temenos-wall of the Third Period (pl. 8). This layer of soil and pebbles, unevenly distributed in depth over F 13, 14, probably represents the latest floor-level at the time when the occupation of this area came to an end; this took place, as we shall see, in the later Meroitic period, probably in the third or fourth century A.D. Below this again was a wellmarked surface of chips and other debris overlying a thin deposit of blown sand. On this level, towards the centre of F 13, was a circular pit with a brick border, one brick wide. Standing upright in this pit (pl. CVIII h) were four amphorae of similar types. The brick border had been worn down to the level of the surrounding ground. On the W. the side of the pit below the brick ledge was packed with stones, while the brick ledge itself was interrupted by a stone drain. No trace of tree-roots was found in this pit, otherwise one might suppose it to have been originally a tree-pit similar to those in Site II, complete with gutter for irrigation purposes, the amphorae being a secondary addition. Whatever purpose this pit may have originally served, in Meroitic times (to which the amphorae, similar to [2113] of Site II, belong) it is hard to think that it could have been anything but ornamental in design. A similar brick-edged pit without amphorae was found in F 14, but in this case nearer to the Pylon tower. This irregularity of plan, for which the Meroitic architects were responsible, is further emphasized in the irregular position in relation to the temple of a small rectangular trough or ornamental pond with sides formed of stone blocks which lay in front of the north tower (F 13) due E. of the ram-stands (pl. CVIII h).

In Taharqa's day, no doubt, the ground on either side of the paved avenue would have been planted with shrubs and trees. If so, then all trace had been removed in subsequent centuries. That these areas were always kept clear of sand and debris is obvious from the

I am indebted to Professor Sir John Beazley for this information.

almost negligible difference between the Napatan and Meroitic levels: the latter marked by the level of the brick border to the pit and by the Second-Period temenos wall (cf. pl. 8), the former by the bases of the ram-stands, assignable with certainty to Taharqa. While the amphorae were being removed from F 13 it was seen that the pit had cut through a mud-brick wall which ran, at a level well below that of the Temple of Taharqa, E. and W. Sinking a trench on the W. side of the pit, we traced the course of this wall westwards to a point where it ran below one of the facets of the Meroitic (Second-Period) screenwall (pl. 8) and continued along the N. side of the Western Kiosk. Branching from it here were a number of subsidiary walls on the same level and traces of a rough sandstone paving, showing signs of fire. These walls were obviously much earlier than the time of Taharqa, and it was decided to complete their excavation another season. Before temporarily abandoning work on this level, however, another trench was sunk to the E. of the pit to discover if these walls continued in that direction. Here, surprisingly, we came upon the stone foundations of a small Pylon tower (pl. CVIII g); the N. tower, as was clear from the fragment of horizontal corner moulding which survived in the NW. corner. Projecting towards the E. and apparently running below Temple T, was the foundation-course of the N. wall of this early temple, also of sandstone. Both mud-brick walls and Pylon foundation were clearly, by their level, contemporary, but their date is a matter of conjecture. The sherds from this level were indeterminate, though a few might be perhaps assigned to the New Kingdom, though with no certainty. That these remains are considerably earlier than the Napatan period there can be little doubt. It seems very likely, too, that something of this early temple was still visible in Taharqa's day. For the latter, knowing of its existence, selected this spot already sanctified by his predecessors as a suitable site for his own Temple of Amūn, which, as can be seen from the plan, he built on almost the same axis, though at a higher level.

The soil in the neighbourhood of the earlier temple foundation was (see pl. 8) considerably discoloured by burnt matter, suggesting the possibility that the building had been destroyed by fire. One wonders, then, whether this could have been the original Aten temple, the work of Amenophis III or IV, purposely destroyed and finally buried when Taharqa levelled up the ground for his new temple. In 1931 in this vicinity (F 13) was found a fragment of the base for a lion or ram [0018] inscribed with the cartouche of Amenophis III. There seems to be, however, no direct evidence of connexion with the low-lying Pylon foundation, for apparently this fragment was found loose in the sand near the face of the N. Pylon tower of the Temple of Taharqa. The discovery is worthy of note, nevertheless, for it is likely that the ground here, in the course of being levelled, was to some extent disturbed.

The N. wall of the First-Period temple ran, as already noted, due E. below the N. tower of the First Pylon of Taharqa. As far as could be seen, however, its course was parallel to but not immediately below the later temple wall. There was therefore some hope of a foundation deposit below the NE. corner which would settle finally the question of date. Here, unfortunately, we were disappointed. A deep pit was sunk by the side of

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that it lies directly below the temple plinth and is therefore inaccessible. This pit, however, served a second purpose, for in view of the discovery of these earlier remains this seemed a good opportunity to examine the stratification of this area down to virgin soil, as a guide to future excavation. To the E. of the mouth of the pit (SE. corner of E 13)

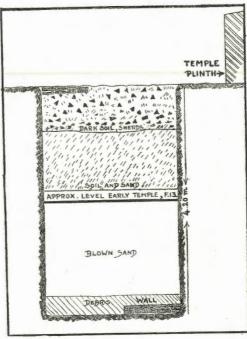


Fig. 81.

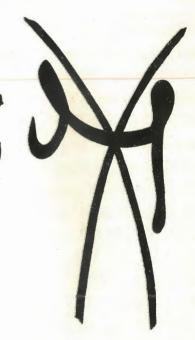


Fig. 82. Graffito on red-ware amphora. [2156].

were a few thin mud-brick walls (pl. CXI c), one brick thick, of late date and lying on a level with the temple plinth. The pit itself was excavated to a depth of 4.20 m. below the bottom of the temple plinth (fig. 81) and we found the lowest courses of two walls of red brick, each about 0.65 m. wide, running S. below the N. wall of the temple. The few sherds found were indeterminate in character, but the depth at which these walls were found suggests that they are earlier than any of the buildings so far found within the temple area.

Pottery and Small Finds

The antiquities from the area W. of the First Pylon were few and disappointing. A few fallen blocks (uninscribed) were found, curiously enough, on the Second-Period floor-level, but the majority came from considerably higher up in the bank of sand and on top of it. A list of the other antiquities follows:

[2156]. In F 13, pit. Four red-ware amphorae with buff slip and trace of Greek graffiti in red paint (fig. 82). One amphora contained bones of small bird. Type M. 16.

[2157]. In G 14, NE. corner near Altar, Second-Period level. Parts of bronze plating with nails, possibly from temple door. Pl. XXXV. Cf. [0354-6], [0364], [0769].

[2158]. G 14, Second-Period level. Curved bronze 'fish-plate'. Pl. XXXV.

[2159]. Thin spear-shaped bronze plate with vertically grooved surface. Pl. XXXV. [2160]. G 13, Second-Period level. Small square stone altar with panelled sides. Pl. CXI g, and pl. CIX b.

(d) SITE III

This third field of excavation covered part of G 13, H 13-15, J 13-15, and K 13-15. In G 13 and partly in F 13 was the angled screen-wall of Meroitic date, built on the north side of the temple 'gardens' as a protection against the prevailing north wind with its complement of sand. Originally no doubt it stretched as far as the temple Pylon, and possibly, though this is less likely, along the N. side of the temple. The thinness of the wall combined with the distance it was designed to span made necessary the recessed form of construction which the architect devised, a method combining economy of brickwork with the necessary strength to take the strain of the wind-blown sand which rapidly piled up against the N. face.

In G 13 the history of this wall is clearly shown (cf. pls. 8 and CIX b). Its foundations, on a level a little below the Second-Period surface marked by the brick-border to the pit in F 13, lay immediately above the First-Period wall, roughly contemporary with the early temple and provisionally assigned to the New Kingdom. Above these foundations was a mass of fallen brick upon which the upper courses of the wall had been rebuilt. In F 13, however, the level of the foundations was considerably higher, and it seems as if here the Second-Period wall had been totally destroyed and the existing remains belong to the Third and latest period. The cross-wall joining the screen-wall to the NE. corner of the Western Kiosk showed only one period and, since it showed no trace of bonding at the joint, may also belong to the reconstruction of the Third Period. It is clear, at any rate, that the Second-Period wall was destroyed and subsequently rebuilt, and it will be suggested below that this destruction took place at a time perhaps contemporary with the abandonment of the Second-Period buildings on Site II.

We come then to the main group of buildings in Site III, which lay in the NE. sector of H 14, adjacent to the Western Kiosk and to Temple B (pls. 20 and CXI e, f). Here, despite the meagre nature of the buildings, there were three distinct levels of occupation. The earliest remains were the two square tree-pits with brick borders (pl. CXII c), the pit to the E. having also on two of its sides a border of stone blocks. The W. pit lay below the floor of House 4, Room 2, and this house, together with the main walls of Houses 1 and 2, are to be assigned to the Second Period, apparently Meroitic. A deposit of silt underlying the bin or manger in House 4, Room 2, and separating the base of its walls from the original floor of the room, indicated that this bin, together with one in House 1, Room 2, was of later construction and belongs to a Third Period. House 2 was a more grandiose building, with whitewashed walls, a stone threshold into Room 2, and a central whitewashed brick pillar in that room. House 1, joined to the SW. corner of the Kiosk by a thin wall, was separated from the latter building by a cement pavement (pl. CX c) composed of pounded sandstone chips and larger fragments. To the W. this pavement extended round the mud-brick mastaba protecting the NW. corner of House 4 as far as

the circular brick-bordered tree-pit in H 13 (opposite the entrance to Temple B) which may or may not be of the First Period. To the S., the pavement ran below the floors of Houses I and 4 and up to (but, apparently, was not cut through by) the square tree-pits already described. Towards the E. the pavement sloped downwards to the level of the temple 'gardens', and there degenerated into the irregular patches of stone chips which covered the Second-Period floor. The few sherds from above this pavement were exclusively Meroitic. Selecting the best preserved portion between House I and the Kiosk. we decided to remove a section and discover what, if anything, lay beneath. Here the pavement was more than 0.50 m. (cf. pl. CX c) deep, and among the larger stone fragments were several showing clearly the marks of a chisel. Below the pavement was clean sand, and no single sherd at this point was found. In view of the obviously unfinished state of the Kiosk walls (pl. XLIII c) it was natural to assume that these stone chips and fragments were those removed by the workmen in the course of finally dressing the blocks, and that they were stamped down to form a floor. If this be the case, the date of this pavement has a bearing on the date of the Kiosk. Above the pavement, as already noted, only Meroitic sherds were found, and elsewhere, in the 'gardens' for instance, this chip paving corresponds with the Second-Period level, probably datable (see below, p. 234) to about the second century A.D.^I It was regrettable that no sherds were found below the pavement to afford a terminus post quem.

Of the other buildings, if such they can be called, in H 14, 15, and J 15, little can be said. House 3 alone showed any recognizable plan, the whitewashed walls showing two periods of building, one directly above the other. To the S. were a few disjointed scraps of walls, all that remained of a considerable number of mud-brick buildings which had been almost totally removed by sabbākhīn (pl. CXI i). The ground had everywhere been disturbed, and any attempt to discern stratification was doomed to immediate failure. In J 15 (behind the Sanctuaries of Temples A and B) were the ruins of a few hovels of Late Meroitic date containing several fire-pans of crude dried clay. One feature of this area is, however, worth mention. On the upper courses of House 3 and on the scattered fragments of walls to the S. there were unmistakable traces of fire. So intense had this fire been that it had left its mark all over the ground to the E. and S. of Temple B. That both Temples A and B had suffered in a similar conflagration has been pointed out elsewhere. The Third-Period remains on Site III include all those top-level brick walls which suffered most at the hands of the sabbākhīn. These walls represent the latest occupied buildings in Site III, and, like the Third-Period buildings in Site II and the temples in both sites, were the scene of a disastrous fire.

In 1930-1 a number of mud-brick walls were found running E. and W. in J 14 and K 14 between Temple A and the river. No coherent plan could, however, be discerned. Before completing the work on Site III a search was made for a paved way, which might have been expected to run westwards from the Kiosk to a quay on the river-bank. No trace of such a way could be found, nor did a cursory examination of the river-bank reveal any remains

The wood from these pits was identified by Dr. Chalk as Minusops sp. (Persea). For Minusops Schimperi or Persea de l'Instit. Gr. 35 133-4. Also Lucas, Ancient Egyptian trees in ancient Egypt see Mlle Beauverie, Description illustrée Materials and Industries (London, 1934) 389.

of a quay. Curiously enough, the foundations of a long stone pier composed of massive squared stone blocks was noted at low water about a mile to the S. of the town-site at Kawa, and this (pl. CXII d) may have been one of the ancient landing-stages for the town, traversing the mud-flats at low water.

Finally, a few trenches were sunk in the N. town site as a guide for future excavation. Here again the *sabbākhīn* had been at work, though with not quite such disastrous results as in Site III. The walls of a comparatively well-preserved house of the Late Meroitic period were uncovered (D II) and these too showed that they had been damaged by fire in ancient times.

Pottery and Small Finds

Above cement pavement between Kiosk and House I (H 13):

[2161]. Mer. sherd of grey ware with red-polished slip and painted decoration showing yellow crocodile-head outlined in black. Pl. XXXIV.

[2162]. Necks of two pink-ware jars with red-polished slip. Type M. 2 b.

[2163]. Frags. of two straight-sided cream-ware cups with polished red slip, undecorated. Type F. LXXI e.

House 1

Room I

[2164]. Red-ware bowl, cream slip, grey core with painted pattern (repeated round bowl) in red and black. Base is perforated and has broken lower edge suggesting that bowl formed one piece with vertical cylindrical stand (?). Type M. 7. Pl. CV (ii) a.

[2165]. Pink-ware bowl, red-polished slip. Type F. LXVIII a.

[2166]. Red-ware bowl. Burnt. Type F. LXI d.

[2167]. Black-polished-ware bowl.

[2168]. Neck of square green glass bottle. Cf. Harden, op. cit. pl. XX 773.

Room 2

[2169]. Heavy conical bronze object with four holes pierced near rim for nails. One of these contained few shreds of wood. Interior near base showed traces of white cement. The object was cast in one piece and shows signs of hammered finish. The two cartouches are in relief, hieroglyphs within them incised. The object may, perhaps, have formed top of temple flag-pole. When found, the object lay in debris about 30 cm. above floor-level. See pp. 236–7. Ash. Mus. 1936.438. Pls. XXXV, CVI a, d.

House 3

Room 2

[2170]. Two thick sherds of coarse light-red ware with light-red core, deep orange slip, and black pattern. Pl. XXXIV.

[2171]. Red-ware sherd, burnt black, with heavily incised pattern. Pl. XXXIII.

[2172]. Disk-shaped grey granite mace-head. Pl. XXXIII.

Miscellaneous objects from Site III, Surface. Under square numbers

 H_{I5}

[2173]. White fai. sceptre amulet with ring for suspension.

[2174]. Terra-cotta mould for nefer sign.

[2175]. Similar mould for nefer sign.

[2176]. Square mould for cylindrical beads (?).

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[2176 a]. Head and shoulders of small diorite (green-grey) statuette of young man. New Kingdom period (temp. Tut'ankhamūn?). Trace of vertical pillar at back. This object was found in pile of debris on edge of excavation made by sabbākhīn. An extensive search for remainder of the figure was made but without success; it may be found when lower levels in this area are examined. Pl. CV (ii) c. Khartoum 2916.

 H_{I6}

[2177]. Several frags. of open-work blue fai. bracelets.

[2178]. Frag. of thin blue-green fai. bracelet with sunk inscr. Pl. XXXIII.

[2179]. Green fai. scarab. Pl. XXXIII.

[2180]. Part of oval light blue fai. plaque with crudely incised hieroglyphs and scroll pattern. Pl. XXXIII.

[2181]. Rectangular amuletic plaque with incised inscr.

[2182]. Frag. of blue fai. Sakhmis (?) amulet.

[2183]. Blue fai. standing figure, amulet of Anubis.

[2184]. Green fai. cynocephalus ape amulet.

[2185]. Small bronze seated figurine (?).

[2186]. Red tuff (?) hexagonally faceted barrel bead with six serrated ribs. [Type 1 d of the Object-register 1929–31.]

[2187]. Lower part of face with shoulders of green-grey fai. Bes amulet.

7 16

[2188]. Grey granite spherical mace-head. Pl. XXXIII.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS FOUND DURING RE-CLEARANCE OF TEMPLE T

[2189]. Model sandstone altar with panelled sides, cavetto cornice, and cup-shaped depression above for burning incense. All four sides showed traces of colour. Central panel on one side has cankh crudely incised with other symbols. Altar is thus coloured: central panel yellow, inner frame blue, outer frame yellow; cornice, yellow ground with vertical blue or black grooves; above cavetto, yellow. Interior of incense cup shows trace of burning. This altar was found built into bottom course of late Mer. mud-brick wall which ran between column 6 and N. wall of the 1st Ct. Pls. XXXIII and CXII b.

[2190]. Upper part of pink sandstone incense-burner in form of model altar¹ with panelled sides. From Hyp. Pl. XXXIII.

[2191]. Bronze steel-yard weight, hollow-cast with plaster core, in form of bust of Isis.² At the back of plumes is ring for suspension. Roman period. From Hyp., floor-level. Pl. CVI c.

(f) CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY (1935-6)

The earliest remains discovered in 1935–6 were, judging by their depth, the two walls of red brick running S. below the Temple of Taharqa (see p. 227). No definite evidence of their date was discovered, but they were at a level considerably lower than that of the Pylon foundations in F 13, and may conceivably belong to the Middle Kingdom.³

Next in order of date come the stone foundations of the small temple Pylon and the adjacent brick walls on the same level in F 13. There is, as we have seen, reason to believe that something of this early temple was visible in Taharqa's day, and that the choice by the latter of this site and the similarity in orientation of these temples was no mere accident. To whom then should this early temple be attributed? Its level, well below that

See [0694]. ² Kirwan, Some Graeco-Roman bronzes in the Cairo Museum, in Bull. de l'Instit. fr. 34 5. ³ See pp. 9-10.

of the Temple of Taharqa and approximating rather to that of Temple A, suggests the New Kingdom as the most likely time of its construction. A fragment of the base of a ram or lion [0018], inscribed with the cartouche of Amenophis III, recorded from this vicinity in 1930-1, may in ancient times have been thrown up from below in the course of levelling and building operations undertaken by Taharqa. But the discovery in 1930-1 of the scarab [0767] of Amenophis III, perhaps from a foundation deposit, near the foundations of Temple B, suggests that the Temple to Amūn built by that Pharaoh lay near by or below the Temple of Tut'ankhamūn. Another possibility is that our temple was the work of Akhenaten and that the burnt debris surrounding its foundations mark its destruction by fire at the hands of the priests of Amūn.

The remains assignable to the Napatan period (750-308 B.C. according to Dr. Reisner's chronological scheme) are the corner of the great temenos wall and the adjacent buildings in Site I; the First-Period buildings, the well and the tree-pits in Site II, and probably the square tree-pits in Site III. The temenos wall, by its position and construction, is most likely to have been the work of Taharqa. The date and purpose of the adjacent House I are less easy to discern. The chief feature of the building was the large granary at the S. end. No doubt this granary formed part of the temple estate, and the adjoining living-rooms were those of officials employed in the service of Amūn. The date of the First-Period rooms is not easy to decide. The construction is good and the outer walls are accurately alined in relation to the temenos wall. Moreover, it is clear from the level of the foundations that the inner face of the temenos wall was not encumbered by sand when House I was built. The few inscribed objects, such as the rings and the mud sealing (pl. XXXV [2017]), from the lowest levels are not helpful. The faience statuette [2042] does not show the coarseness of workmanship which characterizes the later Napatan art, while the pottery, too, may be as early as Taharqa or as late as, if not later than, the sixth century B.C.2 On the whole the strongest argument in favour of a date not far removed from that of the temenos wall is the lack of any unusual discrepancy between the foundation-levels of the wall and the buildings. The Granary, as we have seen, was the scene of a fire which seems to have put an end to the First-Period occupation. With the lapse of time most of House I was covered by sand, and the scanty Third-Period buildings were constructed at a considerably higher level. As to their date, all that can be said is that they were not Meroitic, for no Meroitic sherds were found on a level with the walls. Nor were any unearthed in Houses 2 and 3.

The First-Period buildings in Site II seem also to have been granaries and storechambers, and a terminus ante quem for their construction is given by the imitation Cypriote sherd [2142], assignable to the seventh or sixth century B.C.,3 and by the smashed

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granite statue [2140], which shows a coarseness and lack of skill which becomes apparent in Napatan sculpture from about the end of the sixth century B.C. Both objects were sealed below the Second-Period (Meroitic) floor of Block 3. The statue can hardly have been broken up in such a way by other than human agency, and it is just possible that its destruction² and that of the building where it was found may coincide with the fire which caused the abandonment of the Granary in Site I.

Both the well and the circular tree-pits are earlier than the First-Period buildings in Site II, and they, as well as the square tree-pits in Site III, may have formed part of the original design for the temple gardens. The resemblance between the circular pits to the S. of the Temple of Taharqa and those to the W. in F 13 and F 14 rather suggests that the latter, too, once held trees, the amphorae by their type being Meroitic, and a later addition. Another of these circular tree-pits with brick bordering was uncovered to the S. of Site I in B 16.

The Meroitic period was fully represented in the discoveries of the 1935-6 season. The group of foundations to the S. of Site I, unfortunately badly damaged by sabbākhīn, seem likely by their level and the accompanying sherds to belong to the same period approximately as the 'Eastern Palace'. We have elsewhere described how the population after about the first century B.C., threatened by the everlastingly encroaching sand, tended to move westwards towards the welcome shelter of the temples. There, in Site II, the Meroitic remains—poor enough in antiquities—yielded much information about the later history of Kawa owing to the clear stratification of the deposits. The inferences to be drawn from this stratification and the question of relative chronology have already been discussed.3 Here we are concerned with the absolute chronology of the superimposed layers.

On the Second-Period level was the lower basin of a wine-press containing two amphorae, one with a valuable Greek graffito (see pl. XXXIV [2112]) in black ink, assignable to the second century A.D.4 with the possibility that it might fall into the first half of the third century. These are purposely wide limits, but this graffito affords at least a valuable terminus ante quem for these amphorae in Block 2, like the pottery elsewhere on this level, were found as they had been left by their owners, and therefore mark the date—some time in the second century, possibly early in the third—when the Second-Period occupation came to an end. The other vessels found in position in Block 3 and Block 1 agree well with this date. The jars Type 2 a, b frequently occur in graves of the first and second centuries.

Before passing to the discussion of the Second-Period remains in Site III, the wine-press deserves some attention. The lower basin or $\pi i\theta os$ is a crude construction compared with others in Nubia: no more than a pit with a brick ledge and a flight of brick steps in one corner. Nevertheless, the type to which this press belongs is clear at a glance: that with

¹ Those with the wp rnpt nfr(t) formula (pl. XXXV [2041]) (Analma'aye); for Type N. 2 b see Nuri, fig. 43 (Harsiotef). occur at Şanam in Napatan graves. See Griffith in Ann. Arch.

⁽Pi'ankhariten); for Type N. 1 d compare Nuri, fig. 35, 1 in Antiquaries Journal pls. 12, 13.

³ Both Professor Myres and Mr. Casson of Oxford examined this sherd and declared the clay not of Cypriote origin. It ² Cf. Reisner, Excavations at Nūri, Figs. 30-51, in Harvard belongs to the large class of imitation Cypriote vessels which African Studies II (1918). For our Type N. I b, compare that were manufactured at centres along the Mediterranean littoral from Nuri, op. cit. fig. 35 (Analma'aye) and Nuri, fig. 47, 2 at this time. Cf. Woolley, Excavations near Antioch in 1936,

¹ Cf. Reisner in Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin 15 31.

² It is tempting to correlate the smashing of this statue with those at Gebel Barkal whose destruction is tentatively ascribed by Dr. Reisner to Amtalqa. See Reisner, The Barkal Temples Oxford, for this information.

in 1916, in JEA 6 263-4.

³ See p. 217.

⁴ I am indebted to Mr. C. H. Roberts of St. John's College,

a sloping $\lambda\eta\nu\delta s$, or upper basin, and a central inclined gutter leading to a stone drain through which the juice ran into the dolia or $\pi i\theta oi$ placed in the pit or tank below. The floor of the upper basin had, of course, to be covered by stone flags—as seems to have been the case here—or cement, for it was here that the grapes were trodden with the feet. In the lower basin, on the other hand, the earthenware jars were placed immediately below the drain; these when full were decanted into amphorae, which were stored in the lower basin—sunk below ground-level to keep the wine at an even temperature—or carried up the steps to be stored elsewhere. The design of these presses owes nothing to Egypt, for it is an elaboration of the simple Greek wine-press of the fourth century B.C.¹ There are several such presses in Egypt, and five examples are known in Lower Nubia alone, showing that viticulture played no small part in the life of the Meroitic inhabitants. Here, of course, in Site II the wine-press would have been part of the temple property.

In F 13, in the brick-bordered pit, amphorae were found of type (M. 1) similar to those in the wine-press. And this suggests that the floor-level, corresponding to the brick border of the pit, and marked by irregular chipped stone paving, is that of the period of these amphorae, namely, the second century A.D. Until Late Meroitic times, when Kawa was nearing the end, both gardens and buildings had been kept fairly clear of sand, and it is noticeable that the level of the Second-Period buildings in Site II corresponds to the floor-level W. of the temple—there is hardly any difference between the Napatan and Meroitic levels at this point-and also to the level of the foundations of the Second-Period Meroitic screen-wall running out from the Western Kiosk in G 13. This wall was, as we have seen, destroyed, and it is tempting to relate the destruction of it to the temporary abandonment of the Second-Period buildings in Site II. The Second-Period buildings in Sites II and III represent a revival in the fortunes of Kawa, and in view of their probable date may fall into line with the temporary revival in the fortunes of Meroe which, according to Dr. Reisner's interpretation, may be inferred from the pyramids constructed in the second century A.D.3 But this prosperity was shortlived. The interval between the Second and Third Periods is marked by an accumulation of sand over buildings and over the area to the W. of the temple. Here (see pl. 8) the Third-Period floorlevel is marked by the uppermost layer of dark soil and by the rebuilding of the curtain wall on the old ruins and by its continuation, above the accumulated sand, in F 13. Kawa by this time retained little of its ancient glory, and even in the Temple of Taharqa4 mudbrick hovels were built. It was in this Third Period, when the depleted population could have been in no position to offer effective resistance to a hostile force, that the fire took place which was to bring the occupation of Kawa to a close.

In Site II, Block 3, the evidence for the date of this fire is clear. The latest occupation of the lower Second-Period buildings falls, as we have seen, in the second or possibly in the first half of the third century A.D. The stratification in Block 3 was quite distinct,

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for on both Second- and Third-Period levels pottery vessels were found standing upright in position one above the other, thus marking definitely the floor-levels. In the case of the Third-Period buildings these levels were defined in addition by the brick thresholds to the doors. It is unlikely, therefore, that the Third-Period buildings are earlier than the third century. On the other hand, in these upper levels no single sherd of pottery assignable to the so-called X-group period was found. The X-group remains in Nubia are perhaps more closely dated than any others in the country, and the period covered by the characteristic pottery is roughly that of the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. It seems then that we may with some reason place the Third-Period buildings in the third or fourth century A.D. That this was the period of the fire has already been indicated in the discussion of the buildings in Site II. The fire had extended to the latest buildings in Site III, and nowhere was this more obvious than in the area to the east of Temples A and B, where large parts of the ground were discoloured in the neighbourhood of burnt-out buildings. It does not come within the province of this subsidiary report to demonstrate that this was the fire which overtook the temples and the mud-brick buildings within them. That this is so seems, to the writer, a reasonable supposition. At any rate, with regard to the burning of the Third-Period buildings in Sites II and III, it is quite clear that this took place long after the invasion of Petronius, and probably in the third or fourth century A.D. This was the end of Kawa as a town of any importance, and this period is marked elsewhere in the Northern Province by a similar shifting of population.

At Gebel Barkal the occupation later than the fourth century A.D. seems to be confined to a few impoverished X-group graves.¹ At Ṣanam both the Temple of Taharqa and the late mud-brick hovels built, as at Kawa, within it were the scene of a similar fire.² At Argo, a Meroitic site of some importance, there are on the surface no signs of sherds as late as the X-group period, though sherds of Kawa Third-Period type are to be found. The fire at Ṣanam, like that at Kawa, has been ascribed to Petronius,³ but sherds assigned to the third century were found in Room K³ of that temple, and may well be contemporary with, or not much earlier than, the mud-brick walls in the temple which were standing when the fire took place.

Be that as it may, there is some evidence to show that the third or fourth century A.D. saw the end of many of the once-populous Meroitic sites in the Northern Province. Such a serious disturbance of the population can hardly have been caused by the intermittent depredations of such nomad tribes as the Blemmyes, and we must look elsewhere for the cause.

Two events in the history of the Meroitic kingdom immediately present themselves as possible causes of such a disorganization of the country. Both fall within the period covering the last years of the third century and first half of the fourth.

The first was the immigration to the Island of Meroe of the dark-skinned Noba, a primitive race, perhaps from the region of southern Kordofan. Of this we learn in the

See Daremberg and Saglio, Dictionnaire fig. 7016.

² For references to this type of wine-press in Egypt and Nubia see Emery and Kirwan, op. cit. I 108 sqq.

³ See Reisner, The Pyramids of Meroe and the Caudaces of

Ethiopia, in Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin 21 22.

⁴ See also those built in the temple of Sanam: Griffith, Ann. Arch. Anthr. 85.

^I See Reisner in Harvard African Studies I 197; for the Christian burial stela see Monneret de Villard, La Nubia Medioevale I 257. It may have belonged to one of the graves.

² Griffith, Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 85.

³ Griffith, loc. cit.

well-known Ethiopic inscription of Aeizanas,¹ the first Christian king of Axūm, who speaks of the Nōba making 'war on the Red peoples' in the country N. of Meroe, and of Meroitic towns captured by them. How far north the depredations of the Nōba reached before the middle of the fourth century is not clear from the inscription, but they extended at least as far as the country of the 'Red people', who were perhaps the lighter-skinned Nubians of the north.

The second important event is the invasion of the Island of Meroe by the Axumites towards A.D. 350, in the course of which the Nōba were themselves vanquished; an invasion culminating in the fall of the capital and the gradual decay of the Meroitic Southern Province. The Axumites ravaged the country southwards as far as the junction of the Blue and White Niles, northwards as far as 'the frontier of the Red Nōba'. Whether or no the Axumites themselves even reached as far as Dongola district is not certain, but it has been suggested elsewhere² that one result of the Axumite invasion was the enforced migration northwards of the Nōba. That Gematen was among the towns they sacked is not unlikely, nor would the temples with their rich treasuries have escaped. The primitive African Nōba, despite their temporary residence in the Island of Meroe, had little in common either in culture or religion with the Meroites of the Northern Province.

Only one inscribed object was found in the 1935-6 excavations with any direct bearing on the question of Meroitic chronology: that was the curious bronze cone [2169] with the double cartouche in relief.

This object may have once decorated the top of a flag-pole, perhaps one in front of the adjacent Meroitic Temple B. A note on the reading of the cartouches by my colleague Dr. Macadam is given below.

It was stated in the Preliminary Report that, with the exception of a cartouche on a small sandstone lion from Ba'sa,³ no other instances of this name, Amanikhabale, were known. Since the publication of that report the writer has been in communication with Mr. Dows Dunham of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, who is preparing the material from the royal cemeteries at Meroe for final publication. Mr. Dunham writes as follows:

'Dr. Reisner's reading of Manitabale for the king of Pyramid N. II is based on a fragmentary cartouche found in the thieves' debris of the plunderers' penetration into Pyramid N. III, and he surmises that the piece had originated in the adjacent Pyramid N. II, which I think is plausible.⁴ The object in question was a fragment from an offering-stone, and the cartouche reads:

This I believe must be your Amanikhabale, Dr. Reisner having read instead of on the rather illegible stone. If I am right, this would fix the king of your bronze object as the one buried in N. II, dated by Reisner c. 45-25 B.C.'

In the Preliminary Report the view was put forward¹ that the hieroglyphic characters in the cartouches suggest that the name may be assigned to the period of the four unnamed kings who reigned between Shanakdekhte and Amanishakhte (i.e. between c. 125 and 45 B.C. according to Dr. Reisner's reckoning). This provisional dating agrees well enough with Mr. Dunham's interesting suggestion.

1 Kirwan in JEA 22 208.

¹ Littmann, Deutsche Aksum-Expedition 4 33-41 (No. 11).

² Kirwan, A Survey of Nubian Origins, in Sudan Notes & Records 20 47 ff.

³ Griffith, Meroitic Inscriptions 1 70 (No. 46).

⁴ Cf. Reisner, The Meroitic Kingdom of Ethiopia in JEA 9 45-6.

PL. I. I regret that by an oversight the name of the place spelled in the first volume Pnūbs has been rendered inconsistently (Pernubs) in pl. I of the second. To those familiar with the Egyptian language this will not be a matter for concern; this note is made for those to whom the identity is not obvious.

P. 8. Griffith's remarks about the Third and Fourth Cataracts at the commencement of Chapter III seem somewhat obscure. Gunn, who read through the manuscript and made many helpful suggestions during my absence in the last war, altered Fourth, in the first sentence of the second paragraph, to Third, no doubt assuming that Griffith's remark was intended in support of his further statement that the Egyptians—at first, presumably preferred to reach the Napata region by desert marches and not to attempt to navigate their way beyond the Third Cataract. Yet the conclusion of that first sentence, with its mention of the fortified factory at Kerma, could not have been written without suggesting to the writer that the Egyptians had in fact passed the Third Cataract. One must remember too that at the time when Griffith was writing these words Professor Säve-Söderbergh had not published his interesting suggestion (Aegypten und Nubien 103 ff.) that the Sixth-Dynasty alabasters found in the Kerma edifice were no proof of its construction as early as that, and even if Griffith was wrong in following the belief, current at that time, in its Sixth-Dynasty date, nevertheless his argument is not invalidated, since it was beyond dispute in Griffith's time, as now, that the building was in existence at least by the Twelfth. Considering this in conjunction with his words in the fifth line of the following page I feel I am probably correct in allowing Fourth Cataract to stand in the aforementioned passage.

The point Griffith wished to make, as I see it, is simply that the existence of a tradingcentre or other outpost beyond what had at one time been a natural barrier to Egypt's southward expansion might well imply the existence of another beyond a more southerly boundary. This idea has borne fruit. Following the clue supplied by Griffith (p. 8), I wrote before the last war to Mr. A. J. Arkell, then Commissioner for Archaeology and Anthropology in the Sudan, asking if he could supply any further information about the cartouche seen in the locality south of Abu Hamed to which Griffith, though he could not remember the name, and before him Addison, had referred. As a result Mr. Arkell visited the locality, and was successful in finding not only the cartouche but an Egyptian incription in duplicate carved and painted upon a rock of white quartz (see 7EA 36 36), the name of which, if not wrongly heard, seems to be حجر المرو, in classical Arabic Ḥajaru 'l-marwi 'the rock of quartz' (of which more in a moment), and opposite to it the substantial remains of an Egyptian fort or other fortified building. This building became a Christian church, the name of which, Kurgus, as recently suggested by Sauneron and Yoyotte in a long and most fascinating article (Bull. Inst. fr. 50 157-207; esp. 189 ff.), may be no less than the Kerkis reached by the army of Psammetichus II. The royal names seen on the Ḥajar

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al-Marw (if one may so render its modern colloquial pronunciation) are certainly those of Tuthmosis III and perhaps (though at the time of writing this is still unconfirmed) those of Tuthmosis I.

If the latter King's name were substantiated it would confirm Griffith's surmise even better. The stela of Tumbus near the Third Cataract is a boundary stela and presumably marks that king's farthest advance by river. Since the Kurgus inscription seems also to mark a boundary, to judge by so much of its wording as has yet been made out, it may well have marked the same king's farthest advance by land, for the locality could have been reached over land either from Korosko or, once it was subdued, from the district of the Third Cataract.

Since Mr. Arkell visited the rock it has been seen by Dr. O. G. S. Crawford, who kindly sent me a small specimen of the stone and some photographs. While the latter were not sufficiently good to establish the reading of more than a few signs, they did make clear that the texts are high up and extremely difficult to copy. Direct photography records merely the few surviving traces of paint: the signs themselves are best distinguishable to the touch.

Should the name of Tuthmosis I be substantiated, the existence of boundary stelae here and at Tumbus might well indicate that the Egyptians halted at the Third Cataract and afterwards attacked and held the Napatan area by an overland expedition. Thereafter the conquest of the Kareima-Kerma reach, later in the Eighteenth Dynasty, may have been effected downstream from Napata rather than upstream from the Third Cataract, a much easier procedure, and one strongly suggested by the shape of the river. This therefore supplies a possible reason why Kawa, whose name must have been given to it in the reign of Amenophis III, was not founded earlier as an Egyptian city.

If this were in fact the course of ancient history it may be reflected in the method of travel today. To reach Kawa one goes by land (railway) from the Second Cataract at Wādi Ḥalfa to the Fourth at Abu Ḥamed, and having continued a short distance by rail to Kareima (Napata) one takes the river-steamer and goes down with the current. Thence Kawa is reached in two or three days, but the return journey against the stream takes five.

To return now to the name جبر المرو (?). This undoubtedly presents some difficulties. A single rock, one would think, should be جبرة (nomen unitatis), and though one Arabic speaker of my acquaintance has somewhat hesitatingly confirmed that براه (marw) may mean 'quartz', its primary meaning is 'flint' with the added notion of whiteness (Freytag, Kazimirski, Hava; Lane omits, except as the name of a plant; Dozy gives 'pumice stone'; Elias, 'flint or granite'; Munjidu 't-tullābi, abridgement, ed. Bustani, 1941, defines it as means 'quartz'; nevertheless, if I understand matters aright, both flint (silica) and quartz (obtained from veins in granite) have the common properties of whiteness (in the form of patina in the case of flint) and the production of sparks, and this seems to be a good enough reason for supposing that in Arabic برو may stand for both. Possibly the rock is named after the hill lhces Al-Marwah near Mecca. In the present instance there is no doubt that the particular rock referred to is made of white quartz. Here we may have a clue to (though hardly,

without further local geological evidence, an explanation of) the meaning of the name of the town of Merowe (Merawi, مروي), discussed long ago by Griffith (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 76–7; see also Lepsius' letter dated 15 June 1844). In the Bayūda desert, at the head of Wādi Abu Dōm, my map shows a place which it renders as 'Umm Merwa', and it may be remarked that these three places lie at no great distance apart. Again, to the NW. of 'Omdurman' there is a hill the name of which is rendered on the map as 'J. Abu Meru'. Probably a geologist with local knowledge would confirm that these names reflect the presence of quartz-bearing granite.

Lack of space and time forbids the development of this theme, but two remarks may be added. First, an Arabic derivative of the root (0.0) 'to water, irrigate' has complicated the issue (see Ann. Arch. Anthr. 977). Secondly, the name of the capital city of Meroe, which some persons are still inclined to connect with (0.0), was sounded anciently as Berdowi (perhaps even Mberdowi), as may be inferred from consideration of its Egyptian (Brwst, Mrwy), Old Coptic (nepoge), Greek $(Me\rho\delta\eta)$, and Meroitic (Bedewe, Bedewi, Mdewe, &c.) forms. The last is significant, for it shows that in its own tongue the name was pronounced not with simple r but with the sound transcribed here as rd (the letter for which I have used d in transliterating the Meroitic inscriptions in vol. I). This sound, with others akin to it, is known in various African languages, the nearest of which is Bedauye, the sound, or one closely like it, actually occurring in that word, which in consequence, and by a very strange coincidence, gives a close approximation to the ancient sound of the name Meroe.

On the side of those who still wish to equate the $M\epsilon\rho\delta\eta$ of Herodotus with Napata (see Sauneron and Yoyotte, op. cit. 187) one might suggest that just as there were two towns named in Meroitic Perdimi (Ibrīm and Amāra), so there may have been two named Berdowi, and that of these the more northerly might have been corrupted into Arabic as but I am inclined to doubt this. My first reason is that Meroe can be shown from archaeological evidence to have become a royal residence if not the civil (as opposed to the religious) capital early in the 'Napatan' period, having had a cemetery wherein persons related to the royal family were buried from the time of Pi α nkhy onwards (Reisner, βEA 9 35), so that it could have been already of sufficient importance to figure as the abode of the king of Cush in the Second Story of Setom (implied in II Kh. 5 35, for example) even if that story be older in date, as Sauneron and Yoyotte suggest, than the time of its composition in demotic. To have had two towns of such importance with the same name would, to say the least, have been highly inconvenient. In fact, in studying the photograph of the Tanis account of Psammetichus' expedition which accompanies these two scholars' highly stimulating article (Bull. Inst. fr. 50 pl. iv) I cannot refrain from pointing out that the broken place-name in the eighth line which appears to mention the residence of the king of Cush (in this case Aspelta), of which the letters . . . rw3 . . are preserved, must be none other than Meroe. And if, as it then seems to follow, Aspelta, whose name is found at Meroe (Garstang, Sayce, and Griffith, Meroë p. 26), advanced thence northwards against the army of Psammetichus, this makes the equivalence of Kurgus with Kerkis even more probable.

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My second reason for rejecting the possibility of مروي 's being an Arabic corruption of Berdowi is highly conjectural but I believe worth venturing. It is that such a corruption may already exist in the present name of the site of Meroe, Begarawiyah. In this I think it is possible that the intrusive hard g (confused in Upper Egypt with j, and in the Sudan with gh—Hillelson, Sudan Arabic p. xii) is due to an almost forgotten memory of the difficult sound rd. If so, the Arabic spelling بقراوية is due to the fact that ت is spoken as a hard g in Upper Egypt and the Northern Sudan. In rendering such a name in Arabicit would be but natural to relate the unfamiliar word to a familiar root. What more familiar than \$\frac{1}{2}\$?

P. 18. Mr. Kirwan's and my suggestions regarding the broken statue [2140] (see also pp. 217, 221, 224, 233) now need revision in the light of the evidence about the Nubian campaign of Psammetichus II recently published by MM. Sauneron and Yoyotte and referred to above. According to these scholars the erasures of names and the smashings of statues of Napatan kings at Barkal may well have been due to the soldiers of Psammetichus, who, having insufficient time for a systematic persecution, may have contented themselves with merely breaking up some royal effigies and chiselling out the cartouches on some of the stelae in the public part of the principal temple of the most important god of Nubia, Amun (Bull. Inst. fr. 50 203 n. 7). These activities were attributed by Reisner and others to local causes (refs., ibid. n. 6) and were thought to have been executed by Amtalqa, Aspelta's successor, or, failing him, by Amani-nataki-lebte. Accepting Reisner's theory Mr. Kirwan has suggested (p. 233 n. 2) that the smashed statue [2140] of mid-Napatan date at Kawa may be the result of similar activities there by Amtalqa. I have ventured to point out (p. 18) that the smashing of the statue could equally well have taken place in the time of Nastasen, when it is known from inscriptional evidence that the temple of Gematen was raided by the Medja. In doing this I had in mind the fact the head of the statue had worn the downward-curving ram-horns, and that it was likely therefore to be not so much a royal statue as one of the god Amūn, perhaps removed from the dais in Room E of Temple T near the place of the discovery of the fragments. This conclusion was unwarranted, as I hope now to make clear.

The suggestion of Sauneron and Yoyotte that such breakages at Napata may have been due to the soldiers of Psammetichus II raises the question whether or not the same expedition did violence at Gematen. These writers have most satisfactorily supported my contention that Pnūbs, the next place of importance north of Kawa, was at or near Argo. And here, since at this late hour I have nowhere else left in which to do so, I must digress for a moment to point out what should have occurred to me at the time of writing the previous volume, namely that *Pr-nbs* must somehow be preserved in the name of another place in this district, Tumbus. *Pr-nbs* is the name not only of a city but also of the 'nome' or district of which it was the metropolis, the northern boundary of which lay at the Third Cataract, at Tumbus, where Tuthmosis I, on first attaining this district, erected his frontier stela. This frontier, I suggest, was called by the Egyptians something like *T het nt Pr-nbs, 'the front or beginning of Pnūbs', and this or something similar may be the origin of the form 'Tumbus' and perhaps also of 'Tenupsis'.

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The country of Pnubs was reached, as Sauneron and Yoyotte have shown, by the army of Psammetichus, which seems to have continued upstream to Napata and beyond. If, as seems likely, the army followed the course of the Nile, they could hardly have avoided a conflict at Gematen, and it is therefore very probable that it was they who broke the statue and caused the fire at the granary on Site I. More than this, the invasion of Psammetichus in 591 should coincide in Cush with the reign of Aspelta, and it is Aspelta's name which terminates the series of mutilations and breakages observed at Napata; at Kawa were found a severely smashed statue of Taharqa [0730] and the scant fragments of a monument of Aspelta [0476], the dimensions of which suggest that it was not a stela (see vol. I p. 89) but a statue; and the other statue [2140]—a point which it is the purpose of this note to underline—is not debarred by its ram-horns from being a royal figure, indeed it is precisely Aspelta who represents himself at Kawa wearing the downward-curving horns of Amūn (see pl. XVIII b). It seems very probable, therefore, that [2140] was a statue of Aspelta, possibly even part of the same monument as [0476] (Inscr. XLI), though this last I am unable at the moment to verify. In consequence the entry Smashed Mid-Napatan Statue in the column headed Site II on pl. 21 should be somewhat lower down, nearly level with the entry Inscr. XLI in the column headed Temple T, and the monuments referred to can be thought of as witnesses to the presence of the soldiers of Psammetichus at Kawa.

P. 27. While this volume has been in the press I have had access to Professor Monneret de Villard's thought-provoking and well-documented Storia della Nubia Cristiana (1938), a work indispensable to anyone seriously interested in the later history of Nubia, of which one can only regret that there is no English translation. Monneret has there (Chapter IV, pp. 36 ff.) pointed out that the Axumite King 'Ezānā seems to have found Meroe in the fourth century already destroyed by one of his predecessors and occupied by the Nōba, a negroid race who built reed houses or installed themselves in the brick houses of their forerunners in Nubia. These people would, as Kirwan has said (p. 236), have been displaced northwards by the onset of the Axumites, or, since they formed a large element of the lower layer of Nubian society, they may have been gradually installing themselves for some time before the fall of Meroe, and they could quite well, as he further suggests, have been the final destroyers of Kawa. Monneret, however, identifies these people with the X-Group (op. cit. p. 95). To this all that can be said at present is that in the portion of Kawa so far examined nothing has been discovered which could be positively attributed to the X-Group (cf. p. 235).

In the north of Nubia it is known that the Nobatae or Nobades were invited into the Nile Valley in the Third Century by Diocletian in order to form a buffer state between Egypt and the Blemmyes. This mission they failed, or failed eventually, to carry out: in the latter part of the reign of Theodosius II the Blemmyes reappeared in Egyptian territory, ravaging as far as the Great Oasis, and their presence in Lower Nubia is confirmed by Olympiodorus, who met the phylarchs and prophets of the Blemmyes at Syene in 421 and went with them to Taphis, Talmis, and Prima (Meroitic Perdīmi, modern Ibrīm).

The Nobades, whose continued existence in Nubia is guaranteed by the fact that they eventually gave their name to Nobatia, the northernmost division of a tripartite Christian Nubia, must therefore have been pushed farther south (see Kirwan, Bull. soc. roy. géog. d'Égypte 25 (1953) 106 and Monneret, Orientalia 9 (1940) 61–75, esp. 69) by the Blemmyes to a point at least beyond Ibrīm, and this movement would have taken place some time before the visit of Olympiodorus, in fact round about the time of the fall of Kawa.

For Professor Monneret the Nobades are not of the same race as the Nōba, and he has argued with great plausibility (Storia, Chapter IX, esp. pp. 91–6) that the Nobades, like the Macurites who appeared, possibly a little later, in the central part of Nubia, including the region of Dongola and of Kawa, and gave their name to it (Macouria, Muqurra, see p. 1 n. 1), were immigrant Berbers who found their way across the Sahara by way of the oases, tribes who were forced to go elsewhere by the Roman policy of expansion and organization in N. Africa.

Thus the northern relic of the Meroite kingdom, concentrated, to judge by the predominance of late Meroitic inscriptions in that area, in the district between the Korosko bend of the Nile and the Second Cataract, but with an extension beyond at least as far as Kawa, found itself in an awkward situation. Cut off, perhaps, already by the Black Nōba from the royal city of Meroe, threatened on the north by the advancing Nobades, their narrow and stony river-valley unprotected and indefensible against the incursions of the Blemmyes, and geographically placed at precisely that point where tribes from the Sahara like the Macurites, travelling southwards and eastwards on camels through the oases, arrived at the Nile, those small Meroitic communities, already half buried in the desert sand, had no chance of survival. Thus it seems that over the ashes of Kawa there may have met those two peoples, different perhaps in race but somewhat similar in name, Nōba and Nobades, whose eventual coalescence gave to the country its medieval name of Nubia.

Pp. 41–3. It was seemingly Griffith's opinion that the small hoards of faiences and bronzes found at Kawa were the last remains of an industry supplying worshippers with objects to be offered in the temple, and in writing up his report of his excavations I have perhaps too dutifully echoed it. Of these things, the bronzes at least, which could be melted down, were doubtless collected by the latest inhabitants of the place, and this in itself might be sufficient to account for the discovery of such things in groups. That many of them were made at Kawa, as at Sanam and elsewhere, is of course indicated by the moulds found.

Many of the small bronze statuettes, however, seem to me to have once formed part of the ceremonial boat of Amūn. Looking at the Egyptian pictures of the barks at Luxor, for example, one sees upon them figures of deities, kings, and men, at intervals along the hull, and one observes also that the prow and stern of the boats are ornamented with 'aegis'-heads. The figures in the pictures are models, not real persons, for they are often depicted still in position even when the boat is at rest upon its stand in the temple. Most of these little figures are such as were found amongst the Kawa bronzes, especially the 'aegis'-heads and the kneeling kings which flank the central shrine or cabin. There is thus clear

evidence for vestiges of ceremonial barks having been in fact present in both Temple A and Temple T, though the excavators hesitated to recognize them. That Temple T had one such boat is obvious from the reliefs. Some at least of the 'tanged' figures from the Bronze Find in that temple could have had their origin in this. The evidence of the heads found in Temple A, and of the somewhat vague account of a gilded wooden box or boxes covering an area of suspicious shape, long and narrow (see p. 42 n. 2), seems to me to point the same way: these were the vestiges of the ceremonial bark.

It is true that the numerous quantities of bronze Osiris-figures were unlikely to have come from boats of Amūn. We see, at all events, that towards the end of the Napatan period Osiris and Isis were already gaining that prominence in the Sudan which the funerary inscriptions show them to have enjoyed in Meroitic times. In the stela of the late-Napatan King Harsiotef the predominance of Amūn is still very marked, but where the subsidiary gods are mentioned towards the end of the inscription in a list of places lying between the Island of Meroe and the Third Cataract, beyond which no doubt Harsiotef's supervision effectively ceased, ten out of thirteen of these places had a local Osiris, sometimes associated with Isis, and Kawa is one of them. This reflects Herodotus' statement (II 29) that at Meroe the Ethiopians worshipped only 'Zeus' and 'Dionysus'.

P. 43. Mr. Bernard V. Bothmer, who is at present making a study of 'Late-Period' sculpture, tells me that the 'neo-Memphite' relief mentioned is of Ptolemaic date.

P. 66. On the 'baptism' of Pharaoh see now Sir Alan Gardiner's discussion in JEA 36 (1950) 3-12. The text translated here on p. 100 is also relevant. For many more references to the latter see T. G. Allen, Occurrences of Pyramid Texts (1950) 65.

Pp. 76-81. Some further observations on the reliefs of the Hypostyle Hall of Temple T have occurred to me while this volume has been in the press.

The figure of a lector-priest is partly preserved in Procession IV (2), and it seems as if the smooth space after the King in the corresponding Procession I (pl. XIV a, left end) is caused by the erasure of another. So too the former presence of a lector-priest at the head of Procession III (pl. XV b), where there is certainly an erasure, can be deduced from the corresponding scenes at Sanam. In II (2) the legs resemble those of the lector-priest IV (2), and it appears that in II he occupied the second position, having changed places with the first boat-bearer with whom he corresponds in III. Thus it seems that while lector-priests were tolerated in II and IV they had been erased in I and III. It is usual to attribute such erasures in Egypt to the Atenite movement, but here they must be due to some later cause.

Processions I and II, along the north side of the court, are less carefully cut than the rest: there is a flatness in the modelling apparent to the touch though less visible in the drawings. Where the Wall of Aspelta meets the north wall, between II (2) and (3) (pl. XIV a), it seems almost as if an intentional space had been left for the new wall. Thus it may be that Aspelta altered the representations round the north half of the court, adding one more wearer of the leopard-skin at the rear of Procession II, who had in consequence to be squeezed in on the N. half of the E. wall, with a corresponding figure on the S. half

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of the same wall, at the rear of Procession III. These last two are modelled on the already smoothed surface of the E. wall and are unmistakable additions.

Could this additional figure on both sides have been rendered necessary by a change in personnel? It may be recalled that Anlamani, predecessor of Aspelta, records in Kawa VIII 9 that he appointed a 'Third Prophet' to this temple, and that this was a new post, not formerly on its establishment.

There is a certain correspondence between these scenes and the great representations of the Boat Processions at Luxor. II and III, which here face outwards, towards the Pylon, correspond at Luxor to those scenes in which at either end of their journey the boats are being carried to and from the river. In both cases wearers of the leopard-skin walk beside the boats, half-way along, but at Luxor there are none following at the rear. I and IV, which here face inwards, towards the Sanctuary, correspond to those parts of the Luxor representations where soldiers, musicians, and others, accompany the rowing and towing of the boats along the Nile. Here, however, the procession was only on land: otherwise the register above the musicians on the W. wall would have contained zigzag lines to represent the water on which the boats sailed, instead of the feet of the royal ladies.

P. 106. I can now say more about the foundation deposits found beneath the corners of Temple T, since I have had the good fortune to discuss them with Mr. Dows Dunham, who is engaged in publishing the late Dr. Reisner's material from the royal cemeteries, and who has kindly sent me an advance copy of his chart of the Napatan and Meroitic foundation deposits. The first foundation deposit found under a pyramid, he tells me, was that of Senkamanisken, though for reasons not apparent at the time of excavation at Nuri foundation deposits of Taharqa may have been missed. Foundation deposits of Taharqa were found at Sanam (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 9 90-2 and pls. xxi, xxii; the 'half disks of alabaster' are model baskets), and there all the rectangular plaques (tablets) were inscribed, there being no model implements of metal. The first foundation deposits of the Napatan period found under a temple excavated by the Harvard-Boston Expedition were those of Atlanersa at Barkal 700 (JEA 4 pl. xlv) and these again contained inscribed tablets (op. cit. 5 p. 107) and plumed faience cartouche-plaques like our type 3 but single (see p. 198). Deposits at both of these temples contained tablets far better in quality than the poor, plain tablets which we have here. Uninscribed tablets like ours began at Nuri with Amani-nataki-lebte (HAS II pl. vii), while bronze model tools, absent at Kawa and at Sanam, are also absent at Napata and Nuri from Senkamaniskeñ to Amaniastabarqa. Iron model tools, again absent at Kawa, are added to the bronze ones from Harsiotef to Akhratañ. The sandstone mortars, stone grinders and rubbers, the ox or calf bones (which are perhaps what Griffith doubtfully called 'sheep'), and the vessels of which at Kawa only 'sherds' were reported, were found at Nuri throughout the Napatan period. On this evidence the Temple T foundation deposits appear to have been placed there after Analma aye but before Harsiotef, and I have therefore little hesitation in attributing them to Aman-Nēte-yerike. This King claims in Kawa IX 70 that he excavated the temple dromos from the sand, and in IX 105-6 that he did some work of restoration. In XII 3 he

uses Taharqa's epithet 'beautiful-of-monuments of Gematen' (see pl. X b and vol. I p. 72). The entry in the excavation records with reference to [0742] (see p. 164) is thereby explained. The excavators assumed that the deposits must be those of Taharqa: what was obviously not of Taharqa was not recognized as a deposit.

P. 159. The faience circular stands, since there is a hole in the upper component and not merely a recess to fit the tip of the lower, may have had a further upward extension in the form of a palm capital. See the bronze 'libation stand' from the tomb of Pi'ankhy in Dunham, Royal Cemeteries of Kush I pl. xl.

P. 160. The type of saucer represented by [0780] seems to be referred to in Philae graffito 416 (Griffith, *Dodecaschoenus* I pp. 115–16): 'a libation-saucer $(\phi ia\lambda \eta)$ bearing a bust $(\pi\rho\sigma\tau\sigma\mu\dot{\eta})$ with a face of Isis within it'.

P. 210. The importance of iron-working in the Sudan, especially at Meroe, is a subject which has been receiving increased attention of late. See especially Wainwright, 'Iron in the Napatan and Meroitic Ages', in SNR 26 (1945), wherein numerous references to previous writings will be found. Mounds of refuse containing slag and, according to some writers, conical pots and/or crucibles, at Meroe, Sanam, Kawa, Argo, and Kerma, are claimed with probability as witnesses to a great iron-smelting industry starting with the arrival of iron in Nubia with the troops of Psammetichus II and culminating at a time when Meroe, to quote Sayce (Ann. Arch. Anthr. 455), 'must have been the Birmingham of ancient Africa'. At Kawa in 1935-6 we were aware of the fact that such a mound existed on Site I (see p. 210) and that this was presumably the source of such reports as that in Dunn, Notes on the Mineral Deposits of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan p. 23. Not having had time to study the subject with the close attention which Wainwright, for many years an expert on all matters concerning iron in antiquity, has since devoted to it, we were inclined to be sceptical, at any rate as far as Kawa was concerned, as to the relation of the conical pots (pl. XXXIII) to iron-smelting, noting that they had a perfectly smooth, clean, and apparently unused interior. This is the sole reason why no reference to iron-working at Kawa occurs in the foregoing accounts, wherein the conical pots have at least once been referred to as 'offering pots' on the supposition that they had been intended, if not used, for the baking of conical loaves as offerings in the temples near to which the mounds stand at all the sites mentioned. But, aside from the pots, the evidence of the ash and slag and the existence in the desert close to Kawa of outcrops of rock having a deep iron-like colour give it as good a claim as the other sites to have had an iron-smelting industry.

In conclusion I would add a word of apology for inconsistencies in the spellings of some of the names of those early Meroitic kings which have come to light at Kawa. It seemed logical enough at first, when Vol. I was being written, to render (this spelling should be substituted for the misprint in vol. I p. 76), as 'Ary, beloved of Amūn' or as 'Ary Miamūn'. Later, however, it became clear to me that this was unlikely to be correct. In the first place it is obvious that the cuneiform rendering a-ma-ni-e of the end of the name of Taharqa's successor, the termination of the Greek form Ergamenēs, and the Meroitic spellings of the name of Amūn, make 'Amani' (i.e. Aman+i, the

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latter representing the Meroitic termination 4 on substantives) the best version of the Meroitic pronunciation of that name. Next, variations in the spellings of that king's name for which Reisner wrote 'Yesruwaman' give rise to the thought that the meaning of mry 'beloved of', which is here included or omitted at will, was by Early Meroitic times no longer remembered, and that = or \ was sometimes included in the cartouche because it was seen but not comprehended in the names of Egyptian kings and in that of the great ancestor Pi'ankhy (). Of the relevant spellings of that name () (Leps. Dkm. V 53 b = Chapman & Dunham, Royal Cemeteries of Kush III pl. 3 H: the last sign was seen by N. de G. Davies at Begarawiyah as somewhat more resembling A than the o of Lepsius) and ((on Lord Prudhoe's lions from Napata, Edwards, Brit, Mus., Hieroglyphic Texts . . . etc. VIII pls. xiv, xv) are sufficient to illustrate this point. For the reason why I have ventured to vocalize this name 'Amanislo' I refer the reader to vol. I p. 75, merely adding that since \Re is still w in Meroitic hieroglyphic it seems best to assume that the Meroitic name ends in that letter, and that instances could be quoted where the juxtaposition of s and l (see Zyhlarz, Anthropos 25 420 n. 19) does not result in t, especially, it seems, in early Meroitic, and with the sequence slw which I have here assumed. Perhaps s and l should be separated by a vowel: yet in the name [acches, so restored by Junker on a Christian tombstone (ZÄS 60 144), which Zyhlarz has acutely seen to have close affinity with the name under discussion, there is none. It seems therefore probable that in (), (), and (if correctly restored) () the = need not be taken seriously. One cannot tell in the first and third of these names at what point 'Amani' occurs, there being the possibility that it was sometimes written in front for honorific reasons. As 'pronounceable' versions I suggest 'Aryamani', 'Arnekhamani', and 'Sabrakamani-qa', and these forms I have endeavoured to adhere to in this second volume, though regrettably instances may still be found, especially in pl. 21, where it has proved too late to alter the spelling.

The above-mentioned names, it will be realized, are conceived in Meroitic but written according to Egyptian principles. Even if signs were wrongly employed and misunderstood, they were intended to have their Egyptian values in so far as these could be used to represent the sounds of the native tongue, and to be read in the Egyptian order. This is characteristic of the Napatan and the commencement of the early Meroitic period. By about the middle of the first century A.D., however, a new type of hieroglyphic, the Meroitic alphabet, had been evolved, in which no more than 23 signs were regularly employed, many of them being Egyptian hieroglyphs, debased in form, and henceforth read in the opposite direction. Between these two extremes, which are easy to distinguish from one another, is a period of confusion, in which names are written according to either system or both at once, and in which the Egyptian usage is still further debased and the Meroitic not yet fully evolved. This I now believe to be the case with the name shown in vol. I pl. 38, Inscr. XLV. Hitherto in this work, though always with the utmost hesitation, I have supposed it to be read according to Egyptian principles, and thus to be a possible derivative of 'Kashta' on the analogy of the 'Pi'ankh-yerike-qa' of Inscr. XIII.

Durham, 1953

M. F. LAMING MACADAM

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